
U.S.
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HANDBOOK
of
Federal World War Agencies
and Their Records
1917-1921

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This Handbook is issued in response to a current demand for information concerning the functions and records of agencies of the United States Government that contributed to the participation of the United States in the first World War. In time of war the Government assumes control over activities and aspects of life with which it has little to do in time of peace. It must therefore turn for any study of precedents and administrative experience in such matters to records of the previous war. Records once deemed to have little more than academic interest suddenly acquire vital importance. Records can neither be found nor used effectively, however, unless one knows the names of the agencies that created the files, the niches occupied by those agencies in the structure of the Government, and something of their objectives and activities.

The greater part of the extant records of the first World War, except those relating to actual field operations of the armed forces, are now in the National Archives. The records so centralized include those of all the large emergency war agencies and those for the war years of most of the permanent executive departments and independent agencies. Other records are constantly arriving, so that the information furnished in some entries concerning the location of records will be out of date when this volume is issued. The Handbook is being supplemented as rapidly as possible by preliminary checklists and inventories designed to show in greater detail the organization and character of the more important record groups.

This Handbook was planned in the spring of 1941 by the present writer, who was then serving as Director of Research and Publications, with the assistance of members of his office staff; and its preparation was approved by the Archivist of the United States, R. D. W. Connor, on June 7, 1941. Since January 1, 1942, the responsibility for continued planning and supervision of the project has rested on Oliver W. Holmes, Director of Research and Records Description. Carl L. Lokke assisted the successive Directors in planning and administering the project, and he and Marion L. Rice did most of the work of coordinating, editing, and supplementing the material submitted by the compilers. The preparation of drafts of the individual articles, however, was in large measure the work of members of the staffs of the records divisions who were familiar with the records of the agencies they were describing or who because of interests and training possessed special competencies in certain fields. Many of them are now in the armed forces or have transferred to other Government agencies. The names of all compilers, including those who assisted in the work of editing, are listed on the following page.

OLON J. BUCK

Archivist of the United States.

June 1943.

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INTRODUCTION

This volume is modeled in part on the Handbook of Economic Agencies of the War of 1917, which was published by the War Department in 1919. It covers the period from America's entrance into the war in 1917 to the peace resolution of 1921. The word "agency" as used in the title of the present publication denotes any organizational unit (that is, branch, section, division, board, or the like) of the Federal Government, or any interallied body in which the United States had representation. Articles for some 2,400 permanent and emergency agencies, alphabetically arranged by titles of agencies, are included. A list at the back of the volume shows the same agencies arranged in such wise that subordinate units appear under their superior agency.

Each article treats a single agency and stands by itself. First the title of the agency is given in capital letters, in an inverted form if necessary to bring out the key words. The name of the superior agency, if one existed, follows immediately, thus: TEXTILE AND RUBBER DIVISION, War Industries Board. As a rule the title or titles used are the ones under which the unit functioned at the height of its activity during the war period. Earlier or later titles are usually mentioned in the article. The text of the article is divided into three parts: (1) History, (2) functions, and (3) records. References to publications containing additional information are usually included in the articles dealing with executive departments and other important agencies. The bibliography that follows this introduction contains general references on the war period.

Such in brief is the framework of the volume. Within the framework much variation will be noted. In general the articles for large organizations, as compared with those for lesser units, occupy more space. But many exceptions occur. Words are not spared when they are needed to describe the tortuous history and complicated functions of a small unit. The size of an article, therefore, is no criterion of the importance or lack of importance of the agency in question. A number of subordinate units lack articles entirely because little or nothing is known of their activities. In such cases an effort has been made to call attention to the existence of the units by listing them in the article on the superior agency and in cross references.

The discrepancy in the amount of information given concerning the records also requires a word of explanation. The records of many agencies, particularly those of the War Department, have not yet been studied sufficiently to permit of detailed analysis of contents. The files of others are swallowed up among the records of a superior or a successor agency: in such cases it is obviously impossible to give exact measurements or other details. Some of the World War records still remain in the custody of the agencies that created them or in the custody of successor agencies. Others are in private hands. The whereabouts of still others is at present unknown to the National Archives, particularly that of the records of many of the international bodies in which the United States had representation. To a degree the description of functions in these cases compensates for the paucity of

information in regard to the records. In truth, to recite the functions of an operating unit is virtually to indicate, in a general way, at least, the contents of its records. It is not amiss to remark further that the correspondence files of an agency consist of letters received and copies of letters sent by it. Consequently if no information is available in regard to the whereabouts of such correspondence files, one can be reasonably sure of finding at least some of the correspondence of the agency in question duplicated in the correspondence files of agencies with which it had relations. Because of the close cooperation existing between many agencies, this duplication often extends to reports, minutes of meetings, circular materials, and other papers.

Field records are described, if at all, with those of the central office. Those of the Food and Fuel Administrations are cases in point. A different policy has been pursued with respect to the records of the fighting forces. The enormity of the task precluded at this time any treatment of such records created by the Army or the Navy, or of records of the war period created by embassies, legations, and consular offices under the direction of the State Department. The National Archives has in its custody a considerable amount of such material.

The use of some World War records is restricted, even though they may now be deposited in the National Archives. This statement applies especially to the records of the State Department and to some of those of other executive departments. Therefore, an indication of the existence of such records is not to be construed as meaning that they are available for general consultation and research. Some of the papers mentioned as being deposited elsewhere may also be restricted, such as the Woodrow Wilson Papers in the Library of Congress, mentioned under "President of the United States," which may be consulted only with the consent of Mrs. Wilson.

A number of agencies have been knowingly omitted from the volume. Among those excluded are units that performed only office management functions for a superior agency such as those relating to accounting, mail and files, library activities, information, and personnel. Administrative and executive offices, established merely to facilitate the operations of the superior agencies, are also omitted. The inclusion of such units--every agency of any importance had housekeeping units--would have greatly increased the size of the volume without, it was felt, adding a proportionate usefulness. It is fully realized that the housekeeping units in any agency play an extremely important part in the performance of its functions. Indeed, the personnel and accounting records in the National Archives are among those most frequently consulted.

The beginning and terminal dates of an emergency agency are given when they could be obtained at this time. Those of the agencies that existed before and continued to exist after the war period were less important for the present purpose and consequently are given less frequently. Sometimes the dates given are less exact than they appear to be. One unit may have been operating long before the date of the order creating it, while another may not have begun to operate until days or weeks after such an order was issued. As regards terminal dates, several of the larger emergency agencies with numerous subdivisions ceased activity gradually rather than on any particular day.

Those who use the volume would do well to bear in mind that only part of its content for a given subject is readily seen at first glance. The alphabetical arrangement of the entries by titles of agencies, together with the use of inverted forms of titles as cross references when necessary to bring out key words, serves to bring into juxtaposition many of the agencies concerned with similar or related matters. But this arrangement fails to bring together such agencies if none of the key words in their titles happened to be the same. A user of the volume who is interested, for example, in such subjects as aircraft, food, lumber, priorities, transportation, or wages, after looking for titles beginning with these words should look also for titles beginning with such words as aeronautics or aviation; meat, fish, canned goods, or agriculture; forest products or timber; contracts; traffic, railroads, shipping, or inland waterways; and labor or industrial relations. No system of arrangement could bring out information hidden under some titles. The Bean Division of the Grain Corporation handled transactions not only in beans but also in peas, rice, and rolled oats. The National Museum conducted experiments on poison gases by means of the humble garden slug, yet the title gives no hint of this fact. Consequently an inspection of titles in this volume should be merely the prelude to further investigation. It would be difficult to imagine any Government activity during the World War concerning which information could not be found among the records in the National Archives.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

This is a selective bibliography of general works on Federal agencies in the World War. It contains books and articles that deal with the organization, activities, publications, or records of two or more agencies. More specialized works dealing with the activities of a single agency, such as annual or final reports, or with a particular subject, such as the Bulletins of the Bureau of Mines, are cited with the articles for the relevant agencies in the main body of this volume. Such works are usually cited only in connection with the superior agency concerned.

Adams, George P., Jr. Wartime price control. Washington [c.1942]. 153 p.

Baker, Ray Stannard. Woodrow Wilson; life and letters. Garden City, N. Y., 1927-39. 8 vols.

Vols. 6-8 deal with the war years.

Berdahl, Clarence A. War powers of the Executive in the United States. [Urbana, c.1921.] 296 p. (Reprint from University of Illinois, Studies in the social sciences, vol. 9, nos. 1, 2. Mar., June 1920.)

Bogart, Ernest L. Economic organization for war. American political science review, 14: 587-606 (Nov. 1920).
Government agencies in the war effort.

Campbell, Edward G. Old records in a new war. American archivist, 5: 156-168 (July 1942).

Clarkson, Grosvenor B. Industrial America in the World War; the strategy behind the line, 1917-1918. Boston, 1923. xxiii, 573 p.

Committee on Public Information. Official U. S. bulletin, vols. 1-3, May 10, 1917-Mar. 31, 1919; nos. 1-575. Washington, 1917-19. 3 vols.
A daily summary of war news and Government activity.

Crowell, Benedict, and Robert F. Wilson. The giant hand; our mobilization and control of industry and natural resources, 1917-1918. New Haven, 1921. xxx, 191 p. (How America went to war.)

Crowell, John F. Government war contracts. New York, 1920. xiv, 357 p. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Economics and History Division, Preliminary economic studies of the war, no. 25.)

Documents Office. Document catalogue.

The war-related publications of the Government will be found mainly in vols. 13 to 16, July 1915 to June 1923.

Frothingham, Thomas G. The American reinforcement in the World War; with an introduction by Newton D. Baker. Garden City, N. Y., 1927. xxxix, 388 p.

A general account from the military angle.

Hardy, Charles O. Wartime control of prices. Washington, 1940. 216 p. (Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution, Publication no. 84.)
Pt. 2 deals with price control during the first World War.

Herring, Edward Pendleton, ed. Civil-military relations; bibliographical notes on administrative problems of civilian mobilization. Chicago, 1940. 77 p.

Prepared for the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council.

Leland, Waldo G., and Newton D. Mereness, comps. Introduction to the American official sources for the economic and social history of the World War. New Haven, 1926. xlvii, 532 p. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Economics and History Division, Economic and social history of the World War, American series.)

A brief account of the organization and functions of those agencies of the Government that conducted important social or economic activities during the period of American participation in the World War. Their more significant publications are listed and their records and files are described.

Library of Congress, Bibliography Division. Federal commissions, committees and boards; list of Federal commissions, committees, boards, and similar bodies created during the period September 14, 1901, to March 4, 1929. Washington, 1930. 147 p. (71 Cong., 2 sess., S. doc. 174.)

Litman, Simon. Prices and price control in Great Britain and the United States during the World War. New York, 1920. 331 p. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Economics and History Division, Preliminary economic studies of the war, no. 19.)

Miller, David Hunter. My diary at the Conference of Paris, with documents. [New York, 1924.] 21 vols. and case maps.

Morrow, Dwight W. The society of free states. New York [1919]. 223 p.

Ch. 6 mentions briefly the Interallied Council on War Purchases and Finance and describes the organization of the Allied Maritime Transport Council at the Interallied Conference in Paris in 1917 and the work of the program committees and two of the coordinating bodies, the Food and Munitions Councils.

National Archives. Guide to the material in the National Archives. Washington, 1940. xviii, 303 p.

Supplemented by the annual lists of accessions published as appendixes to the Annual Reports of the Archivist of the United States.

Paxson, Frederic L. America at war, 1917-1918. Boston, 1939. 465 p. (American democracy and the World War, vol. 2.)

Paxson, Frederic L. The American war Government, 1917-1918. American historical review, 26: 54-76 (Oct. 1920).

A well-documented article tracing the development of American organization to carry on the war.

Salter, Sir James A. Allied shipping control; an experiment in international administration. Oxford, 1921. xxiii, 372 p. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Economics and History Division,

Economic and social history of the World War, British series.)

The author was Secretary to the Allied Maritime Transport Council and Chairman of the Allied Maritime Transport Executive. The volume contains information on the operations of these and a number of associated Allied organizations.

Short, Lloyd M. The development of national administrative organization in the United States. Baltimore, 1923. 514 p. (Institute for Government Research, Studies in administration, no. 10.)

Shotwell, James T. At the Paris Peace Conference. New York, 1937. 444 p.

Surface, Frank M., and Raymond L. Bland. American food in the World War and reconstruction period; operations of the organizations under the direction of Herbert Hoover, 1914 to 1924. Stanford University, Calif., 1931. xxiii, 1033 p.

Van Dorn, Harold A. Government owned corporations. New York, 1926. 311 p.

Van Hise, Charles R. Conservation and regulation in the United States during the World War; an outline for a course of lectures to be given in higher educational institutions; prepared for the United States Food Administration. Washington and Madison, Wis., 1917-18. 2 pts.

Two pamphlets describing conservation and regulation activities of the Food and Fuel Administrations, the War Trade Board, and the War Industries Board and similar activities connected with the administration of priorities.

War Department, General Staff, War Plans Division, Historical Branch. Economic mobilization in the United States for the war of 1917. [Washington] 1918. 39 p. (War Department, Doc. no. 855. Historical Branch, Monograph no. 2.)

War Department, General Staff, War Plans Division, Historical Branch. A handbook of economic agencies of the war of 1917. Washington, 1919. 539 p. (War Department, Doc. no. 908. Historical Branch, Monograph no. 3.)

Prepared by the Economic Mobilization Section of which Frederic L. Paxson was Chief. Contains about 2,000 entries for private and Government agencies, alphabetically arranged. Includes an index of names of executives (21 p.). Out of print.

Watkins, Gordon S. Labor problems and labor administration in the United States during the World War. [Urbana, c.1920.] 247 p. (University of Illinois, Studies in the social sciences, vol. 8, nos. 3, 4. Sept., Dec. 1919.)

Pt. 2, "Development of war labor administration," traces the development of a centralized administration.

Willoughby, William F. Government organization in war time and after; a survey of the Federal civil agencies created for the prosecution of the war. New York, 1919. xix, 370 p. (Problems of war and of reconstruction.)

Woody, Carroll H. The growth of the Federal Government, 1915-1932. New York, 1934. 577 p. (Recent social trends monographs.)

WORLD WAR AGENCIES AND THEIR RECORDS

A

ABRASIVES SECTION, ELECTRODES AND, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—See **ELECTRODES AND ABRASIVES SECTION**.

ABSORBENT TESTING SECTION, Gas-Mask Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **GAS-MASK RESEARCH DIVISION**.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION SECTION, Fire and Accident Prevention Branch, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **FIRE AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION BRANCH**.

ACCIDENTS DUE TO EXPLOSIVES SECTION, INVESTIGATION OF, Mining Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **MINING DIVISION**.

ACCOUNTING COMMITTEE, Public Service and Accounting Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on April 2, 1918. Took over functions formerly handled by the Military Transportation Accounting Committee of the Railroads' War Board. Abolished February 1, 1919. Functions: To advise the Director of the Division on railroad accounting procedures. During the period of Government operation of the railroads, many changes in accounting methods were made in the interests of uniformity and efficiency. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

ACCOUNTING DIVISION, Depot Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—In existence by June 21, 1918. Operated through five Sections, as follows: Initial Overseas Issues, Automatic Overseas Issues, United States Issues, Property Returns and Records, and Reports of Receipts and Shipments. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, of October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To maintain records of stock on hand at all depots, to correlate all requisitions for stock, to correlate priorities of requisitions, and to transmit the final tabulations of demands to the appropriate depots. Records: Probably with those of the Office of the Chief of Engineers in NA.

ACCOUNTING DIVISION, Railroad Administration.—First existed as a part of the Public Service and Accounting Division; created as a separate Division on February 1, 1919. Its functions were transferred to the Comptroller's Office on January 7, 1920. Functions: To handle accounts of the central administration of the railroads and the combined accounts of all railroads under Federal control, and to prescribe railroad accounting practices. Records: 1918-20 (a small quantity, combined with those of the Comptroller's Office, 1918-36, total 103 feet) in NA. Include records relating to accounting operations and administrative matters and some correspondence with railroads relating to claims. The bulk of the records was authorized for destruction on March 30, 1934.

ACCOUNTING DIVISION, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. Functions: To determine the basis of cost-plus-profits contracts, the fairness of bid prices on proprietary articles, the proper allowances for amortization and plant improvement, the financial conditions of various companies and the merit of their claims for advances of money, and, in general, all relations of the Bureau with contractors. See also **COMPENSATION BOARD**. Records: Dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

ACCOUNTS AND ADJUSTMENTS BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Created in January 1918. Became part of the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage when the Division was transferred to that Office on October 19, 1918. Functions: To make and execute contracts entered into by the Division; to handle claims made by packers and canners with respect to final prices upon goods taken by allotment; to advise upon legal matters; to handle contract terminations; and to represent the Division in commandeering procedures. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ACCOUNTS, CLAIMS, AND FISCAL AFFAIRS DIVISION, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—The duties and functions of the Division were greatly increased by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, and by wartime legislation passed in 1917 and 1918. Functions: To handle questions arising in connection with the making and execution of contracts for military supplies; to handle the many questions coming before the Office arising out of contract, tort, and the exercise of authority conferred by emergency legislation for the acquisition of supplies and real property; and to deal with problems relative to the pay of the Army and the expenditure of appropriations in general and with questions concerning property responsibility. Records: In the Judge Advocate General's Office.

ACIDS AND HEAVY CHEMICALS SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed about May 1, 1918; discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To procure sufficient sulphuric and nitric acids for war needs by creating new producing capacity, investigating and controlling the supply of raw materials, working out transportation problems, and allocating supply. Records: Probably among those of the Board in NA.

ACIDS SECTION, NITRATES AND, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—See **NITRATES AND ACIDS SECTION**.

ACIDS SUBCOMMITTEE, Chemicals Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed in May 1917; in November it became the Acids Committee (or Section) of the Chemical Alliance, Inc. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to acids for the Committee. Records: Most of them were transferred to the Chemical Alliance, but a few are scattered among the records of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

ACTUARIAL DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.—Probably created on or shortly after August 20, 1918, and placed under the supervision of the Actuary of the Bureau, who was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Existed as a Division until August 9, 1921, when the War Risk Insurance Bureau was

abolished by the legislation creating the Veterans' Bureau.
Functions: To handle the actuarial work of the Bureau, that is, the work pertaining to the calculation of insurance risks and premiums. Records: In the Veterans' Administration.

ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION, NATIONAL.—See NATIONAL ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION.

ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE, Housing Corporation.—Organized on November 13, 1918. Included representatives of the Requirements and Construction Divisions. Reorganized on March 1, 1919, and functioned until some time after 1920. Functions: To adjust claims for additional remuneration resulting from changes in projects contracted for and claims arising from the cancelation of contracts after the armistice. Records: 1919-20 (2 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence, minutes and reports of the Committee, and blueprints.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Marine Corps Headquarters, Navy Department.—See MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, THE, War Department.—An act of April 23, 1904, consolidated the existing Adjutant-General's Office and the Record and Pension Office of the Department to form the Military Secretary's Office. By an act of March 2, 1907, the title was changed to "the Adjutant-General's Office," and by the time of the war it had become "The Adjutant General's Office." Functions: To record, authenticate, and communicate to the troops and individuals in the military service all orders, instructions, and regulations issued by the War Department; to have custody of the official records; to conduct correspondence relating to the records and to the military service in general; to prepare and distribute commissions and military decorations; to compile and issue the Official Army Register and the Army List and Directory; to manage the recruiting service; to consolidate the general returns of the Army; to have control, under the direction of the Secretary, of the disciplinary barracks and its branches and of all offenders sent there; and to publish and distribute War Department regulations, manuals, and miscellaneous documents pertaining to the military service. Records: Those in NA are the so-called "storage files" of the Office, 1917-36 (2,736 feet), which include an "overflow file" of inactive records weeded from the central subject files, together with "bulky package" and "too bulky package" files. The central subject files and the major part of the other records of the Office are in the War Department. References: Livingston Watrous, A Brief History of The Adjutant General's Department From June 16th, 1775 to December 31st, 1925 (Governors Island, N. Y., 1927); Adjutant General's Office, Duties of The Adjutant General of the Army and Organization of His Office (Mar. 1918. Processed).

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated as the General Administration Bureau, which was created upon the reorganization of the Office on January 14, 1918, by Office Order No. 104. Became the Administration Division on May 25, 1918, pursuant to Office Order No. 222. Included the following Sections: Accounting, Advisory, Arsenal Administration, Auxiliary, Disbursing, Finance, Finance and Property, Housing and Protection, Information, Instruction, Legal Advisory, Mail and Record, Military Information, and Personnel. Functions: To supervise and coordinate the matters indicated by the names of its sections; to direct commandeering proceedings; and to handle the relations of the Office with the Judge Advocate General and the Comptroller and Auditor of the Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about November 30, 1918, and in existence on June 30, 1919, when it functioned through the following Sections: Control, Mail and File, Office Service, Advertising, Preferential Markets, Contract, Statistical, and Zone Methods. Functions: To develop methods and supervise the organization for conducting the routine business of the Division and its zone representatives, and to issue orders and regulations. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION, Fuel Administration.—Established in September 1917, with the appointment of G. W. Nasmyth as Executive Secretary. In May 1918 it was reorganized with greatly increased supervisory powers under Cyrus L. Garnsey, Jr., who was also Assistant Fuel Administrator. Had general supervision over the Legal Department; the Business Office; the Conservation, Education, Investigation, Labor, Prices, Production, State Organizations, and Traffic and Transportation Bureaus; the Mine Track Committee; and the Wholesale and Retail Advisers. Terminated July 1, 1919. Functions: To administer all the work of the Administration except that relating to oil or to the distribution of coal and coke. Records: 1917-19 (967 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, reports, memoranda, office records, pay rolls, fiscal records, tabulations, statistics, and technical files. Deal especially with matters relating to general administration and to the production of coal and coke. References: Fuel Administration, Report of the Administrative Division, 1917-1919 (2 pts.).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Existed under this name at the outbreak of the war. Some of the Branches through which it operated were as follows: Bakery, Cemeterial, Communications, Contracts, and Telegraph and Cable. In January 1918 it became first the Administration Division and then the General Administrative Bureau. On April 16, 1918, the Bureau was succeeded by the Administration Division. Finally, on October 28, 1918, the Division became the General Administrative Division of the Purchase and Storage Director's Office. Functions: To conduct the administration of the Office. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION, Hospital Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Probably established soon after the organization of the Division early in July 1917. Also referred to as the Administration Bureau and the Administration Section. Soon after the signing of the armistice it became the Administrative Sub-section of the newly created Hospital Administration Section. Functions: To handle the administration of all hospitals directly under the Office and to act as the executive agency for the Division; to procure hospital trains and cars and to maintain liaison with The Adjutant General's Office and the ports of embarkation relative to hospital-train service; and to procure and distribute Sanitary Corps personnel for administrative work in the hospitals. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME DIVISION, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—Probably in existence prior to the war. Functions: To handle questions and claims arising in the War Department with reference to vessels or vessel property. Records: In the Judge Advocate General's Office.

ADVANCE PAYMENT BRANCH, Credits Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established early in 1918. Functions: To act as liaison between the Division and the War Credits Board, and to arrange for advance payments to contractors. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ADVERTISING BRANCH, Information Section, General Administration Bureau, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SECTION, Administration Division.

ADVERTISING COMMITTEE, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.—Appointed on May 1, 1918; discontinued on March 1, 1920. Functions: To formulate regulations governing advertising by railroads under Federal control. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

ADVERTISING DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—Organized in December 1917. Offices in New York City. Terminated on December 15, 1918. William H. Johns, Director. Functions: To promote the war effort through the use of advertising; especially to obtain free advertising space and to direct advertising campaigns for various agencies of the Government. Records: 1917-19 (15 feet) in NA. Include letters offering advertising space and records of advertising space contributions. Some "miscellaneous correspondence" of the Division was disposed of as useless papers in 1930.

ADVERTISING SECTION, Administrative Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about January 1, 1919, and still in existence on June 30, 1919. Operated through three Subsections: Account Checking, Lists and Mail, and Filing. Functions: To assist and advise on advertising matters and policies with reference to the sale of surplus property; to contract for and place advertising matter in periodicals and newspapers; to prepare advertising copy; and to circularize potential buyers of surplus property. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ADVERTISING SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.—Organized on January 15, 1918, through the consolidation of the Indoor Advertising Section (formerly under the Food Conservation Division) and the Outdoor Advertising and Motion Picture Sections. In October the motion-picture work was transferred to the Illustrations and Plates Section. Terminated with the Division in January 1919. Functions: To obtain free advertising space in publications and to distribute posters, streetcar placards, and other advertising. Records: 1917-19 (18 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, posters, lantern slides, and motion pictures.

ADVERTISING SECTION, Public Works and Construction Development Division, Information and Education Service, Labor Department.—Probably created with the Division in January 1919 and terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: To handle Government advertising in connection with the program for the stimulation of private and public construction. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

ADVISORY BOARD OF JUST COMPENSATION, Shipping Board.—See OCEAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUST COMPENSATION.

ADVISORY BRANCH, Production Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in the Section on October 1, 1917; transferred to the newly created Production Division by Gun Division Order No. 58 on January 17, 1918. Functions: To be responsible for matters of a nature so specialized as not to be included in the functions of the other branches of the Section; to obtain technical advice in regard to materials, methods, and processes; and to keep adequately informed of and in direct touch with organized labor, local labor conditions, labor conditions in plants under Government contracts, conditions of work, rates of pay, and the sources of labor supply. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ADVISORY COMMISSION, Council of National Defense.—Appointed on October 11, 1916, by the President on nomination of the Council in accordance with the Army Appropriation Act of August 29, 1916. Consisted of the following seven members, who headed the Committees indicated: Daniel Willard (Chairman), Transportation and Communication; Howard E. Coffin, Munitions, Manufacturing, and Industrial Relations; Julius Rosenwald, Supplies; Bernard M. Baruch, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals; Hollis Godfrey, Engineering and Education; Samuel Gompers, Labor; and Dr. Franklin Martin, Medicine and Sanitation. Little work seems to have been done by the Commission until after the entry of the United States into the war. The commissioners were to call conferences of representatives of trades, business, and professions, who in turn were to be asked to organize committees to consider problems affecting national defense submitted to them by the Council. By a decision of February 13, 1917, there were created cooperative committees of industry, most of them subordinate to the Chairmen of the Committees on Supplies and on Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals; and immediately following the declaration of war and in the succeeding weeks these committees or others of like composition were appointed subcommittees of the Commission. They were composed of men prominent in their respective fields of industry, who served without pay. Their activities consisted of (1) furnishing information regarding industrial resources, manufacturing capacities, and means of increasing production and converting facilities; (2) assisting in accelerating service for the Government; (3) negotiating price agreements; and (4) distributing orders and awarding contracts. The large number of committees, more than 150, and the difficulties attending efficient coordination necessitated a reorganization in July 1917, which gave to the newly created War Industries Board an advisory function in coordinating purchases for the Army and Navy. A provision of the Food and Fuel Control Act of August 10, 1917, regarding contracts with firms in which committeemen were financially interested, brought about resignations from the cooperative committees on a large scale, and the final dissolution of these committees was announced by the Council on December 7, 1917. This brought about only a nominal change in relations, inasmuch as the dissolved committees were reestablished either as sections of the War Industries Board or by the industries themselves as "War Service Committees" (q. v.). Functions: To advise and aid the Council of National Defense in the execution of its functions of coordinating industries and resources for the national security and welfare and of creating relations that would render possible the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation. Records: Those among the records of the Council in NA include correspondence and other papers of the Chairman, minutes of meetings of the Commission, and a considerable quantity of records of the Committees on Labor and on Medicine and Sanitation. Many of the records of the Committees

on Supplies and on Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals and their subcommittees are also in NA among the records of the War Industries Board. The records of many of the cooperative committees of industry are probably in private hands.

ADVISORY COUNCIL, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Appointed by the Secretary of Labor in January 1918 and consisted of seven men and women who represented capital, labor, and the public. The first meeting of the Council was held on January 16, and it reported 3 days later. It apparently ceased to exist shortly thereafter. John Lind, Chairman. Functions: To recommend the machinery for a national labor program. In its report the Council recommended the revision and expansion of existing units of the Department, the creation of new services, and the means whereby proper administrative relations might be maintained between them and other Government agencies. Most of its recommendations were adopted. Records: Whereabouts unknown. A part of the memorandum submitted by the Council as its report and a chart showing the proposed organizational changes are, however, in the Labor Department, Annual Report, 1918, p. 97-98. References: Labor Statistics Bureau, National War Labor Board, 10, 30 (Bulletin 287, Washington, 1922).

ADVISORY INSURANCE COMMITTEE, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **INSURANCE DIVISION**.

ADVISORY SECTION, Administration Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated in functions performed by the Legal Section of the Finance Division after the summer of 1917. In January 1918 these functions were enlarged and transferred to the newly created Legal and Advisory Board of the Office. A short time later this was succeeded by the Advisory Section of the General Administration Bureau (later the Administration Division). Functions: To act as the channel of communication between the Office and the Offices of the Judge Advocate General and the Attorney General; to formulate and transmit requests for their opinions and decisions, as well as for those of the Comptroller of the Treasury; to handle legislative matters; to advise in the matter of doubtful payments under contracts; and to handle matters relating to deferred draft classifications of employees of the Ordnance Department. Also to handle matters arising out of requests by the various divisions of the Office for compulsory orders and for requisitions or condemnations of private property (so-called commandeering), including the preparation and presentation of relevant data to the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Director's Office and, with respect to valuations, to the Appraisers Board, and to arrange for the payment of awards and the maintenance of all records pertaining to the foregoing. Records: Probably with those of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance in NA.

ADVISORY SHIPPING COMMITTEE, Shipping Board.—See **SHIPPING COMMITTEE, Council of National Defense**.

ADVISORY TAX BOARD, Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department.—Organized under the provisions of an act of March 3, 1919, and functioned until October 1 of the same year, when it was superseded by the Committee on Appeals and Review, a predecessor of the Board of Tax Appeals. Functions: To assist in the interpretation of tax laws and regulations, to conduct hearings of taxpayers, and to work out administrative principles. Records: In the Chief Counsel's Office, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

relative to the harvesting time of various crops. It prepared for use at the Paris Peace Conference a general summary of the climate of Africa, with special attention to the former German colonies. Records: Combined with those of the Climate and Crop Weather Division and with the general files of the Bureau in NA.

AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS DIVISION, Food Administration.—See AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS SECTION, Perishable Foods Division.

AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS SECTION, Perishable Foods Division, Food Administration.—Originated in February 1918 as part of the Perishable Foods Division. Organized as a separate division in October and terminated in December. Functions: To keep in touch with producers' associations and the Agricultural Advisory Committee, to gather data for the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, and to furnish weekly information on the food situation to speakers representing jointly the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture. Records: 1918 (6 feet) in NA. Correspondence on market conditions, the distribution and control of food supplies, food substitutes, and farm problems; an information file; and other papers.

AGRICULTURAL SECTION, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on July 10, 1918. Worked through regional committees, subcommittees, and agricultural representatives of the railroads, in close cooperation with the Agriculture Department and the Food Administration. Discontinued on March 1, 1920. Functions: To coordinate agricultural development work among railroads under Federal control, and to aid in campaigns for increased food production. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

AGRICULTURE, BOTANY, FORESTRY, ZOOLOGY, AND FISHERIES DIVISION, National Research Council.—Organized in April 1918, with Vernon L. Kellogg as Chairman. Sometimes referred to as the Biology Division. In this Division were grouped the Agriculture, Botany, Botanical Raw Products, and Zoology Committees. At the time of the armistice the following additional Committees were also active: Fisheries, Forestry, Fibers, Protein Metabolism in Animal Feeding, Physiological Salt Requirements of Certain Cultivated Plants, and a Special Joint Committee on Fertilizer Investigations. On April 14, 1919, the Division was reorganized for peacetime as the Biology and Agriculture Division. Functions: In addition to initiating investigations, the Division helped to establish cooperation between the investigations of its constituent committees. Upon request of the War Department it formulated courses of study in biology, protozoology, animals in relation to disease, plant pathology, botanical raw products, and wood inspection for the Students' Army Training Corps. It furnished information to the War Department on sources for charcoal for gas masks and on the possible use of animals as indicators of the presence of poison gas, and it ascertained that certain native woods were better suited for airplane propellers than the mahogany imported from Africa. Other projects related to fertilizers, poultry feeding, animal feeding, rodent pests, sizing materials, the salting of fish in southern climates, and the lac and mesquite gum supply. Records: In the National Research Council.

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1916

agriculture. It assisted the Bureau in its general war duties, especially in compiling data pertaining to commercial greenhouses and in preparing tables for the Food Administration and War Industries Board showing the relationship between population and the quantity of agricultural products. Records: 1920 (4 feet) in NA. General farm schedules. Other records are in the Census Bureau.

AIR DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—An Aviation Section was created in the Office by an act of July 18, 1914. Its work was continued by the Aeronautical Division, established in the Office on November 4, 1915. On October 1, 1917, this Division became the Air Division. By an Executive order of May 20, 1918, its functions were divided between the Bureau of Aircraft Production and the Division of Military Aeronautics. Functions: To conduct aviation operations and to maintain general supervision over military aircraft; also to supervise the training of officers and men in matters relating to military aviation. Records: Some may be among those of the Office in NA; others are probably in the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

AIR SERVICE CHIEF'S OFFICE, War Department.—On May 29, 1918, The Adjutant General, by order of the Secretary of War, directed that an air service be organized, to consist of the Bureau of Aircraft Production and the Division of Military Aeronautics. This order apparently did not involve the setting up of a new organization to include these two units, but simply the concept that their functions comprised the activities of an air service. By General Orders, No. 81, August 28, 1918, the Second Assistant Secretary of War was designated to act as Director of the Air Service and to exercise such control and direction over these units as might be necessary. His powers were strengthened by General Orders, No. 19, January 29, 1919, and by Executive Order No. 3066, March 19, 1919, under which the Bureau of Aircraft Production and the Division of Military Aeronautics were consolidated in the Air Service. By an act of June 4, 1920, statutory provision was made for the Air Service with the Chief of the Air Service as its head. The Air Service became the Air Corps in 1926. Functions: To be responsible for procuring and furnishing the Army in the field with the matériel and personnel required for the Air Service and to direct the operations of that Service. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

AIR SERVICE CLAIMS BOARD, Air Service Chief's Office, War Department.—Formed on March 10, 1919, by combining the Board of Review of the Bureau of Aircraft Production and the Board of Contract Review of the Division of Military Aeronautics. Dissolved about 1921. Functions: To settle claims arising under contracts previously entered into by the Bureau of Aircraft Production and the Division of Military Aeronautics, working under the general supervision of the War Department Claims Board. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

AIR SERVICE MEDICAL DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Originated in May 1917, when an officer of the Medical Corps was detailed to take charge of the aviation phases of the work of the Surgeon General's Office. On May 11, 1918, an Aviation Division was created in the Office; this on May 23 was renamed the Air Service Division and became commonly known as the Air Service Medical Division. Abolished on March 14, 1919. Functions: To organize and carry out physical examinations of Army aviation applicants,

and to handle matters relating to medical personnel, equipment, and supplies as well as other medical questions concerning aeronautics. Similar functions appear to have been performed by the Air Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, and the Medical Section, Military Aeronautics Division, War Department. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

AIR SERVICE SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.—See WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD.

AIRCRAFT ARMAMENT SECTION, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established during the first half of 1918. Functions: To combine and coordinate engineering work pertaining to aircraft armament. It handled matters pertaining to aircraft machine guns and accessories; special antiaircraft machine guns, mounts, sights, and accessories; airplane drop bombs, bomb sights, bomb carriers, and release mechanisms; and airplane flares (except pyrotechnics). It was also responsible, operating through the Planning Section, for the inauguration of designs of airplane guns of large caliber, of special armor plate, and of all other material pertaining to aircraft except ammunition. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

AIRCRAFT BOARD.—Created by an act of October 1, 1917, to assume the functions hitherto exercised by the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense. Consisted of nine members, including the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department and the Chief of the Construction and Repair Bureau of the Navy Department. By Executive Order No. 3066, March 19, 1919, the Board was dissolved. Functions: To act in an advisory capacity to the Chief Signal Officer and to the Secretary of the Navy relative to the purchase and production of aircraft, to make recommendations as to contracts for aircraft and the distribution of contracts, and to serve as a clearinghouse for aeronautical information for the Army and Navy. Records: Probably in the War Department.

AIRCRAFT BOARD, JOINT ARMY AND NAVY TECHNICAL.—See JOINT ARMY AND NAVY TECHNICAL AIRCRAFT BOARD.

AIRCRAFT BRANCH, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION.

AIRCRAFT DIVISION, Construction and Repair Bureau, Navy Department.—Apparently established in 1916 and continued as a part of this Bureau until 1921, when it was transferred to the Bureau of Aeronautics. Functions: To have charge of matters in connection with the design, construction, and testing of naval aircraft and its maintenance in service. The work was divided among three principal Sections: Design (the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of aircraft); Scientific (aerodynamic research, structural calculations and criticisms of contractors' data, experiments, and tests); and Construction and Maintenance (matters pertaining to contracts, the inspection of aircraft construction, material and supplies, and shipments). Records: 1916-21 (220 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence dealing with such topics as materials to be employed in the construction of airplanes and dirigibles and authorizations for the construction of planes; studies of wind velocity; reports of test flights; and blueprints of engines.

AIRCRAFT FACTORY, NAVAL, Navy Department.--See NAVAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BOARD, Council of National Defense.--Established pursuant to a resolution of the Council of May 16, 1917. Consisted of four civilian members, the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department, and the Chief of the Construction and Repair Bureau of the Navy Department. It was discontinued on October 1, 1917, and its functions were taken over by the Aircraft Board. Functions: To consider matters relating to quantity production of aircraft, and to cooperate with the Army and Navy in the advancement of their aviation programs. Records: Probably in the War Department.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BUREAU, War Department.--On April 24, 1918, by order of the Secretary of War, a Bureau of Aircraft Production and a Division of Military Aeronautics were created in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. By Executive Order No. 2862, May 20, 1918, which was authorized by the Overman Act of that date, these became separate units of the Department under the direction of the Secretary of War. The Director of Aircraft Production was also Chairman of the Aircraft Board. By Executive Order No. 3066, March 19, 1919, the Bureau and the Division were consolidated under the Director of the Air Service. Functions: To exercise control over the production of airplanes, airplane engines, and aircraft equipment for the use of the Army. Functioned through the following Divisions: Administrative, Airplane Engineering, Executive, Finance, Procurement, Production, Science and Research, and Spruce Production. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION INVESTIGATION, Justice Department.--An investigation commenced at the request of the President in May 1918, and conducted by Judge Charles E. Hughes, with the cooperation of the Attorney General and other officials of the Justice Department. Concluded with the report of Hughes to the Attorney General on October 25, 1918, and that of the Attorney General to the President on October 31 enclosing the report. Functions: To investigate and pursue charges of dishonesty or malversation in the production of aircraft after American entry into the war. Records: Interspersed among the central files of the Justice Department in NA. Include correspondence, testimony, and exhibits relating to persons and concerns engaged in aircraft production and War Department progress reports on aircraft production.

AIRCRAFT SECTION, MOTOR VEHICLES AND, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MOTOR VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT SECTION.

AIRCRAFT SUBDIVISION, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 9, October 25, 1918, there was established in the Division an Aviation Branch, which, on November 22, 1918, became the Aircraft Subdivision. This unit was probably discontinued prior to the abolition of the Division on February 1, 1919. Functions: To have charge of the compilation of records and reports relative to the movement of aircraft supplies through ports of embarkation for overseas forces, and to regulate the movement of such supplies in accordance with established priorities. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

AIRPLANE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, Equipment Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See **AIRPLANE ENGINEERING DIVISION**, Aircraft Production Bureau.

AIRPLANE ENGINEERING DIVISION, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.—Formed on August 21, 1918, by a combination of the airplane engineering and production engineering activities of the Bureau. These had been carried on prior to May 20 by the Airplane Engineering Department of the Equipment Division and by the Science and Research Division of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Functions: To supervise experimental engineering at McCook and Langley Fields and production engineering at Dayton, Ohio, and to be responsible for the design of new models of airplanes and accessory equipment. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

ALASKAN COAL COMMISSION, NAVY, Navy Department.—See **NAVY ALASKAN COAL COMMISSION**.

ALASKAN MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION, Geologic Branch, Geological Survey, Interior Department.—Functioned as a Division until April 1, 1922, when by order of the Director of the Geological Survey it became the Alaskan Mineral Resources Branch. Functions: During the war, to investigate and to prepare reports on the mineral resources of Alaska, particularly on such strategic minerals as chromite, copper, fuels, nickel, platinum, tin, tungsten, and sulphur; and to continue, though on a restricted scale, areal geologic and topographic surveys. Records: In the Geological Survey. Include correspondence files; notebooks from field parties in Alaska; reports on the geology, topography, mineral resources, water resources, glaciology, and reconnaissance of assigned areas in Alaska; geologic and topographic maps, structure sections, and profiles, both compiled and field; and especially information relative to the occurrence, location, and distribution of strategic minerals.

ALCOHOL COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed by the Chairman of the superior Committee on April 24, 1917; dissolved on November 13, 1917. Functions: To make a census of alcohol production and of the extent of its conversion to governmental uses. Records: May be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

ALCOHOL SECTION, ETHYL, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—See **ETHYL ALCOHOL SECTION**.

ALCOHOL SUBCOMMITTEE, Hygiene and Sanitation Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed on April 29, 1917; ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To make recommendations as to the control of alcoholic beverages. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

ALIEN MILITARY CLAIMS COMMITTEE, War Department.—See **CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW DIVISION**, Judge Advocate General's Office.

ALIEN MILITARY SECTION, Solicitor's Office, State Department.—Probably established in 1917 and discontinued in 1918. Functions: To receive and consider requests sent through diplomatic channels for the release of foreign nationals from the armed forces of the United States.

* Records: In the Communications and Records Division, State Department. References: State Department, Register, 1918, p. 37. .

ALIEN PERMIT SUBSECTION, Passport Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **PASSPORT SECTION**.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.—The office of Alien Property Custodian was created under authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, by Executive Order No. 2729-A of October 12. A. Mitchell Palmer was appointed Custodian by the President on October 22, and he was succeeded on March 4, 1919, by Francis P. Garvan. The office functioned through the Investigation, Law, Sales, and Trust Bureaus, the Corporation Management Division, and other subdivisions. It was abolished by Executive Order No. 6694, May 1, 1934, which transferred its authority, rights, and duties to the Justice Department. By Order No. 2575 the Attorney General on July 2, 1934, established the Alien Property Bureau in the Claims Division of the Justice Department to carry out the remaining functions of the former Alien Property Custodian. Functions: To receive property in the United States belonging to an enemy or ally of an enemy and to administer such property under the general direction of the President. Records: 1917-34 (combined with those of the Alien Property Bureau, 1934-41, total 11,832 feet) in NA; additional records are in the Justice Department. Include reports on enemy property in the United States; records relating to the investigation and seizure of enemy property, to the administration of property held in trust, and to claims for the return of property filed under section 9 of the Trading With the Enemy Act; and seized corporation records, 1900-1917. References: Alien Property Custodian, Report . . . to the Close of Business on February 15, 1919 (Washington, 1919), and Bulletin of Information, June 8, 1918 (Washington, 1918); General Accounting Office, Administration of the Office of the Alien Property Custodian (69 Cong., 2 sess., S. Doc. 182, serial 8696. Washington, 1926); Charles R. Allison, comp., Alien Enemies and Property Rights Under the Trading With the Enemy Act ([New York, 1921]); James A. Gathings, International Law and American Treatment of Alien Enemy Property (Washington, 1940).

ALIENS DIVISION, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department.—Organized by October 28, 1918; discontinued by July 15, 1919.

Functions: In connection with the administration of the Selective Service System, to handle questions relating to the classification and deportment of aliens, declarants of intention to become naturalized, recruiting by foreign powers (other than those under treaties), citizenship, passports, and international law. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

ALIMENTATION, INTERALLIED COMMISSION ON SCIENTIFIC.—See **INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC FOOD COMMISSION**.

ALIMENTATION DIVISION, Food Administration.—Created in May 1917 as the Utilities and Research Division. Known as the Alimentation Division from January 1, 1918, until it went out of existence on June 30, 1919. Its Chief, Alonzo E. Taylor, was also the representative of the Food Administration in Europe during the last part of 1917. Functions: To collect information regarding the production, control, and distribution of food by the Allied and Central Powers and by neutral countries. Records: 1917-19 (6 feet) in NA. Include reports and studies on food production and control in foreign countries, copies of food control acts, consular reports, rules, regulations,

rationing cards and forms transmitted by foreign food officials, and reports of foreign representatives of the Food Administration. Some of the papers of the Chief of the Division are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. References: Frank M. Surface, The Grain Trade During the World War, 187-196 (New York, 1928).

ALKALI AND CHLORINE SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on April 15, 1918, to consolidate work previously performed by the Division and by the Alkali Section of the Chemical Alliance, Inc. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To allocate war chemicals (alkalies, chlorine, and chlorine compounds), to maintain a sufficient supply of these commodities, and to stimulate new producing capacity. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

ALKALI SUBCOMMITTEE, Chemicals Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed about May 1917, and in November became the Alkali Committee of the Chemical Alliance, Inc. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to alkalies for the Committee. Records: Most of them were transferred to the Chemical Alliance, but a few are scattered among the records of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

ALLIED BLOCKADE COMMITTEE.—Established at London on March 15, 1918, under a plan to meet once each week. Consisted of a single representative each from Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States. Leverton Harris served as Chairman, while L. P. Sheldon became the first American representative. The Committee operated through several subcommittees. During the war it was under the Supreme War Council; after the war it became the Blockade Section or Blockade Control Section of the Supreme Economic Council. At this later period, Vance C. McCormick became the representative from the United States and Chairman of the Section. The Committee adjourned since the July 15, 1919. Apparently also known as the Allied Blockade Council and the Superior Blockade Council. Functions: To supervise, under instructions from the respective home governments, blockade questions in general and problems dealing with the northern neutrals in particular; to cooperate with and advise the British Contraband Committee; and to receive reports from the local joint trade committees in the capitals of the neutral countries. Records: Minutes of its meetings are in the State Department. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, supp. 1, vol. 2, p. 974-980, 991-996, 998-1003; H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 1, p. 293, 299, 303 (London, 1920); James A. Salter, Allied Shipping Control, diagram opp. p. 242 (Oxford, 1921).

ALLIED BLOCKADE COUNCIL.—See **ALLIED BLOCKADE COMMITTEE**.

ALLIED COAL MISSION.—See **COAL MISSION**, American Relief Administration.

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASERS SECTION, Coordination of Purchase Division, Food Administration.—Organized in November 1917; terminated in the summer of 1919. Cooperated with the Allied Provisions Export Commission and the War Trade Board. Functions: To arrange for the purchase of staple foods by Allied and Neutral governments, relief organizations, and miscellaneous buyers. Records: 1917-19 (18 feet) in NA. Correspondence, applications for allotments, records of allotments, notices to the War Trade Board of

purchase approvals, statements to the Allied Purchasing Commission of food requirements, and an order register of the Commission. Related records are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace.

ALLIED MARITIME TRANSPORT COUNCIL.—Created as a result of a recommendation of the Committee on Importation and Maritime Transport of the Interallied Conference, which met at Paris November 29 to December 3, 1917. First meeting held in February and organization completed by March 1918. Consisted of two members each from the ministries of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and two representatives from the United States. The American delegates were Raymond B. Stevens, Vice Chairman of the Shipping Board, appointed February 1, 1918, and George Rublee, appointed July 27, 1918. The Council, with headquarters at London, met about every two months. Each of the four countries represented had a permanent staff of employees at London. Operating under the Council were four national divisions, the division for the United States being known either as the American Section (q. v.) or the American Shipping Mission. In addition there was a Main Committee, otherwise known as the Allied Maritime Transport Executive (q. v.), under which were subcommittees dealing with tonnage, imports, and statistics. On April 7, 1919, the work and personnel of the Council were taken over by the Supreme Economic Council. Functions: To investigate generally problems connected with shipping necessary supplies to the Allied and Associated Powers; to determine the relative importance of the material desired; to plan a well-balanced importation program; to eliminate competition; and to make recommendations based upon its finding to the Allied Governments. Interallied Programme Committees (q. v.) were formed to supply the Council with statistical information. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Printed minutes of the four sessions of the Council held during the war, together with related papers, are among the records of the Council of National Defense in NA. References: Allied Maritime Transport Council ([London] 1918); James A. Salter, Allied Shipping Control, 151-245, 295-344 (Oxford, 1921); Dwight W. Morrow, The Society of Free States, 104-113 (New York [1919]); State Department, Foreign Relations, 1917, supp. 2, vol. 1, p. 420-423; 1918, supp. 1, vol. 1, p. 498-534.

ALLIED MARITIME TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE, Allied Maritime Transport Council.—Established early in 1918 and placed under the jurisdiction of the Allied Maritime Transport Council. The first American representative on the Executive was George Rublee. Committees of the Council charged with functions relating to tonnage, imports, and statistics were, in reality, subcommittees serving the Executive. The American representatives on these committees were, respectively, Lawrence Shearman, Dwight Morrow, and J. A. Field. The Shipping Intelligence Section of the British Ministry of Shipping, which maintained a record of the movements and cargoes of ships, was also placed under the jurisdiction of the Executive. When the Allied Maritime Transport Council terminated in April 1919, the work of the Executive like that of the Council was placed under the Supreme Economic Council. Known also as the Main Executive Committee. Functions: To carry out work detailed by the Council in regard to planning shipping programs and to maintain contact with the respective Allied Governments. Its authority was supreme at all times except when the Council itself was in session. After the war it appears to have served as the only existing interallied body dealing with enemy tonnage. It collected data and made recommendations concerning the allocation of seized enemy ships. Records: Five dockets concerning postwar records and

minutes of the Executive are with the papers of the United States Shipping Board in the Maritime Commission. See also ALLIED MARITIME TRANSPORT COUNCIL. References: James A. Salter, Allied Shipping Control, 177-180, 229-250, 298-300 (Oxford, 1921).

ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.--In actual existence from the beginning of the war, but not officially organized until November 29, 1917. Grew out of conferences held in London and Paris by high ranking naval officers of the Allied Powers. Admiral William S. Sims first attended these conferences, as the representative of the United States Navy, in April 1917. The Council continued to meet throughout the war. Functions: To decide questions of naval policy and logistics; to effect greater coordination of the operations of the Allied Naval Forces; and to formulate common plans of action. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Material relating to the participation of Admiral Sims in the affairs of the Council can be found in the records of the United States Naval Forces Operating in European Waters in the Office of Naval Records and Library, Navy Department. References: William S. Sims and Burton J. Hendrick, The Victory at Sea, 256-257 (Garden City, N. Y., 1920); Tracy B. Kittredge, Naval Lessons of the Great War, 105 (Garden City, N. Y., 1921).

ALLIED PROVISIONS EXPORT COMMISSION.--See INTERALLIED MEATS AND FATS EXECUTIVE.

ALLIED PURCHASING COMMISSION.--In August 1917 by identical agreements between the United States and each of the several Allies, the Allied Purchasing Commission (not to be confused with the Interallied Purchasing Commission) was created. In accordance with the same agreements it consisted of the following leading members of the War Industries Board: Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Lovett, and Robert S. Brookings. Financed by the Allies, the Commission maintained a permanent staff but depended upon the War Industries Board, the Council of National Defense, and the Food Administration for much expert and clerical assistance. Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman. Functions: To act as a clearinghouse between the purchasing missions of the Allies on the one hand and, on the other, such agencies as the War Industries Board, the Treasury Department, and the War Department. It obtained statements of requirements and applications for commodities from the Allies, transmitted information to them concerning prices, sources, and shipping facilities for the articles sought, and kept the Treasury Department informed of the financial aspects of Allied purchasing. Records: 1917-19 (53 feet) in NA. Minutes of meetings, correspondence, applications for purchases with related papers, records of contracts, and much statistical data. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1917, supp. 2, vol. 1, p. 546, 565-568.

ALLIED RAILWAY MISSION.--The establishment of this interallied agency was approved March 7, 1919, by the Supreme War Council, and it was organized under the direction of Herbert Hoover. Work began in March and terminated in September 1919. American Army officers headed the Mission, first, Lt. Col. W. B. Ryan, and, later, Lt. Col. W. B. Causey. Functions: To expedite the movement of relief supplies to Czechoslovakia and German Austria. Also to exercise general supervision over the transportation systems of the several Central European states and to aid in the distribution of the available coal supply. Records: March-September 1919 (2 inches) in NA. Consist of financial data. The bulk of the records are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University. References: Frank M. Surface and Raymond L. Bland, American Food in the World

War and Reconstruction Period, 134 (Stanford University, 1931); American Relief Administration, Bulletin No. 16, p. 11-13 (July 4, 1919).

ALLIED RELATIONS SECTION, External Relations Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Supply Circular No. 86, September 5, 1918, and transferred with the Branch to the Administrative Branch of the Division about March 13, 1919. After February 28, 1919, known as the Foreign Relations Section. Functions: To maintain relations and conduct negotiations relative to Army supplies with representatives of Allied governments. After February 28, 1919, these functions were expanded to include relations with representatives of foreign governments. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

ALLIED RUBBER COMMITTEE.—See **INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL**.

ALLOCATION AND ASSIGNMENT SECTION, Traffic Department; Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **ALLOCATION DEPARTMENT**.

ALLOCATION COMMITTEE, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **ALLOCATION DEPARTMENT**.

ALLOCATION DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established in June 1919 when the trades function was separated from the Trades and Allocations Department. When the Traffic Department was established on February 1, 1920, the functions of the Allocation Department were assumed by one of its sections called the Allocation and Assignment Section. On December 1, 1920, the name of this Section was changed to Allocation Section. Functions: To perform the executive work of the Allocation Committee, which included the Managers of the Allocation, Shipping Trades, Personnel, Construction and Repair, Contract, Assignment, and Coal Export Departments; and to supervise the allocation of tonnage to the various trades. Records: 1919-20 (10 feet) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, and reports pertaining to the allocation, withdrawal, and diversion of Shipping Board vessels.

ALLOCATION, RELEASE, AND TRANSFER SECTION, Vessel Operation Branch, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—See **VESSEL OPERATION BRANCH**.

ALLOCATION SECTION, Traffic Department, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **ALLOCATION DEPARTMENT**.

ALLOTMENT AND ALLOWANCE DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.—Authorized to be established in the Division of Military and Naval Insurance by the "Organization Chart and Organization Memoranda" of August 20, 1918. Under the direction of a Deputy Commissioner of Military and Naval Insurance. Terminated on August 9, 1921. Functions: To administer the provisions of an act of October 6, 1917, providing for compulsory and voluntary allotments of pay and for allowances by the Government for the support of dependents of men in the armed forces. Records: In the Veterans' Administration.

ALLOTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF NAVY FUEL SECTION, Logistics and Fuel Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence from 1917 to 1920. Functions: To arrange for allotments

of the Navy's fuel supply among the various producers. Records: Probably dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

ALLOTMENT AND WAR RISK INSURANCE DIVISION, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—See **ALLOTMENT DIVISION**.

ALLOTMENT DIVISION, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Organized on March 1, 1918. Composed of several Sections taken over from the Disbursing Division, as follows: Allotment, Retainer Pay, War Risk Insurance, and Liberty Loans. The Allotment Division was abolished and its sections were returned to the Disbursing Division on January 1, 1919. It was also known as the Allotment and War Risk Insurance Division. Functions: To "register" and examine allotments and war risk insurance applications and, in general, to act as a service unit for men of the Navy in obtaining benefits of laws administered by the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department. Records: Those relating to allotments and war risk insurance were transferred to the War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department, in April 1919, and are now in the Veterans' Administration. Approximately 3 feet of correspondence and administrative records of this Division are filed with records of the Supplies and Accounts Bureau in NA. References: Supplies and Accounts Bureau, "Historical Record of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts . . . 1917-18" ([1919?]. Manuscript in the Office of Naval Records and Library); Navy Department, Annual Report, 1918, p. 129-130.

ALLOTMENT SECTION, Disbursing Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence in the Disbursing Division prior to October 6, 1917. It became a part of the Allotment Division on March 1, 1918, and was reestablished in the Disbursing Division on January 1, 1919. The activities relating to the allotment and allowance program of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance were abandoned by April 1, 1919. Functions: At first to facilitate voluntary allotments of pay by Navy personnel for the support of dependents. The activities of the Section were greatly expanded, however, upon the passage of an act of October 6, 1917, which provided for compulsory allotments and for allowances for the support of dependents of men in the armed forces, under the administration of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department. Records: Transferred to the War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department, in April 1919, and now in the Veterans' Administration.

ALLOTMENTS BRANCH, PERSONAL DEPOSITS AND, Central Disbursing Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **PERSONAL DEPOSITS AND ALLOTMENTS BRANCH**.

ALLOYS SECTION, RARE METALS AND, Mineral Technology Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **MINERAL TECHNOLOGY DIVISION**.

ALLOYS SUBCOMMITTEE, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed on April 26, 1917, at a meeting of leading steel manufacturers. In May it became a subcommittee of the Steel Products Cooperative Committee and in September a subcommittee of the American Iron and Steel Institute. Functions: To supervise the importing and production of ferromanganese. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

ALUMINUM AND MESS EQUIPMENT SECTION, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in 1917, and became the Mess Equipment and Metal Equipment Branch, Equipment Section, Procurement Division, on January 14, 1918. Functions: To procure mess equipment manufactured from tin or aluminum, such as knives, forks, spoons, canteens, cups, and meat cans. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ALUMINUM COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed at the request of the Chairman of the Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee on April 7, 1917. Discontinued after aluminum was placed under price control on March 5, 1918. Functions: To provide expert information concerning aluminum. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

ALUMINUM MESS BRANCH, STEEL HELMETS AND, Inspection Section, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See INSPECTION SECTION.

AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.—Consisted of the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States and their supporting staffs at the Peace Conference at Paris, 1918-19. There were five Commissioners Plenipotentiary: President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing, Henry White, Col. Edward M. House, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. On May 1, 1919, the Commission included a Secretariat (61 persons), a group of Technical Advisors (51 persons), a Division of Territorial, Economic, and Political Intelligence (19 persons, mostly transferred from The Inquiry), and a group of Administrative Officers (18 persons). Existed from December 1918 to December 1919. Functions: In concert with the Allied and Associated Powers, to negotiate peace with the Central Powers on behalf of the United States. Records: Consist of 537 bound volumes (180 feet) in the State Department. The Division of Research and Publications of that Department has been editing these records since 1939 for publication in a number of volumes as supplements to the Foreign Relations series. Of the so-called "Black Book" and "Red Book" (map-illustrated compilations of proposed solutions of conference problems, the former dealing mainly with European problems, the latter with colonial problems) there is a virtually complete copy of each at the American Geographical Society of New York. One copy of the Black Book was presented to Lloyd George at his request in 1919. (The Black Book was published under the title "Outline of Tentative Report and Recommendations Prepared by the Intelligence Section, in Accordance with Instructions, for the President and the Plenipotentiaries," as Document 246 in Hunter Miller, My Diary, vol. 4, p. 209-281.) Other related records are among the Hunter Miller papers in the custody of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, the Edward M. House papers at Yale University, and the Robert Lansing, Woodrow Wilson, Tasker H. Bliss, and Henry White papers in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress. References: Paris Peace Conference, American Commission to Negotiate Peace; Composition and Functions, Paris, May 1, 1919 ([Paris, 1919]), Conference des préliminaires de paix; composition et fonctionnement, 1^{er} avril 1919, p. 3-8 ([Paris, 1919]), and Fonctionnement de la Conférence, 1^{er} octobre 1919 ([Paris, 1919]); Edward M. House and Charles Seymour, eds., What Really Happened at Paris; the Story of the Peace Conference, 1918-1919, by American Delegates (New York, 1921); David Hunter Miller, My Diary at the Conference of Paris, With Documents

(New York, 1924. 21 vols. and case of maps); James T. Shotwell, At the Paris Peace Conference (New York, 1937); Paul Birdsall, Versailles Twenty Years After (New York, 1941).

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.—A body of seven members appointed by President Wilson on May 10, 1917. Henry P. Davison served as Chairman. The Council received from the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross full power over all Red Cross matters arising out of the war. Its work was divided among the following Departments: Military Relief, Civilian Relief, Nursing, Development, Law and International Relations, Supplies, Publicity, Foreign Relief, Accounts, and Personnel. Each department had several bureaus. The Council was assisted by the Women's Advisory Committee, the National Committee on Red Cross Medical Service, the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, the Committee on Cooperation, and the Insurance Advisory Committee. It established 14 field divisions, including one in Alaska. Its work terminated on March 1, 1919, when the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross resumed control of all relief activities. Functions: To handle problems of civilian and military relief during the period of the war emergency; to raise funds for such relief; and to cooperate with both the Executive and the Central committees of the American National Red Cross. Records: In the headquarters of the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C. References: American National Red Cross, Annual Reports, 1918-20; Henry P. Davison, The American Red Cross in the Great War (New York, 1920).

AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE DEPOT IN FRANCE DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE DEPOT SECTION**, Supply Division.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE DEPOT SECTION, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated as the Division of the American Ordnance Base Depot in France, established by Office Order No. 47 of September 10, 1917. As of January 10, 1918, it operated through the following Departments: Administration, Reloading, Power and Construction, Shops, Stores, and Military. The Division was abolished by Office Order No. 160 of March 6, 1918, and its functions and personnel were assigned to the American Ordnance Base Depot Section, which continued with much the same organization. Functions: To be responsible for the completion of plans and projects incidental to the equipment and operation in France of repair and reloading shops and the storing of ordnance and ammunition supplies. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE SUBSECTION, LIAISON WITH THE, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **LIAISON WITH THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE SUBSECTION**.

AMERICAN REFINERS' COMMITTEE.—A body of five members appointed by the Food Administrator pursuant to an agreement of October 1, 1917, made between the Food Administrator and the sugar refiners of the United States to cover the distribution of sugar. The Committee was continued by a further agreement of October 24, 1918, which was to remain in effect until December 31, 1919. Functions: To arrange for a fair, proportional allotment of sugar to individual refiners in the United States. Records: 1917-20 (14 feet) in NA. Include minutes of the Committee, correspondence, and a report on sugar distributed. References: Joshua Bernhardt, Government Control of the Sugar Industry in the United States, passim (New York, 1920).

AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.—Established by Executive Order No. 3035B, February 24, 1919, in pursuance of an act approved the following day entitled "An act providing for the relief of such populations in Europe, and countries contiguous thereto, outside of Germany, German-Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, as may be determined upon by the President as necessary." This act allocated a sum of \$100,000,000 for the purpose indicated. In addition, the American Relief Administration "handled relief furnished from United States Treasury loans direct to certain of the newly established governments, supplies furnished from the President's National Security and Defense Fund and certain relief furnished against cash payment." Its central office was established first in Paris (through September 1919) and then in New York. It maintained branch offices in a number of European cities. Some of these offices were maintained jointly with the Grain Corporation, which handled the purchase, transportation, and sometimes even the distribution of food-stuffs for relief. The programs of the Relief Administration were cleared through the Food Section of the Supreme Economic Council. As a Government agency, the Relief Administration came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919, but it continued as an unofficial agency at the request of the countries affected by its work and with the approval of the President. It was incorporated on May 27, 1921, under the laws of the State of New York. By Executive Order No. 3601, December 24, 1921, it became the distributing agency for the new Purchasing Commission for Russian Relief. Liquidation began the latter part of 1923. Herbert Hoover, Director General. Functions: As indicated in the title of the act of February 25, 1919, given above. Also, later, to grant some food relief to the enemy countries. Records: 1919-24 (52 feet) in NA. Include financial papers, correspondence, and the administrative records of some of the missions. Most of the records, however, are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University. References: Frank M. Surface and Raymond L. Bland, American Food in the World War and Reconstruction Period, passim and, for bibliography, 994-998 (Stanford University, 1931); Mina Almond and Harold H. Fisher, Special Collections in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, 13-16 (Stanford University, 1940).

AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S FUND.—Originated as the Children's Relief Bureau, which was organized in the Paris office of the American Relief Administration by the end of February 1919. When the official status of the Relief Administration disappeared with the signing of the Versailles Treaty, the work of the Children's Relief Bureau was carried forward (after August 1, 1919) by the new voluntary private organization established under the laws of the State of New York as the American Relief Administration European Children's Fund. This organization "assumed responsibility for the distribution of the remaining food supplies donated from the Congressional appropriation [of February 25, 1919] and the President's National Security and Defense Fund." It maintained headquarters in New York, a branch office in London, and field missions; and it supervised the American Relief Administration Warehouses. Liquidation began in 1924. Functions: To carry on, often with the same personnel, the work of child feeding in Europe as it was discontinued by the American Relief Administration and the Grain Corporation. Records: In the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University. References: Frank M. Surface and Raymond L. Bland, American Food in the World War and Reconstruction Period, 73-77 (Stanford University, 1931).

AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION WAREHOUSES.—Established in January 1920 under the immediate supervision of the American Relief Administration European Children's Fund, with headquarters in New York. There were 64 branch warehouses in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Hungary, and Austria. Liquidation began on August 1, 1921. Functions: To handle "all of the food and clothing remittance business and the bulk sale of commodities for Central Europe." This function was performed by means of food drafts which, purchased in the United States, were honored at the Warehouses in Central Europe. Records: Probably in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University. References: Frank M. Surface and Raymond L. Bland, American Food in the World War and Reconstruction Period, 90-95 (Stanford University, 1931).

AMERICAN SECTION, Allied Maritime Transport Council.—Directly under the orders of the State Department, the American Section, also known as the American Shipping Mission in London, was headed by Raymond B. Stevens, appointed by President Wilson on February 1, 1918. The Section was financed by the President's National Security and Defense Fund until April 1, 1919, and thereafter by the Operations Division of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. In December 1918 part of the personnel of this Section was used by the Shipping Board in establishing an office in Paris. The London office of the Shipping Board took over the work of the American Section in June 1919. Functions: To serve as a point of contact between the Allied Maritime Transport Council and Government agencies in Washington—especially the Planning and Statistics Division and the Shipping Control Committee of the Shipping Board and the Chartering Committee of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation—and between the Council and the General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Cooperated with associated sections of the Council. Records: 1918-22 (9 feet) in NA. Include general files and individual ship files, consisting of general correspondence and copies of vessel logs, bills, charters, and agreements relating to the chartering, use, and redelivery of Scandinavian, Finnish, and Dutch vessels by the United States. Also in NA among the Fuel Administration records is a folder of reports and articles relating to the work of the Section. References: James A. Salter, Allied Shipping Control, 151-242 (Oxford, 1921).

AMERICAN SECTION, Supreme War Council.—The last of the national sections of the Supreme War Council to be established at Versailles. Headed by the American military representative, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. It was divided into several committees and subcommittees dealing with military topics. Functions: To obtain and analyze statistical data relating to various phases of the war effort, and to promote cordial relations among the Allies. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: State Department, Foreign Relations of the United States; the Lansing Papers, vol. 2, p. 242 (Washington, 1940).

AMERICAN SHIPPING MISSION.—See AMERICAN SECTION, Allied Maritime Transport Council.

AMERICANIZATION DIVISION, Education Bureau, Interior Department.—Organized in September 1918 through the consolidation of various aspects of the Americanization work of the Bureau of Education. Absorbed the War Work Extension Division and the Immigrant Education Division (also known as the Division for the Investigation of the Education of Immigrants). In 1920 the Division of Americanization became known as the Americanization Information Service and

served as a clearinghouse for information. The work was abandoned soon thereafter. Functions: To coordinate national forces working for the assimilation or Americanization of the foreign born, and to assist in organizing States and communities for the task. The Division cooperated with the Bureau of Naturalization, Labor Department, but confined its activities to that period in the naturalization process prior to the declaration of intention to become an American citizen. It issued a monthly periodical entitled Americanization. Records: Probably destroyed. Related records in NA include correspondence, reports, and other data (6 inches) in the files of the Commissioner of Education, 1918-20, and budget data, monthly reports, miscellaneous pamphlets, publicity material, and data on the "Americanization" program (4 feet) among the records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, 1918-20. References: Darrell H. Smith, The Bureau of Education, 39-41 (Baltimore, 1923).

AMERICANIZATION SECTION, Field Division, Council of National Defense.—Organized on October 1, 1918, succeeding the Educational Propaganda Department of the Woman's Committee. Probably terminated early in 1919. Headed by Martha E. Martin. Functions: To distribute "educational propaganda," especially that relating to Americanization work. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA, including copies of circular material.

AMMONIA AND ICE SECTION, Collateral Commodities Division, Food Administration.—See COLLATERAL COMMODITIES DIVISION.

AMMONIA CONTROL INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.—See INTERDEPARTMENTAL AMMONIA CONTROL COMMITTEE.

AMMONIA SUBCOMMITTEE, NITRATES AND, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—See NITRATES AND AMMONIA SUBCOMMITTEE.

AMMUNITION AND TRENCH WARFARE BRANCH, ARTILLERY, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See ARTILLERY AMMUNITION AND TRENCH WARFARE BRANCH.

AMMUNITION BRANCH, Small Arms Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on January 15, 1918. Functions: To handle purchases of ammunition. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

AMMUNITION BRANCH, ARTILLERY, Design Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See ARTILLERY AMMUNITION BRANCH, Design Section.

AMMUNITION BRANCH, ARTILLERY, Plant Facilities Section, Inspector of Ordnance Establishments, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See PLANT FACILITIES SECTION.

AMMUNITION BRANCH, SMALL ARMS AND, Ordnance Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See ORDNANCE SUBDIVISION.

AMMUNITION COMMITTEE, SMALL ARMS AND, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—See SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION COMMITTEE.

AMMUNITION GROUP, SMALL ARMS, Gauge Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See GAUGE BRANCH.

AMMUNITION INSPECTION SECTION, SMALL ARMS, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION INSPECTION SECTION.

AMMUNITION PROGRAMS, BOARD OF OFFICERS TO REVIEW ARTILLERY, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See ARTILLERY AMMUNITION PROGRAMS, BOARD OF OFFICERS TO REVIEW.

AMMUNITION SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on January 14, 1918. Later absorbed the Trench Warfare Section. Abolished on October 23, 1918. Functions: To supervise and regulate the production of artillery ammunition, shells and shrapnel, fuzes and primers, hand and rifle grenades, and drop bombs. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

AMMUNITION SECTION, ARTILLERY, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See ARTILLERY AMMUNITION SECTION.

AMMUNITION SECTION, FORGINGS, ORDNANCE, SMALL ARMS, AND SMALL ARMS, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—See FORGINGS, ORDNANCE, SMALL ARMS, AND SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION SECTION.

AMMUNITION STORAGE AND OVERHAULING BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on June 12, 1918, by Office Order No. 233, and it completed its business at its second meeting on June 23. Functions: To analyze the situation and present specific recommendations as to procedures in the matter of storage of accepted ammunition, pending ballistic tests, and the subsequent overhauling of the ammunition should failure develop in lots tested at proving grounds. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ANALYTICAL RESEARCH SECTION, Chemical Research Division (Offense), War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Probably organized late in 1917. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To devise new methods of analyzing materials used in gas warfare, and to determine whether toxic material used in gas shells was decomposed by their explosion. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 33 (Bulletin 1784, Washington, 1919).

ANATOMICAL ART DEPARTMENT, Army Medical Museum, Museum and Library Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

ANATOMY COMMITTEE, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1917. H. H. Donaldson, the first Chairman, was succeeded in 1918 by C. R. Stockard. Early in 1918 the Committee became a part of the Medicine and Related Sciences Division when that Division was established to centralize all medical research activities. Functions: Although established to promote research in anatomy, during the period of the war it acted in cooperation with the Anthropology Committee of the Council in the solution of war problems. Records: In the National Research Council.

ANIMAL AND HAND DRAWN VEHICLES SECTION, Motors and Vehicles Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MOTORS AND VEHICLES BRANCH.

ANIMAL-DRAWN TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—Established by Transportation Bulletin No. 20, May 6, 1919. Operated through Pack Transportation and Wagon Transportation Branches. Functions: To operate and manage animal transportation for the Army. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

ANIMAL FEEDING COMMITTEE, PROTEIN METABOLISM IN, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.—See PROTEIN METABOLISM IN ANIMAL FEEDING COMMITTEE.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION, Animal Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—A unit that originated with the appointment of an expert in animal husbandry in 1901. Established as an office in 1904, and given division status by order of the Secretary of Agriculture on January 1, 1910. Functions: During the war, to promote the production of pork, poultry, beef, mutton, and wool, and in 1917-18 to assist in the movement of cattle out of drought-stricken regions. Records: 1917-18 (7 feet) among general files of the Bureau in NA. Include records relating to the war pork-production campaign, the war poultry program, and drought relief work and to specialized war activities such as breeding mares and homing pigeons for the War Department.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY BUREAU, Agriculture Department.—Created by an act of May 29, 1884. Functions: During the war, as a result of an expansion of its regular activities, to inspect meat and dairy products for the War and Navy Departments; to encourage the production of pork, poultry, beef, mutton, and wool; to conduct campaigns for the eradication of cattle ticks, hog cholera, and tuberculosis among livestock; to inspect veterinary biological products; to enforce quarantine regulations for the exclusion of contagion from abroad; and generally to combat animal diseases caused by germs or poisonous plants. Records: 1917-18 (71 feet) in NA. Include general files of the Bureau containing records of the Hog Cholera Control and Virus-Serum Control Offices and of the following Divisions: Meat Inspection, Field Inspection, Biochemic, Tick Eradication, Zoological, Tuberculosis Eradication, Pathological, Quarantine, and Animal Husbandry. Records of the Dairy Division, which became the Bureau of Dairy Industry in 1924, are in the files of that Bureau in NA. References: Ulysses G. Houck, The Bureau of Animal Industry (Washington, 1924); Fred W. Powell, The Bureau of Animal Industry (Baltimore, 1927).

ANIMAL INDUSTRY COMMITTEE, Food Administration.—See MEAT DIVISION.

ANIMAL ISSUE AND INSPECTION BRANCH, Remount Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See ANIMAL PURCHASE, ISSUE, AND SALES BRANCH.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Established in 1914. Functions: Under the Food Production Act and in cooperation with the Bureau of Fisheries, to investigate the canning of fish; to perfect a method for canning grayfish; to investigate the drying of fish; and to analyze meat

preparations and condensed or compressed soups for the Quartermaster General of the Army. Records: Those for the war period are among the general files of the Chemistry Bureau in NA.

ANIMAL PURCHASE, ISSUE, AND SALES BRANCH, Remount Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on December 12, 1918, with the fusion of the Animal Issue and Inspection Branch and the Animal Purchasing and Issue Branch (to which the Animal Purchasing Branch had been attached in May). Functions: To requisition animals and issue them to organizations; to inspect permanent remount, auxiliary remount, and animal embarkation depots; to supervise and coordinate shipments of animals both in the United States and overseas; to handle matters relating to the purchase of horses and mules and their shipment to remount depots; and to cooperate with the Animal Husbandry Division of the Agriculture Department in the breeding of suitable horses for the military service. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ANIMALS AND REMOUNT SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, PURCHASE OF PUBLIC, Statistics Division, Council of National Defense.—See PURCHASE OF PUBLIC ANIMALS AND REMOUNT SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

ANTHRACITE COAL BUREAU, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—Began in October 1917; terminated in February 1919. Functions: To control the distribution of anthracite coal among the States. Records: 1917-19 (104 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, orders, and circulars.

ANTHRACITE SECTION, Gas Plants Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See GAS PLANTS BUREAU.

ANTHROPOLOGY COMMITTEE, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.—Originated as an Anthropology Committee appointed in 1917, with W. H. Holmes as Chairman. In 1918 he was succeeded by Charles B. Davenport, and the Committee became a part of the newly created Medicine and Related Sciences Division. Soon afterwards, on the recommendation of the original Committee members, anthropological work was divided among the following three Committees: Anthropometry in the Army, Davenport, Chairman; Race in Relation to Disease (Military Records), A. G. Love, Chairman; and Race in Relation to Disease (Civilian Records), F. L. Hoffman, Chairman. Davenport was also commissioned major in the Sanitary Corps of the Army in charge of anthropology and put in charge of the Anthropology Section in the Surgeon General's Office, War Department. In the peacetime organization of the Council, established in 1919, anthropological activities were assigned to the Anthropology and Psychology Division. Functions: With the cooperation of the Anatomy Committee, the Committee studied the physical and hygienic requirements for recruits, the standardization of measurements, the recording and organization of data for research purposes, and the provision of anthropological information required by the Government. The adoption of some of its recommendations resulted in improved methods of making physical examinations, revision of the Army physical examination form to include data concerning color, occupation, and nationality, and a reduction of the minimum height requirement for the Army from 64 to 60 inches. Records: In the National Research Council.

ANTHROPOLOGY SUBSECTION, Medical Records Section, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See MEDICAL RECORDS SECTION.

ANTHROPOMETRY IN THE ARMY COMMITTEE, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.--See ANTHROPOLOGY COMMITTEE.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT SECTION, Carriage Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See MOBILE CARRIAGE SECTION, Engineering Division.

ANTISUBMARINE DEVICES SPECIAL BOARD, Navy Department.--Established on May 11, 1917, by order of the Secretary of the Navy to coordinate the efforts of various groups already at work on submarine and anti-submarine devices. The Board at first consisted of three naval officers, the Commander of the Submarine Force being the senior officer. Representatives of the National Research Council, the General Electric Co., the Submarine Signal Co., and the Western Electric Co., the groups that had previously been most actively engaged in submarine investigations, were made advisory members of the Board. As the work progressed, the number of officers on the Board was increased and advisory members to represent other companies were added. After January 4, 1919, the work of the Board was continued under the supervision of the Steam Engineering Bureau, and on February 19 the Board was dissolved. Also referred to as the Submarine Board and the Special Board on Submarine Devices. Functions: The Board established headquarters at the Naval Submarine Base at New London, Conn., and there, at Nahant, Mass., and at other places, investigators working under its supervision examined devices submitted to it and conducted research in order to develop listening apparatus for the detection and accurate location of submarines. The investigations at New London expanded to the extent that a naval experimental station was soon established there. There, also, in July 1918 the Board organized the first class to train listeners to use the apparatus that had been developed. Records: Their whereabouts is unknown, but material about the Board may be found in NA in the records of the Secretary's Office and of the Engineering Bureau, Navy Department. References: Engineering Bureau, History of the Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department, During the World War, 47-73 (Washington, 1922); National Research Council, Annual Report, 1918, p. 34; Helen M. Fessenden, Fessenden, Builder of Tomorrows, ch. 24 (New York, 1940).

APPEAL SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.--Established as the Board of Contract Adjustment in the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff by General Orders, No. 103, of November 6, 1918. Reorganized into the Appeal Section of the War Department Claims Board by General Orders, No. 40, of June 26, 1920. Dissolved by General Orders, No. 9, of February 28, 1922, effective the following day. Functions: To hear and determine all claims, doubts, or disputes, including questions of performance or nonperformance, that might arise under any contract made by the War Department. After it was merged into the War Department Claims Board, it continued to determine claims involving interpretation of contracts and also handled almost all cases arising under the Dent Act of March 2, 1919. Records: With those of the Board in NA.

APPEALS DIVISION, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department.--Organized late in 1918. Discontinued by July 15, 1919. Functions: To make recommendations for the decision of selective service cases sent on appeal to the President. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

APPRAISAL AND CONDEMNATION NAVAL BOARD, Navy Department.--See NAVY BOARD FOR COMMANDEERING, Supplies and Accounts Bureau.

APPRAISAL BOARD FOR MERCHANT AND PRIVATE VESSELS, Navy Department.—
See MERCHANT AND PRIVATE VESSELS APPRAISAL BOARD.

APPRAISAL DEPARTMENT, Sales Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.—Established in the latter part of August 1918 as a subdivision of the Sales Bureau and abolished along with that Bureau in 1920. Functions: To have appraisals made of fixed physical assets of enemy properties to be sold, to prepare necessary statements therefrom, to make special analyses of the audits and appraisals, and to determine the amount of deposits required to qualify prospective buyers to inspect and bid on properties. Records: The whereabouts of most of the records is unknown, but some are in the files of the Corporation Management Division of the Alien Property Custodian in NA.

APPRAISAL SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.—Created as the Board of Appraisers by General Orders, No. 30, of April 1, 1918. Reorganized into the Appraisal Section of the War Department Claims Board by General Orders, No. 40, of June 26, 1920. Dissolved by General Orders, No. 9, of February 28, 1922, effective the following day. Functions: To determine the proper compensation for property that was requisitioned or commandeered. Most of this work centered around real estate problems involved in the location of camps and cantonments. After the passage of the Dent Act of March 2, 1919, all real estate claims made under it were handled by this office. Jurisdiction over claims for damage to or loss of private property incident to the training, practice, operation, or maintenance of the Army was transferred to the Chief of Finance by General Orders, No. 61, of December 23, 1921. Records: With those of the Board in NA.

APPRAISERS BOARD, War Department.—See APPRAISAL SECTION, War Department Claims Board.

ARBITRATION BOARD, New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board, Shipping Board.—See NEW YORK HARBOR WAGE ADJUSTMENT BOARD.

ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL DIVISION, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed on June 21, 1918. Worked through four Sections, as follows: Design, Structural Steel, Specifications, and Purchasing. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, of October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To handle architectural and structural problems for the Engineering and Purchasing Department. Records: Probably among those of the Office of the Chief of Engineers in NA.

ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION, Housing Corporation.—Organized in February 1918 in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department. Abolished on June 15, 1919. Functions: In cooperation with the National Housing Association, the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Council of National Defense, the Division drew up a building code for Government construction work. It also prepared building plans for housing projects, which local architects adapted to suit community needs and preferences. A member of the Division served on the Sites Committee. An architect was appointed to represent the Corporation on each project. Worked in cooperation with the Construction, Engineering, Operating, and Town Planning Divisions. Records: 1918-19 (10 feet) in NA. Include

building blueprints, personnel lists, maps of cities, topographic maps, and blueprints of sewer, gas, and water systems. Other records were transferred in 1937 to the Public Buildings Administration.

ARCHITECTURAL WORK SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to this Division upon its creation on March 13, 1918. Functions: To prepare plans and specifications for architectural work in connection with cantonments and other emergency construction. Records: In the War Department.

ARMAMENT DEPARTMENT, Production Division, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.—See **PRODUCTION DIVISION**.

ARMAMENT SECTION, AIRCRAFT, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **AIRCRAFT ARMAMENT SECTION**.

ARMED GUARD SECTION, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—Established in the spring of 1917 and discontinued after the armistice. Functions: To provide central administration of the armed guards supplied by the Navy Department on merchant vessels threatened by submarines. Records: 1917-19 (6 feet) in NA. Mimeographed copies of reports of commanding officers of armed guards on board vessels; expenditure reports, survey reports, and invoices; and correspondence of the Armed Guard Office at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. Other records are probably in the Naval Operations Office. References: Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1917, p. 7; 1918, p. 30, 53; 1919, p. 503; Lewis P. Clephane, "History of the Naval Overseas Transportation Service in the World War," 16-19, and Ernest L. Bennett and Lewis P. Clephane, "History of the Training Division, Bureau of Navigation," 214-222 (1920. Manuscripts in the Office of Naval Records and Library).

ARMOR AND PROJECTILE PLANT SECTION, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.—Established in March 1917. Its functions today are performed by the Ordnance Shore Establishments Section. Functions: To have charge of the design and construction of facilities at the naval ordnance plant at South Charleston, W. Va. Records: Dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

ARMOR AND PROJECTILE SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of armor and projectiles for the Navy; the construction and equipment of the naval ordnance plant at South Charleston, W. Va.; and the expansion, construction, and equipment of the naval proving grounds. Records: In the Navy Department.

ARMOR COMMITTEE, HELMETS AND BODY, Metallurgy Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.—See **HELMETS AND BODY ARMOR COMMITTEE**.

ARMOR PLATE, COMMITTEE TO DEVELOP, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Appointed on July 18, 1918, and consisted of three civilians and one officer. Dissolved on January 4, 1919. Functions: To conduct experiments in connection with the manufacture of light armor plate, so that such plate might be readily produced in quantity by commercial methods. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARMORED CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS COMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—Authorized on April 5, 1917, and dissolved after the establishment of the War Industries Board on July 28, 1917. Functions: To study and report on the motor transport situation. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION COMMITTEE, SMALL, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—See **SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION COMMITTEE**.

ARMS BRANCH, Small Arms Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated in the Rifle, Pistol, and Bayonets and Sabers Branches. These three Branches were united in 1918 to form the Arms Branch. Functions: To handle the purchase of small arms and side arms. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARMS DIVISION, SMALL, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **SMALL ARMS DIVISION**.

ARMS INSPECTION SECTION, SMALL, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **SMALL ARMS INSPECTION SECTION**.

ARMS, MUNITIONS, AND EQUIPMENT BOARD, War Department.—Established by Special Orders, No. 268, November 15, 1916, in accordance with an act of June 3, 1916. Consisted of two civilians and three Army officers. Col. Francis J. Kernan served as President. Its final report was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War on January 2, 1917. Also called the Kernan Board. Functions: To "investigate and report upon the feasibility, desirability, and practicability of the Government manufacturing arms, munitions, and equipment, and certain other allied questions." Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Arms, Munitions, and Equipment Board, Government Manufacture of Arms, Munitions, and Equipment (64 Cong., 2 sess., S. Doc. 664, serial 7125, Washington, 1917); William F. Willoughby, Government Organization in War Time and After, 70 (New York, 1919).

ARMS SECTION, SMALL, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **SMALL ARMS SECTION**, Procurement Division.

ARMS SECTION, SMALL, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **SMALL ARMS SECTION**, Production Division.

ARMY AND NAVY ARTILLERY SUBCOMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—Originated on April 19, 1917, under the Munitions Standards Board as the Committee on Mobile Artillery. On April 28 its name was changed to Army and Navy Artillery Subcommittee. Terminated on September 20, 1917. Functions: To work out problems of increasing big-gun forging and machining capacity and to consult with Army and Navy officials as to artillery needs and production. Records: Some are among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA, including its minutes and proceedings.

ARMY AND NAVY PATENT BOARD.—Members appointed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy in January 1918 at the request of the Federal Trade Commission, in pursuance of an act of October 6 and Executive Order, No. 27294, October 12, 1917. By February 1919 the Board had "actually finished its labors," although it presumed that it would "continue in existence technically until the declaration of peace." No formal dissolution of the Board appears to have occurred. Functions: To advise the Federal Trade Commission regarding

applications for grants of patents on inventions, the publication of which might endanger the successful prosecution of the war; to advise the War and Navy Departments of applications for grants of patents on inventions that might be of aid to the United States in its prosecution of the war; and to supply needed Patent Office data to other Government agencies. Records: Whereabouts unknown. There is, however, a manuscript "Report of Army and Navy Patent Board," February 4, 1919, in the files of the Enemy Trade Division, Federal Trade Commission, in NA. References: W. Sabine, Legislation, Presidents' Proclamations, Executive Orders, and Other Measures in the United States, Together With the Policies Followed and Action Taken Thereunder During the War, Affecting Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-Marks (Feb. 15, 1919. Processed).

ARMY AND NAVY PROJECTILES SUBCOMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—Established on April 30, 1917; dissolved after the establishment of the War Industries Board on July 28, 1917. Functions: To study and report to the General Munitions Board on the needs of the Army and Navy for projectiles, with the exception of fuzes and detonators, and on the production of projectiles. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM, Museum and Library Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Established in 1862. Its work was divided among the following Departments: Anatomical Art, Entomology, Moving Picture, Pathology and Accessions, Still Photography, and Wax Modeling. After the reorganization that followed the armistice, the museum activities were conducted by the Army Medical Museum Section of the Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division. Functions: To collect and prepare for the museum specimens of pathological and other material illustrating the diseases of soldiers and the effects of wounds and various missiles on the human body. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM SECTION, Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See **ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM**, Museum and Library Division.

ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS SECTION, Coordination of Purchase Division, Food Administration.—Organized in October 1917 to take over some of the work of the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense. Discontinued early in 1919. Functions: With the assistance of the Food Purchase Board, to obtain food supplies for the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps. Records: 1917-19 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence, requests for bids, a register of allotments, and copies of requisitions.

ARMY NURSE CORPS SECTION, Personnel Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Probably in existence before the war. For a time during the war it functioned as part of the Hospital Division, reverting to the Personnel Division upon the reorganization of the Office in November 1918. Functions: To handle matters relating to the administration of the Army Nurse Corps, including control of the appointment of personnel and assignments to stations. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARMY PROGRAM SUBSECTION, Supply Program Section, Purchase and Supply Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **SUPPLY PROGRAM SECTION**.

ARMY RESERVE DEPOT SUBDIVISION, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized on November 1, 1918. On May 13, 1919, it was consolidated with the Space Allotment Branch and the Warehouse Handling Methods Branch into the Reserve Depot and Space Allotment Branch of the Operations Control Division, Storage Service. Functions: To operate Army reserve depots. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ARMY RESERVE DIVISION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.—Created on April 7, 1917, by direction of the Secretary of War. Abolished on May 28, 1918. Functions: To administer matters under the jurisdiction of The Adjutant General relating to the Officers' Reserve Corps; the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Enlisted Reserve, and training camps. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office.

ARMY RESERVE OPERATING SECTION, Reserve Depot and Space Allotment Branch, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See RESERVE DEPOT AND SPACE ALLOTMENT BRANCH.

ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING, Hospital Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—A plan for the establishment of this unit was approved by the Secretary of War on May 25, 1918, and the preliminary organization of the central office was effected in June 1918. The first schools were started in July at the Walter Reed General Hospital and at the base hospitals at Camps Devens, Meade, Wadsworth, and Sherman. The unit was transferred to the Personnel Division in November 1918. Functions: To provide a method of increasing the supply of nurses for military service by the use of student nurses. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARMY SECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—One of the four sections out of which grew the Branch. Operated through the following Subsections: Executive, Line, Personnel, Statistical, and Instruction. Functions: To organize, instruct, and supervise the Negative Intelligence Service in the Army, and to protect the Army by the prevention and detection of enemy and disloyal activity among the military forces. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

ARMY VEHICLES SUBCOMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—Appointed in April 1917 and later became a subcommittee of the National Implement and Vehicle Association. Functions: To bring about the quickest possible production of Army wagons. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

ARSENAL ADMINISTRATION SECTION, Administration Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on January 14, 1918, by Ordnance Office Order No. 104, as a unit of the General Administration Bureau (after May 25 known as the Administration Division). Functions: To handle matters relative to arsenals as military establishments, except questions of manufacturing and storage and matters related thereto. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARSENAL AND NAVY YARD WAGE COMMISSION.—Created on August 15, 1917. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Walter Lippman, and William Blackman, representing the Secretaries of the Navy, War, and Labor, respectively, were the original members. The Commission held no regular meetings after September 1917, but functioned through informal conferences until its last wage award was made on November 1, 1918. Functions: To pass on wage questions arising in arsenals and navy yards and to maintain comparable wage rates in both types of establishments. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: War Department, A Report of the Activities of the War Department in the Field of Industrial Relations During the War, 23-26 (Washington, 1919).

ARSENAL FACILITIES REQUIRED FOR WORK OF MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR TO BE PERFORMED BY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, BOARD TO CONSIDER, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on November 4, 1918, consisting originally of four officers and one civilian. Several subordinate committees were organized from time to time to investigate and report upon various phases of its work. After completing its work and submitting its report, the Board was dissolved on December 23, 1918. Functions: To consider the subject of the arsenal facilities required for the work of manufacture and repair that should be directly performed by the Ordnance Department, and to prepare and submit a project showing the proposed distribution of the work, the capacity to be provided, and the number and locations of the arsenals proposed. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARSENAL REQUIREMENTS BRANCH, Plant Facilities Section, Inspector of Ordnance Establishments, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See PLANT FACILITIES SECTION.

ARSENIC SECTION, Collateral Commodities Division, Food Administration.—See COLLATERAL COMMODITIES DIVISION.

ARTIFICIAL DYES AND INTERMEDIATES SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed about June 14, 1918, as the Artificial and Vegetable Dye Section. It became the Artificial Dyes and Intermediates Section about October 18, 1918, when supervision over vegetable dyes was transferred to the Tanning Materials and Natural Dyes Section. It was also known as the Artificial Dyes Section and as the Synthetic Dye and Intermediates Section. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To encourage and regulate the activities of the manufacturers and importers of dyestuffs coming under its jurisdiction. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION AND TRENCH WARFARE BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Organized on April 25, 1918, taking over functions from the Projectile and Trench Warfare Section of the former Gun Division. Functioned through the following Groups: Control, Fuze, Operating, Projectile, Proof, and Trench Warfare. On November 11, 1918, it was reorganized into the following two Groups: Operating and Executive. Functions: To be responsible for inspection, promotion, acceptance, shipping, and progress reports for the manufacture (but not loading) of trench warfare material and bombs and of artillery ammunition, including projectiles, fuzes, primers, adapters, boosters and fuze setters, and cartridge cases. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION AND TRENCH WARFARE GROUP, Gauge Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See GAUGE BRANCH.

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION BRANCH, Design Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created late in 1917; transferred with the Section to the Engineering Bureau by Gun Division Order No. 58 on January 17, 1918. Functions: To design artillery projectiles, both mobile and seacoast; to design instruction material; to prepare ballistics; to supply proving grounds with proof material; and to handle experimental work for the development of new and better material. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION BRANCH, Plant Facilities Section, Inspector of Ordnance Establishments, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **PLANT FACILITIES SECTION**.

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION PROGRAMS, BOARD OF OFFICERS TO REVIEW, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Appointed on July 3, 1918. Originally consisted of six officers, but this number was later increased. Dissolved on December 6, 1918. Functions: To review the entire artillery ammunition program by caliber and to submit recommendations as to requirements, procurement, inspection, and production. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION SECTION, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on January 19, 1918. Functions: To handle questions of a technical nature in connection with artillery ammunition and its components, except explosives, powder bags, and cartridge cases; to handle work in connection with miscellaneous material, such as fuse setters, smoke bomb outfits, and target material; and to compile range tables and other ballistic data for use in the preparation of handbooks. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARTILLERY BOARD, CATERPILLAR, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **CATERPILLAR ARTILLERY BOARD**.

ARTILLERY BOARD, FIELD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **FIELD ARTILLERY BOARD**.

ARTILLERY BRANCH, Plant Facilities Section, Inspector of Ordnance Establishments, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **PLANT FACILITIES SECTION**.

ARTILLERY CHIEF'S OFFICE, FIELD, War Department.—See **FIELD ARTILLERY CHIEF'S OFFICE**.

ARTILLERY DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Organized on February 1, 1919. Functioned through the following Sections: Administration, Fire Control, Cannon, Railway and Seacoast Carriage, and Mobile Gun Carriage. Functions: To design, develop, procure, produce, and inspect cannon and carriages, including caterpillar and antiaircraft; railway and seacoast mounts; reels, carts, and observation towers for field artillery; firing platforms and platform wagons; ammunition cars; fire control instruments; and accessories and containers pertaining to the above. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARTILLERY PROGRAMS, BOARD OF OFFICERS TO REVIEW, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Appointed on June 1, 1918. Dissolved on November 6, 1918. Functions: To review the entire artillery program with reference to the problem of requirements, and to submit

recommendations as to requirements, procurement, inspection, and production, the general policy being to provide at least two sources of supply for important artillery components wherever practicable. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARTILLERY SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Organized on January 15, 1918, by the consolidation of the Procurement Branches of the Field Artillery, Anti-Aircraft, and Seacoast Sections of the Carriage Division, and the Procurement Branch, Cannon Section, Gun Division, together with one procurement function of the Small Arms Division. Operated through the Cannon, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Branches. Abolished on January 31, 1919. Functions: To handle the purchase of field, seacoast, and antiaircraft cannon, complete with guns, mounts, carriages, and accessory equipment, instruments, and spare parts; and to handle the purchase of optical instruments requiring glass. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ARTILLERY SECTION, FIELD, Carriage Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **MOBILE CARRIAGE SECTION**, Engineering Division.

ARTILLERY SUBCOMMITTEE, ARMY AND NAVY, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—See **ARMY AND NAVY ARTILLERY SUBCOMMITTEE**.

ARTILLERY TRACTOR BRANCH, Motor Equipment Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established about September 5, 1918, taking over some of the functions of the Tanks and Tractors Branches of this Section. Functions: To procure artillery tractors for the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on April 6, 1918; discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To survey the total available production and stock on hand of asbestos and magnesia, and to take steps to remedy shortages thus revealed in order that the requirements of military, naval, and civilian consumers might be met. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

ASBESTOS, MAGNESIA, AND ROOFING COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Created in June and dissolved in November 1917. Functions: To advise as to conditions in the industries concerned. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

ASSIGNMENT DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Organized in January 1919; combined in February 1920 with the Allocation Department to become the Allocation and Assignment Section of the new Traffic Department. On December 1, 1920, this Section was discontinued and the assignment activities were assumed by the Allocation Section. Functions: To recommend the allocation of vessels to the various trades and to assign vessels to managers or operators. Records: 1918-26 (14 feet) in NA. Reports, with related correspondence, pertaining to the financial standing, operations, management experience, personnel, trades, vessels, and equipment of managers and operators.

ASSIGNMENTS COMMITTEE, Shipping Board.—Organized in accordance with a Shipping Board resolution adopted on April 6, 1918. Consisted of three commissioners appointed by the Chairman. The resolution

was amended on April 18 to permit the Director of Operations to make assignments of vessels in cases where a delay would be impracticable and to get the approval of the Assignments Committee thereafter. Another resolution adopted on May 6 and amended on May 13, 1919, authorized the creation of an Assignments Division, under the direct jurisdiction of the Board, to supervise and approve assignments. This Division apparently assumed the functions of the Assignments Committee. Functions: To supervise and approve the assignment of vessels to steamship companies for management and operation. Records: Probably in the Maritime Commission. Decisions of the Committee are recorded in the "Minutes of Proceedings" of the Shipping Board in NA.

ASSIGNMENTS DIVISION, Shipping Board.--See **ASSIGNMENTS COMMITTEE**.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICE, War Department.--Created prior to the outbreak of the war. The incumbent was also appointed Director of Munitions on November 11, 1917. Functions: To have general charge of Department administration and, as Director of Munitions, to be responsible for procuring and furnishing the Army in the field with the materials required for its military operations (except those required for the Air Service, which were handled by the Second Assistant as Director of the Air Service). Records: In the War Department.

ASTRONOMY COMMITTEE, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geophysics Division, National Research Council.--Appointed in 1917 under the chairmanship of Edward C. Pickering. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: To conduct research and advise on matters relating to astronomy and its application to war problems. Records: In the National Research Council.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, Smithsonian Institution.--Established about 1890. Functions: To meet during the war the requirements of certain Government agencies by conducting the research necessary to the solution of problems of a highly specialized scientific character, especially as they related to mathematics, physics, and astrophysics. Records: In the Astrophysical Observatory. The records of the Observatory relating to its war activities include those of investigations pertaining to (1) the pressure exerted by projectiles; (2) experiments on searchlights, especially as to the spectral distribution of light; (3) a method for determining geographical positions without reference to landmarks; (4) experiments in special multiple charge rockets; and (5) experiments in the flight of trench mortar projectiles. Related records, especially completed reports, are in the Offices of the Chief of Engineers, the Chief Signal Officer, and the Chief of Ordnance, War Department.

ATHLETIC DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.--Organized at the first meeting of the Commission on April 26, 1917. Functions: To have charge of recreational games in the various camps, physical education instruction, and instruction in boxing and various methods of hand-to-hand fighting. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT SECTION, Mess, Camp, and Personal Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **MESS, CAMP, AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT BRANCH**.

ATHLETIC GOODS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS SECTION, General Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

ATHLETIC SUPPLIES SECTION, Hardware, Cordage, and Miscellaneous Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See HARDWARE, CORDAGE, AND MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.

ATHLETICS DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, Navy Department.—See TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT, Milling Division, Food Administration.—Organized in September 1917. When the Milling Division was abolished in July 1918, the auditing of milling cost reports was continued by the Cereal Enforcement Section of the Enforcement Division. Functions: To audit jobbers' and retailers' cost reports. Records: 1917-18 (31 feet) in NA. Reports from mills that operated jobbing departments, accounting records, personnel papers, correspondence, and other records.

AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, Treasury Department.—Created in 1817 and abolished in 1921, when the functions of the six Auditors of the Department were transferred to the newly created General Accounting Office. Functions: To review and settle all accounts of the Navy Department. Records: In the General Accounting Office.

AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT, Treasury Department.—Created in 1817 and abolished in 1921, when the functions of the Auditors were transferred to the General Accounting Office. During the war there was an Assistant Auditor with offices in Paris. Functions: To receive and settle all accounts and claims of the War Department and Military Establishment and of The Panama Canal. Accounts relating to the Military Establishment abroad were handled by the Assistant Auditor. Records: In the General Accounting Office.

AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL COMMITTEE, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on January 14, 1919, and abolished on March 1, 1920. Functions: To make a study of and report on automatic train control devices undergoing tests or available for tests on various railroads. Records: 1919-20 (8 feet) in NA. Include inspection files, copies of letters sent, and a general subject file.

AUTOMOBILE AND BICYCLE ACCESSORIES SECTION, Hardware, Cordage, and Miscellaneous Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See HARDWARE, CORDAGE, AND MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.

AUTOMOTIVE AND TRANSPORT MACHINERY SECTION, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—The Automotive Transport Committee, a cooperative

committee of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, was organized on June 4, 1917, as a channel of communication between the automotive industries and Government agencies. On September 4, 1917, it was reorganized and placed under the Finished Products Division of the War Industries Board as the Automotive Products Section. Discontinued on January 1, 1919. Functions: To aid in the allocation of Government orders for automotive products and to advise on prices and purchases by the Government and its Allies. Records: 1917-18 in NA, most of them dispersed in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT COMMITTEE, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See **AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS SECTION**, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.

AUXILIARY AGENCIES AND STATISTICS DIVISION, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department.—Organized by October 28, 1918. Discontinued by July 15, 1919. Functions: In connection with the administration of the Selective Service System, to handle matters relating to: The "Industrial Index" (a statistical summary of the occupations of registrants); the local boards of instructions set up to inform and instruct men called into the military service prior to their arrival in camp; and the Students' Army Training Camps. Also to perform statistical and other work for the yearly report of the Office. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

AVIATION AND SUBMARINE BASES SECTION, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.—Established in March 1917 and reorganized somewhat by Bureau orders of August and October of that year. Functions: To have charge of the design and construction of shore facilities used in connection with aviation, submarine bases, and destroyer bases. Records: Dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

AVIATION BRANCH, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **AIRCRAFT SUBDIVISION**.

AVIATION COMMITTEE, INTERALLIED.—See **INTERALLIED AVIATION COMMITTEE**.

AVIATION DIVISION, Navigation Bureau, Navy Department.—See **NAVIGATION BUREAU**.

AVIATION DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See **AIR SERVICE MEDICAL DIVISION**.

AVIATION FUELS SECTION, Petroleum Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **PETROLEUM DIVISION**.

AVIATION INVESTIGATIONS SECTION, Physiological Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Probably organized late in 1917 as a result of an allocation of \$100,000 to the Mines Bureau by the Medical Research Board of the Air Service, War Department. Probably transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To devise oxygen apparatus and physiological and psychological tests for aviators. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 24-25 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

AVIATION ORDNANCE SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.--Prior to the war there was no unit within the Bureau exclusively charged with the supervision of aviation ordnance, although the development and production of necessary aviation material had been begun by officers of the Experimental, Explosives, and Gun Mount Sections. In October 1917 the Aviation Ordnance Section was created to have charge of this work. It is still in existence. Functions: To have charge of the design, specification, manufacture, and procurement of aircraft, armor, and armament, including bombs and their carrying and releasing devices, bomb sights, guns, gun mountings, sighting and synchronizing devices, and ordnance training material for aircraft use. Records: 1917-23 (7 feet) in NA. Correspondence, interoffice memoranda, shipment orders, record cards of work, photographs, and publications on aeronautics. Included is a manuscript "History of Aviation Ordnance of United States Navy," dated December 1918. Most of the records of the Section are in the Navy Department.

AVIATION SECTION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.-- See AIR DIVISION.

AWARD SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. Functions: Recorded bids after formal competition and advertisement, checked up on recommendations from technical bureaus, notified contractors of awards, and indicated the amounts and specifications of each contract. During the war an "open door" office was maintained to explain the methods of purchase, to furnish bidding forms, to show for purposes of examination various bids received, to explain the methods of the record books, and, in general, to serve the many businessmen coming to make inquiries or transact business. Records: Probably dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

AWARDS ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, National War Labor Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Probably organized in 1918 and terminated with the Board in 1919. Functions: To oversee the carrying out of awards and findings of the Board. Records: Dispersed among those of the Board in NA.

BADGE COMMITTEE, WAR INDUSTRIES.—See WAR INDUSTRIES BADGE COMMITTEE.

BAGGAGE, REMAINS, AND EFFECTS BRANCH, Administrative Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—Formally initiated on February 1, 1919, to combine the Lost Baggage Section of the Embarkation Service (created by Circular No. 8, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, 1919) and the Effects Bureau of the Embarkation Service (created in accordance with Circular No. 136, War Department, December 11, 1918). Functions: To find and deliver baggage lost by returning members of the American Expeditionary Forces, and to deliver to proper heirs all personal effects belonging to deceased members of the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

BACS, BURLAP, AND TRAFFIC SECTION, Waste Materials Branch, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See WASTE MATERIALS BRANCH.

BAKERY BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Originally a Branch of the Administrative Division. By Office Order No. 129, January 2, 1918, it became a Branch of the Subsistence Division. This Branch was later abolished, its School Section being transferred to The Adjutant General's Office and its Equipment Section to the Hardware and Metal Division. Functions: To direct the supervision and operation of schools for bakers and cooks, and to furnish equipment for those schools. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

BAKERY EQUIPMENT SECTION, FIELD, Mess, Camp, and Personal Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MESS, CAMP, AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

BAKING DIVISION, Food Administration.—Created in June 1917 as the Commercial Bread and Baking Division and known successively as the Fresh Milk and Bread Division, the Baking Section of the Distribution Division, and the Baking (or Commercial Baking) Division. Dissolved in December 1918. Functions: To reduce the cost of making and distributing bakery bread by determining standards for the size and ingredients of the loaf. The Division made a cost study of representative baking firms in collaboration with the Federal Trade Commission; received reports from baking firms; and conducted an inspection system. Records: 1917-18 (134 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, interoffice memoranda, questionnaires, bakers' reports, inspection and enforcement reports, price charts, and statistical data. References: Food Administration, Policies and Plan of Operations, Wheat, Flour, and Bread ([Washington] 1917), and The Standard Loaf (Bulletin No. 11, Washington, 1917); Federal

Trade Commission, Report . . . on Bakery Business in the United States [and] Report of the Bakery Section of the Food Administration, November 1917 (Washington, 1917).

BAKING SECTION, Distribution Division, Food Administration.—See BAKING DIVISION.

BALING SECTION, Packing Service Branch, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See PACKING SERVICE BRANCH.

BALLISTIC TRAINING GROUP, Explosives and Loading Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See EXPLOSIVES AND LOADING BRANCH.

BALLOONS DEPARTMENT, Production Division, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.—See PRODUCTION DIVISION.

BASE DEPOT SECTION, AMERICAN ORDNANCE, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE DEPOT SECTION.

BATTERY VEHICLES BRANCH, CARRIAGE AND, Cannon Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See CARRIAGE AND BATTERY VEHICLES BRANCH.

BAYONETS AND SABERS BRANCH, Small Arms Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See ARMS BRANCH.

BEAN DIVISION, Grain Corporation.—Established in March 1918; terminated in December 1919. Functions: To handle transactions in beans (including the 1917 pinto bean crop), peas, rice, and rolled oats. Records: 1918-19 (164 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence and other papers pertaining to the purchase, sale, warehousing, shipping, and inspection of the above-named commodities and papers relating to the adjustment of claims. There is also some material of later date pertaining to liquidation. Related papers are among the records of the Bean Section, Canned Foods Division, Food Administration.

BEAN DIVISION FOR GROWING DISTRICTS, PINTO, Food Administration.—See PINTO BEAN DIVISION FOR GROWING DISTRICTS (COLORADO).

BEAN SECTION, Canned Foods Division, Food Administration.—Organized early in the summer of 1917 and continued to function until the early part of 1919. An office called the "Pinto Bean Division for Growing Districts" was established in Denver to handle the preliminary work of signing contracts with pinto bean growers and shippers. Functions: To obtain an adequate supply of beans, especially for the Army, the Navy, and the Allies; to regulate commercial canning; to prevent excessive speculation; and to act as liaison agent between the Food Administration and the Grain Corporation. It introduced the pinto bean to eastern markets in order to release white beans for the military forces and for export. Records: 1917-19 (15 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, applications and permits to can beans, contracts, monthly reports of licensees, statements of past and present supplies and packs of canned beans, replies to questionnaires, and reports of profits and losses of bean dealers for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1918. Related papers

utilization for food, substitutes for cane sugar, the minimum vitamin content of foods, and substitutes for acetone in extracting and drying processes. Records: In the National Research Council.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY BUREAU, Agriculture Department.—Originated in 1886 as the Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy; became the Biological Survey Division in 1896; and in 1905 was given bureau status. It was transferred to the Interior Department in 1939, and was there merged with the Bureau of Fisheries to form the Fish and Wildlife Service on June 30, 1940. Functions: The war activities of the Bureau centered mainly in the Division of Economic Investigations, and included a program for the eradication of injurious rodents and the destruction of predatory animals. General plans for noxious-animal control were modified in response to war conditions in order to effect the increased production and conservation of food. The Bureau cooperated with State extension services and county agents, stockmen's associations, farmers, State councils of defense, and State livestock commissions. It was active in aiding the Army and Navy to eliminate rats from warehouses. Records: 1907-41 (500 feet) in NA. Include central correspondence files. Other records remain in the Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior Department.

BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE DIVISION, National Research Council.—See AGRICULTURE, BOTANY, FORESTRY, ZOOLOGY, AND FISHERIES DIVISION.

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—Organized on March 1, 1918, as a result of a consolidation of the Bituminous Coal Bureau (created in February 1917) and the Coke Bureau (created in November 1917). Operated through the following Sections: Coke, Gas and By Products Coal, Government Buildings, Inspection, Lake and Canadian, Railroad Fuel Distribution, Steel and Munitions Plants, and Tidewater. Ended in June 1919. A. W. Calloway, Director. Functions: To distribute coal and coke among the States and to honor requests from State Fuel Administrators, in accordance with a national budget that allotted the output of each coal-producing district throughout a State or group of States; to supervise the inspection of coal and coke; and to supervise the distribution of coal and coke to railroads, steel and munitions plants, and Government buildings. The Bureau was assisted by district representatives, who obtained reports of production and shipments from their respective districts and controlled the destination of shipments of coal from the producing districts, subject to the orders of the Director. Records: 1917-19 (452 feet) in NA.. Correspondence, reports, orders, releases, requisitions, notices, circulars, tabulations, and other records.

BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION.—Appointed by the President on December 19, 1919. Its dissolution was ordered by Executive Order No. 3249, March 24, 1920, effective upon the signing of certain agreements between coal miners and operators. Active work terminated on June 30, 1920. Functions: To investigate and adjust labor difficulties resulting from the general bituminous coal strike of November 1919. Among other activities the Commission studied the effect of former regulations of the Fuel Administration, the Railroad Administration, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Records: 1919-20 (6 feet) in NA. Include the correspondence of the Commission; personnel records; files of the disbursing officer; general administrative records; testimony and petitions presented; minutes of meetings; digests of the preliminary presentations of the cases of the operators and of the miners; a digest of the miners' exhibit; stenographic transcripts of proceedings of the Commission (14 vols.); and

copies of the "Awards and Recommendations" and of the "Majority and Minority Reports" of the Commission. References: Interior Department, Annual Report, 1921, p. 185; Bituminous Coal Commission, Award and Recommendations (Washington, 1920).

BLOCKADE CONTROL SECTION, Supreme Economic Council.—See **ALLIED BLOCKADE COMMITTEE**.

BODIES BRANCH, Motor Equipment Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established about January 15, 1918. Abolished after September 5, 1918, when Supply Circular No. 87 transferred its functions to the Quartermaster Corps. Functions: To handle purchases of bodies for motor vehicles for the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

BODY ARMOR COMMITTEE, **HELMETS AND**, Metallurgy Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.—See **HELMETS AND BODY ARMOR COMMITTEE**.

BOLLING AERONAUTICAL MISSION.—See **AERONAUTICAL COMMISSION**.

BOMB SIGHTS SECTION, Science and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See **SCIENCE AND RESEARCH DIVISION**.

BOND DIVISION, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—Probably in existence before the war. Functions: To pass upon the legality of bonds sent to the War Department for approval and acceptance and to determine the sufficiency of the surety or sureties. These included contract bonds, official bonds, bonds of rifle clubs, and bonds of educational institutions for ordnance and ordnance stores furnished for the use of units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Records: In the Judge Advocate General's Office.

BOOK SUBSECTION, News Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **NEWS SECTION**.

BOOT AND SHOE SECTION, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—Established on May 28, 1918, and formally organized on June 12. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To take over from the Commercial Economy Board the administration of methods of conservation in the boot and shoe industry. Worked in close cooperation with the Conservation Division. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

BOTANICAL RAW PRODUCTS COMMITTEE, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1917, with Edward M. East as Chairman. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: Collected data to aid manufacturers to find new sources of raw materials of a botanical nature, such as gums, oils, resins, fibers, and wood. Records: In the National Research Council.

BOTANY COMMITTEE, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1917, with John M. Coulter as Chairman. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: Promoted research on problems related to the conduct of the war, such as the dehydration of fruits and vegetables, sources of rubber, the improvement of sugar beets, disease- and drought-resistant cereals, the cultivation of native drug plants, substitutes for cotton in the manufacture of explosives, and the food reserves in certain plants. Records: In the National Research Council.

BOXING AND CRATING SECTION, Packing Service Branch, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See PACKING SERVICE BRANCH.

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Organized in April 1917. From January 1918 to June 1919, when it was terminated, it functioned as part of the Employment Service. It had branches in every State. Succeeded by the Junior Division. Functions: To mobilize and train high-school boys between the ages of 16 and 21 for war work during the summer vacation, chiefly in agriculture but also in the manufacture of essential war materials. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 1915-1917 ([Urbana, 1920]).

BRAIN SURGERY SECTION, Surgery of the Head Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See SURGERY OF THE HEAD DIVISION.

BRANCHES AND CUSTOMS BUREAU, War Trade Board.—Organized as the Branches and Customs Division of the Exports Bureau on October 13, 1917, and became a separate Bureau on February 6, 1918. By December, it had 26 general branch offices. Beginning with March 1, 1919, the closing of the branch offices rapidly reduced the number of employees, and on July 1, 1919, several persons were transferred to the War Trade Board Section of the State Department for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the Bureau. Functions: To supervise the administration of the branch and cooperative offices and the representatives of the Board in the United States, and to transmit to the collectors of customs, through the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, the rulings of the Board. Records: 1917-19 (216 feet) in the State Department. Include general correspondence and correspondence with branch offices.

BRASS COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed at the request of the Chairman of the superior Committee on April 7, 1917, and terminated in August of that year. Functions: To provide answers to technical questions in its field. Records: May be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

BRASS SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—Established on April 6, 1918, as the Non-Ferrous Tube Section of the Board; about August 1 it became the Brass Section of the Finished Products Division. Terminated on December 14, 1918. Functions: To allocate manufactured products of copper, brass, and other copper base alloys, to maintain a sufficient supply of these commodities, and to stimulate new capacity. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

BREAD AND BAKING DIVISION, COMMERCIAL, Food Administration.—See BAKING DIVISION.

BREATHING AND RESUSCITATING APPARATUS FOR SOLDIERS SECTION, Mining Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See MINING DIVISION.

BROKERS' SECTION, Wholesale and Retail Division, Food Administration.—Organized in October 1917 in the Distribution Division, transferred to the Wholesale and Retail Division in April 1918,

and returned to the Distribution Division in October. Terminated in January 1919. Functions: To supervise matters pertaining to commission merchants, who were placed under license and required to report prices and purchases and sales made on a brokerage basis and to observe margins of profits established by the Administration. Records: 1918-19 (2 feet) in NA. Correspondence with food brokers and commission merchants.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, AND TOILET EQUIPMENT SECTION, General Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH**.

BRUSHES AND BROOMS SECTION, Mess, Camp, and Personal Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **MESS, CAMP, AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT BRANCH**.

BRUSHES SECTION, Hardware, Cordage, and Miscellaneous Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **HARDWARE, CORDAGE, AND MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH**.

BUILDING BRANCH, Construction Section, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in 1917. Functions: To purchase or arrange for the condemnation of all lands and existing buildings required by the Division; to let contracts for and supervise the construction of new buildings of approved design; to make arrangements for wharves, railroad sidings, and other special transportation facilities necessary in connection with buildings and lands purchased or erected under its direction; and to arrange for the equipment of buildings with furniture and machinery in cases where such action was necessary to prevent delay in operation. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

BUILDING MATERIALS DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—See **PROCUREMENT SECTION**.

BUILDING MATERIALS DIVISION, War Industries Board.—Established on March 16, 1918, as the Building Materials Section of the Raw Materials Division, and became a Division in the fall of 1918. Discontinued on January 1, 1919. Functions: To exercise supervisory control over building materials, and to issue permits and clearances for materials required in permissible construction. Also to regulate fuel supplies for the industry. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included are pledges of companies to restrict the use of building materials to essential purposes, lists of Government building-construction projects, and lists of non-war construction permits. Some correspondence of the Chief is filed with correspondence of the Chief of the Non-War Construction Section of the Priorities Division, together with applications for and copies of non-war construction permits, 1917-18.

BUILDING MATERIALS SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on January 26, 1919. Subsequently became the Railway and Contractors' Equipment and Building Materials Section. In existence on June 30,

1920. Functions: To formulate policies relative to the sale of surplus building materials held by Department supply bureaus, to supervise sales by Department salvage boards, and to supervise the sale of surplus railway and contractors' equipment. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

BUILDING REPAIR SECTION, Maintenance and Repair Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Probably created before the declaration of war as a Section of the Construction and Repair Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to the Maintenance and Repair Branch, Cantonment Division, on October 10, 1917. Probably transferred with the Branch to the Construction Division, War Department, upon the formation of that Division on March 13, 1918. Functions: To handle maintenance and repair work on buildings in Army construction jobs. Records: In the War Department.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE, SALE OF, Claims Board, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See CLAIMS BOARD.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OFFICE, PUBLIC, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OFFICE.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—Apparently existed throughout the war. Functions: To have charge of the lay-out, development, planning, and construction of buildings and grounds; ammunition and storage depots; manufacturing, assembling, loading, and industrial plants; housing; railway connections; and wharves, ships, and piers under the control of the Bureau. Records: In the Navy Department.

BUILDINGS SECTION, GOVERNMENT, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

BUTTER AND CHEESE SECTION, Coordination of Purchase Division, Food Administration.—Organized in June 1918; terminated in the spring of 1919. Functions: To coordinate the purchase of butter and cheese by the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the representatives of Allied and neutral governments, and other buyers. Records: 1918-19 (10 feet) in NA. Correspondence; statistics of butter produced, printed, and sold and of surplus stock; inspection lists of butter reserved for the Government; and questionnaires addressed to cold-storage warehouses.

BUTTER AND CHEESE SECTION, Perishable Foods Division, Food Administration.—Organized in July 1917 under the Dairy Products, Cold Storage, and Packing House Products Division and transferred to the Perishable Foods Division in December. In October 1918 it was consolidated with the Canned Milk Section and the Milk Section to form the Dairy Products Division, which terminated in January 1919. Functions: To act in an advisory capacity to the Capital Issues Committee, the War Industries Board, and the War Trade Board in questions of priority of allotments, business expansion, and exports and imports; to establish maximum margins for dealers in butter; and to control sales of cheese under a cost basis rule that allowed a "fair normal" profit. Records: 1917-19 (12 feet) in NA. Correspondence, questionnaires, reports on the storage and distribution of butter and cheese, mailing lists, and other papers.

CABINET.—The advisory council of the President, which is composed of the heads of the 10 executive departments. During the war these were as follows: Secretary of State, Robert Lansing (preceded by William Jennings Bryan, 1913-15; succeeded by Bainbridge Colby, Mar. 22, 1920); Secretary of the Treasury, William J. McAdoo (succeeded by Carter Glass, Dec. 16, 1918, and by David F. Houston, Feb. 2, 1920); Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker; Attorney General, Thomas W. Gregory (succeeded by A. Mitchell Palmer, Mar. 5, 1919); Postmaster General, Albert S. Burleson; Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels; Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane; Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston (succeeded by Edwin T. Meredith, Feb. 2, 1920); Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield (succeeded by Joshua W. Alexander, Dec. 16, 1919); and Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson. For a time in 1918 the President also met regularly with a "War Cabinet" consisting of the heads of the six principal war emergency agencies.

CABINET, WAR.—See WAR CABINET.

CABLE AND REQUISITIONS SERVICE BRANCH, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on May 19, 1919. Composed of five Sections, as follows: Cable, Editing, Follow-up, Order, and Requisition and Routing. Disappeared in the divisional reorganization of November 6, 1919. At this time part of its functions were assumed by a Port and Cable Branch and part by a Requisition Register Branch. Functions: To receive requisition cables from troops abroad and to follow up and expedite the flow of supplies. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CABLE AND TELEGRAPH SECTION, Positive Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—Apparently existed for a very short time, and then became the Communication Bureau in the Code and Cipher Section. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

CABLE BRANCH, Executive Section, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established as a part of the Planning and Control Section of the Control Bureau on January 14, 1918, and remained in that Section when it became the Planning Section of the Estimates and Requirements Division on May 25, 1918. Later the Section became the Planning Branch of the Executive Section, and the Cable Office became a separate Branch of the latter Section. Functions: To analyze cables not of a routine nature received from military forces and other sources, and to plan the work entailed by these communications and to arrange for and follow up its performance. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CABLE BRANCH, Planning and Control Section, Control Bureau, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See CABLE BRANCH, Executive Section.

CABLE BRANCH, EXPEDITIONARY, Methods Control Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See TELEGRAPH AND CABLE BRANCH, Administration Division.

CABLE BRANCH, TELEGRAPH AND, Administration Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See TELEGRAPH AND CABLE BRANCH.

CABLE CENSOR, CHIEF, Navy Department.--See COMMUNICATION DIVISION, Naval Operations Office.

CABLE ENGINEERING SECTION, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--Established on September 7, 1918; discontinued on January 15, 1919. Functions: To handle matters in connection with cable engineering. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

CABLE SECTION, ELECTRIC WIRE AND, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--See ELECTRIC WIRE AND CABLE SECTION.

CABLE SERVICE, FOREIGN PRESS-WIRELESS AND, Foreign Section, Committee on Public Information.--See FOREIGN PRESS-WIRELESS AND CABLE SERVICE.

CABLE SERVICE AND OVERSEAS BRANCH, Warehousing Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Originated as the Overseas Cable Service and the Overseas Shipment Branch, both of the Supplies Division. On October 16, 1917, these two units were combined to form the Cable Service and Overseas Branch of the Warehousing Division. The Branch was abolished on February 13, 1918. Functions: To receive cables and requisitions from the American Expeditionary Forces, and to take action as authorized, including the following up of shipments until the supplies were received by the Embarkation Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CABLES DIRECTOR, MARINE, Wire Control Board, Telegraph and Telephone Administration, Post Office Department.--See WIRE CONTROL BOARD.

CAMOUFLAGE, GAS, AND FLAME SECTION, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

CAMOUFLAGE SECTION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established as a temporary unit prior to the end of 1917. Functions: To study camouflage techniques and to train personnel to do camouflage work. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

CAMOUFLAGE SECTION, Steel Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on February 4, 1918, and discontinued after the armistice. Functions: To apply camouflage designs developed by the Construction and Repair Bureau, Navy Department, for both merchant and naval vessels. Records: 1918-19 (12 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, memoranda, notes, and copies of camouflage designs.

CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION, TRAINING, Navy Department.--See TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION.

CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION, TRAINING, War Department.--See TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION.

CAMP AND EQUIPMENT SECTION, General Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

CAMP EQUIPMENT SECTION, Kitchen and Camp Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See KITCHEN AND CAMP EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

CAMP MUSIC DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.—Organized in May 1917. Functions: To conduct mass singing in the training camps, to train company song leaders to carry on the work overseas, to provide music and musical instruments, and to assist in the organization and training of military bands. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

CAMP-PLANNING SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred with the Branch to the Construction Division upon its organization on March 13, 1918. Functions: To plan the construction of camps and cantonments. Records: In the War Department.

CAMPS AND RANGES DEPARTMENT, Operations Branch, Field Artillery Chief's Office, War Department.—See FIELD ARTILLERY CHIEF'S OFFICE.

CAMPS SECTION, TRAINING, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.—See TRAINING CAMPS SECTION.

CANADIAN CONTRACT ASSESSORS, War Department.—A post-armistice board of two officers, created by order of the Secretary of War on March 19, 1919. Functions: To represent the United States in its relations with the Imperial Munitions Board in the adjustment and settlement of war contracts and agreements entered into through the agency of the Board for performance in Canada. It was the function of the Assessors to liquidate the financial affairs of the United States in Canada in essentially the same way that the Liquidation Commission of the War Department disposed of such affairs in other foreign countries. Final settlement was to be made by the Munitions Board, the agreement to be signed by a member of the Board and by one of the Contract Assessors sitting as a member. Records: In the War Department.

CANADIAN RELATIONS DIVISION, Food Administration.—Created in September 1917 and transferred to the War Trade Board in January 1919. Functions: To promote friendly relations with Canada in regard to matters affecting food supply and regulations, and to cooperate with the Canadian Food Board in matters pertaining to food imports and exports so that policies established by the one country might not be nullified by the other. Records: 1917-19 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence and interoffice memoranda.

CANADIAN SECTION, LAKE AND, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

CANAL SECTION, NEW YORK, Railroad Administration.—See NEW YORK CANAL SECTION.

CANCELLATION SECTION, Supply and Sales Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Created on June 11, 1919, as the successor to the Cancellation Branch of the Supply Division, established about January 1, 1919. On February 13, 1920, this Section was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Construction Claims Board, and it appears to have terminated with the abolition of that Board on August 24, 1921. Part of the functions of the Board were later transferred to the Claims Commission of the Shipping Board, which was succeeded by the Claims Department of the Fleet Corporation. Functions: To give preliminary approval of supply cancellation cases of more than \$50,000 and final approval of those of \$50,000 or less; to investigate, negotiate, and recommend for settlement all supply cancellation cases; and to make settlements that could be made without cost to the Corporation. The Section took over the functions of the Fir Production Board when that agency was abolished in July 1919. Records: With those of the Claims Department (175 feet) in NA.

CANCELLATIONS, ADJUSTMENT, AND SALVAGE DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See CONSTRUCTION CLAIMS BOARD.

CANCELLATIONS, CLAIMS, AND CONTRACTS BOARD, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See CONSTRUCTION CLAIMS BOARD.

CANCELLATIONS DIVISION, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—In existence by June 21, 1918. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To handle matters involving cancellations of contracts. Records: Probably among those of the Office of the Chief of Engineers in NA.

CANISTER-FILLING SECTION, Gas-Mask Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See GAS-MASK RESEARCH DIVISION.

CANISTER-TESTING SECTION, Gas-Mask Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See GAS-MASK RESEARCH DIVISION.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS SECTION, Canned Foods Division, Food Administration.—See CANNED FOODS DIVISION.

CANNED FOODS DIVISION, Food Administration.—Established in June 1917. At various times it was known also as the Canned Goods Division and the Canned and Dried Fruits Division. It included a Section under the latter name, as well as Fish and Canned Milk Sections. In October 1918 some of the functions of the Perishable Foods Division were transferred to it. Abolished in February 1919. Functions: To assure an adequate supply of canned and dried milk, fruits, and vegetables at reasonable prices through voluntary agreements with canners, to prevent waste by cooperation with the canning industry, and to promote the production and conservation of pig tin and tin plate. The latter work was carried on with the aid of the Tin Plate Conservation Committee and the War Industries Board. Upon the termination of the Division its unfinished business regarding rebates to be made by canners based upon the actual cost of production at the end of their season's work was taken over by the newly

created Canners' Section of the Enforcement Division. Records: 1917-19 (40 feet) in NA. Correspondence, interoffice memoranda, reports, requisitions, and records of allotments. References: William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 270-281 (Stanford University, 1941).

CANNED GOODS BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

CANNED GOODS COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Supplies Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized early in June 1917 by the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies. It ceased functioning in the fall of 1917, and its duties were taken over by the newly created Food Administration. Functions: To advise the War and Navy Departments as to the sources of supply for canned goods and the best methods for obtaining canned goods. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

CANNED GOODS DIVISION, Food Administration.—See CANNED FOODS DIVISION.

CANNED GOODS SECTION, Coordination of Purchase Division, Food Administration.—Created in November 1917 to continue work previously performed by the Council of National Defense. Terminated early in 1919. Functions: To obtain at reasonable prices an adequate supply of canned goods for the Army, the Navy, and relief agencies. Records: 1917-19 (61 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports of estimated annual packs, tenders of goods available, allotment records, and requisitions.

CANNED GOODS SECTION, Subsistence Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUBSISTENCE BRANCH.

CANNED MILK SECTION, Canned Foods Division, Food Administration.—Organized on August 15, 1917. Merged with the Butter and Cheese and the Milk Sections of the Perishable Foods Division in October 1918 to form the Dairy Products Division. Functions: To increase the production of raw and processed milk, to set up standards for canned and dried milk, and to control prices and exports of canned milk. Records: 1917-19 (7 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, manufacturers' and exporters' reports, and Government and relief agency requisitions and records of allotments.

CANNED MILK SECTION, Coordination of Purchase Division, Food Administration.—Created in January 1918; terminated in February 1919. Functions: To handle allotments of canned milk for the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Allies, and other large purchasers. Records: 1917-19 (11 feet) in NA. Correspondence; records of manufacturers' stocks, production, and shipments; tenders of canned milk available for purchase; records of allotments; and requisitions.

CANNERS' SECTION, Enforcement Division, Food Administration.—Created in February 1919, succeeding the Canned Foods Division, and terminated in the following summer. Functions: To stimulate economical home and commercial canning in order to assure an adequate supply of canned goods at fair prices; to direct the payment of

rebates, based upon costs of production, by canners to wholesalers and to insure their being passed on to consumers; and to direct the movement for the conservation of tin. Records: 1917-19 (22 feet) in NA. Correspondence with regard to rulings and rebates; statistical data; and reports of canners on costs, packs, and sales.

CANNON AND SMALL ARMS BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--The work of cannon inspection was originally carried on by various sections of the Gun Division. On March 1, 1918, the Cannon Section of the Inspection Division was created to perform this function. On April 15 the Section was consolidated with the Small Arms and the Small Arms Ammunition Sections of the Division to form the Cannon and Small Arms Branch, which was attached to the Executive Section, Inspection Division, after June 27, 1918. The Branch functioned through the Cannon Group and the Small Arms Group. Functions: To supervise the inspection of cannon, small arms, machine guns and accessories, swords, and bolos. On June 1, 1918, the supervision of forging contracts was transferred to the Metallurgical Branch, Inspection Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CANNON BRANCH, Artillery Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created as a separate Branch of the Section in March 1918. Continued in operation until the armistice. Functions: To handle the procurement of cannon, cannon forgings, and spare parts and replacements. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CANNON BRANCH, Design Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Probably established on September 7, 1917. Its functions were transferred to other sections of the Gun Division on November 1, 1917. Functions: To supervise the manufacture, machining, and assembling of cannon. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CANNON SECTION, Artillery Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See ARTILLERY DIVISION.

CANNON SECTION, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 19, 1918. Functions: To handle questions of a technical nature in connection with cannon of all sizes, including breech and firing mechanisms and gun forgings; to furnish technical information in regard to the maintenance of armament; to examine firing and service records; and to study interior ballistics. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CANNON SECTION, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on September 7, 1917, by Gun Division Order No. 4. Operated through the following Branches: Design, Inspection, Procurement, Production, and Purchase. Its functions were transferred to other sections of the Division on October 27, 1917, by Gun Division Order No. 20. Functions: To handle the design, procurement, inspection, and development of facilities for the manufacture of field and seacoast cannon and their accessories. These functions included work connected with design and revision, manufacturing and production at arsenals, alteration and maintenance, and development, and all matters associated with the adoption of types; questions of a technical nature; and questions relating to erosion and interior ballistics. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CANNON SECTION, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **CANNON AND SMALL ARMS BRANCH**, Executive Section.

CANNON SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on January 14, 1918. It later absorbed the Carriage Section, which was established on the same date. Operated through a Cannon Branch and a Carriage and Battery Vehicles Branch. Abolished on October 23, 1918. Functions: To supervise and regulate the production of cannon, gun carriages, and battery vehicles. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CANTONMENT ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION, War Department.—Established following an agreement between the Secretary of War and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on June 19, 1917. Consisted of three persons appointed by the Secretary of War, one representing the Army, one the public, and one labor, the last being nominated by Gompers. Its name was changed to Emergency Construction Wage Commission in September 1918 by order of the Secretary of War. It was not liquidated until some months after the armistice. Functions: To adjust the wages, hours, and conditions of labor of those engaged in the construction of cantonments. Decisions reached by the Commission were binding on all parties, and the work of construction was not to be interrupted pending a decision. On August 8, 1917, under a supplementary agreement of July 27, the Secretary of War included the construction of aviation fields within the jurisdiction of the Commission, and on September 4, 1917, the construction of warehouses and storage facilities was added. On December 28, 1917, the scope of the Commission was widened to encompass all construction work for the War Department. For a time its functions included the standardization of wages in the building industry throughout the country, but this function was later transferred to the War Labor Policies Board. Records: In the War Department. References: Alexander M. Bing, War-Time Strikes and Their Adjustment, 14-19 (New York [1921]); Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 133-135 ([Urbana, 1920]).

CANTONMENT DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **CONSTRUCTION DIVISION**, War Department.

CANVAS GOODS HARDWARE SECTION, Small Tools and Chests Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **SMALL TOOLS AND CHESTS BRANCH**.

CANVAS REPAIR BRANCH, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on October 28, 1918. By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 79 it was merged into the Repair Shops Branch. Functions: To direct the repair of cots and leggings and the repair and maintenance of tent materials, and to supervise by recommendation the purchase and distribution of equipment and supplies required for these purposes. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CANVAS REPAIR SECTION, Repair Shops Branch, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **REPAIR SHOPS BRANCH**.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES DIVISION, Railroad Administration.--Created on March 12, 1918. Discontinued on February 15, 1920, when its functions were transferred to the Liquidation Claims Division. Functions: To authorize expenditures made by railroads for improvements chargeable to capital account and to exercise supervision over such expenditures. Records: 1918-20. Those used for liquidation purposes are interfiled with the final settlement records of the Director General's Office in NA. The remaining records were authorized for disposition in 1934.

CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE.--Two organizations bore the title of Capital Issues Committee. The first of these, which operated on a voluntary basis, was created under the Federal Reserve Board in January 1918 at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was aided by an advisory committee and a subcommittee in each Federal Reserve District. Despite the success of this Capital Issues Committee in reducing without compulsion unnecessary public and private expenditures, the need of a statutory basis for the organization was felt. Accordingly, a provision was made in the War Finance Corporation Act of April 5, 1918, for the creation of a Capital Issues Committee of seven members--the original Committee had three members--to be appointed by the President. The members of the new Committee were appointed on May 17, 1918. The system thus changed from a voluntary one to a compulsory one. A Bureau of Examiners aided the Committee in digesting applications and gathering data on capital issues from local committees and from the Fuel, Food, and Railroad Administrations, the War Industries Board, and other governmental agencies. By Presidential Proclamation No. 1535, August 30, 1919, the Committee was directed to close its affairs and to turn over its records to the Federal Trade Commission. Functions: To "investigate, pass upon and determine whether it [a security issue] is compatible with the national interest." This statement in the law meant in actual practice that the Committee tried to divert as many capital issues as possible from peacetime enterprises to others helpful in the prosecution of the war. One instance of its objectives was the order of the Secretary of the Treasury halting at a saving of millions of dollars the construction of all new Federal buildings except those urgently needed in war work. Records: 1918-20 (230 feet) in NA. Correspondence, minutes, applications for permits, copies of permits issued, circulars, pamphlets, press notices, newspaper clippings, and a few maps and charts. Included also are the files of the several committees in the Federal Reserve Districts, except those for Boston and Minneapolis, which have apparently been lost. References: Woodbury Willoughby, The Capital Issues Committee and War Finance Corporation (Baltimore, 1934); Capital Issues Committee, Report (65 Cong., 3 sess., H. Doc. 1485, serial 7582. [Washington, 1918]), and Report . . . as of December 31, 1918 (65 Cong., 3 sess., H. Doc. 1836, serial 7582. [Washington, 1919]).

CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE SECTION, COOPERATION WITH, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--See WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS.

CAPITAL SENTENCES SECTION, DISMISSALS AND, Military Justice Division, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.--See MILITARY JUSTICE DIVISION.

CAR HIRE BUREAU, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--Organized on May 1, 1919, in Buffalo. Discontinued on June 16, 1920, when its functions were transferred to the Comptroller's Office. Functions: To facilitate freight and passenger car-hire settlements

with Canadian roads, and to maintain a record of all railroad-owned freight cars interchanged between the United States and Canada. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

CAR POOL, EASTERN RAILROADS COAL, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—See EASTERN RAILROADS COAL CAR POOL.

CAR RECORD OFFICE, Car Service Section, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on May 15, 1918, and discontinued in February 1919. Known also as the Car Record and Tracing Office. Functions: To record movements of cars, especially those carrying Government freight, and to handle requests to trace Government shipments. It cooperated with such other units as the Tracer Section of the Inland Traffic Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department. Records: Probably in the custody of the American Railway Association.

CAR REPAIR SECTION, Transportation Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on April 1 and probably abolished on July 1, 1918, when its functions were taken over by the Mechanical Department of the Operation Division. Functions: To supervise the maintenance and repair of freight and passenger cars in railway shops and at outside points. Records: Probably destroyed as useless papers in 1934.

CAR SERVICE BUREAU, Interstate Commerce Commission.—Established as the Car Service Division on July 9, 1917, under authority conferred by the Esch Car Service Act of May 29 of that year, and became the Car Service Bureau on October 17, 1917. Reorganized as the Service Bureau in April 1920. Functions: To regulate the movement, distribution, exchange, and return of cars used in the transportation of property. Prior to the placing of the railroads under Federal control at the end of 1917, these functions were carried out mainly in cooperation with the Car Service Commission of the Railroads' War Board. From February 6, 1918, until the return of the roads to private operation in 1920, the activities of the Bureau were coordinated with those of the Car Service Section of the Transportation Division (later the Operation Division) of the Railroad Administration. Records: 1917-42 (900 feet) in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

CAR SERVICE SECTION, Inland Traffic Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Established upon the creation of the Division in March 1918. Functions: To have charge of car placements for Navy and Marine Corps representatives, contractors, and subcontractors; to handle inquiries concerning embargoes; and to verify the validity of requests from outside sources for transportation assistance and for the issuance of permits (through the Railroad Administration) for the movement of traffic. Records: Probably among those of the Bureau in NA.

CAR SERVICE SECTION, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on February 6, 1918. Supplanted the Car Service Commission of the Railroads' War Board and took over its organization and personnel, as well as some personnel of the Car Service Bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Probably abolished with the Division on March 1, 1920. Its functions were taken over by the Car Service Commission of the American Railway Association. Functions: To coordinate freight-car supply; to supervise priorities in car movement and supply; to supervise the preparation of reports on car service, embargoes, and transportation conditions; and to issue instructions relating to car service. The Section operated through

the Car Record Office, the Eastern Railroads Coal Car Pool, the Refrigerator Department, and the Tank Car Department. Records: Presumably in the custody of the Car Service Division, formerly the Car Service Commission, of the American Railway Association.

CARBOHYDRATE LABORATORY, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.-- A Chemical Laboratory, concerned chiefly with carbohydrates, was established in the Department in 1862. Its work was continued in the Chemical Division, established in 1874, and in the Sugar Laboratory, established in 1902, which later was renamed the Carbohydrate Laboratory. Functions: During the war it conducted investigations bearing on explosives, including the development of a process for producing acetone from propylene, obtained by cracking petroleum oils; the development of a new analytical method for determining, in organic substances, nitrogen applicable to explosive nitro-bodies; the making of crystallographic studies on potassium chlorate and tetranitroaniline; the production of corn cob cellulose, a possible absorbent for nitroglycerine; and the preparation of pure nitroductile and nitromannite and the investigation of the explosive properties of these substances. It also aided in the production of cane syrup; conducted experiments having to do with the decolorizing of sugars and syrups; and studied methods of obtaining certain carbohydrates needed in bacteriological investigations, the supply of which had been cut off. Records: Those for the war period are among the general files of the Chemistry Bureau in NA.

CARDIOVASCULAR SECTION, Internal Medicine Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Organized in June 1917. Continued to function until September 9, 1919. Functions: To conduct cardiovascular examinations of men in the military service, and to organize and train internists for the base hospitals. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CARGO SECTION, Embarkation Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established prior to December 1917. Transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase as the Port Operations Division by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 9 of October 25, 1918. Functions: To control the movement of supplies from points of manufacture or storage to the seaboard for immediate loading or temporary storage; and to control the assignment of those supplies to ships for transportation abroad in order to meet schedules fixed by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

CARGO TRAFFIC BRANCH, Water Transport Section, Embarkation Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See CARGO TRAFFIC BRANCH, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.

Functions: To be responsible for the duties indicated by the names of the Sections through which it operated. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

CARGO TRANSPORTS SECTION, Vessel Operation Branch, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—See VESSEL OPERATION BRANCH.

CARRIAGE AND BATTERY VEHICLES BRANCH, Cannon Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated as the Carriage Section, which was organized on January 14, 1918, to carry on the work formerly performed by the Production Section of the Carriage Division. Later became a Branch of the Cannon Section. Abolished on October 23, 1918. Functions: To supervise and regulate the production of gun carriages and battery vehicles. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CARRIAGE BRANCH, Artillery Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created as a separate branch of the Section in March 1918, and existed until the armistice. Functions: To handle the procurement of carriages, caissons, limbers, and other vehicles, optical instruments, and spare and replaceable parts for vehicles. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CARRIAGE DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—In existence prior to the outbreak of the war and continued by Office Order No. 8 of May 23, 1917, as one of the wartime divisions of the Ordnance Chief's Office. Included the following Sections: General Control, Field Artillery, Machine Gun, Seacoast and Railways Mounts, Anti-aircraft, Motor Equipment, Inspection, Drafting Supply, and Production. On January 14, 1918, as provided by Office Order No. 104, the Division was absorbed by new bureaus and divisions, most of its functions being transferred to the new Procurement Division. The functions of the Inspection Section, however, were transferred to the Inspection Division, and those of the Drafting Supply Section and the engineering functions of the Machine Gun Section were transferred to the Engineering Division, the latter activities being assigned to the Machine Gun and Small Arms Sections of that Division. Functions: To be responsible for the design, procurement, alteration, and repair of field artillery vehicles, seacoast gun carriages, railway mounts, antiaircraft mounts, machine guns, motor vehicles, and fire-control instruments; and to supervise means for the instruction of commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel required in this work. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CARRIAGE SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See CARRIAGE AND BATTERY VEHICLES BRANCH, Cannon Section.

CARRIERS' ACCOUNTS BUREAU, Interstate Commerce Commission.—Established as an independent Carriers' Accounts Division in 1911; redesignated in 1917 as the Carriers' Accounts Bureau. During the war it cooperated especially with the Public Service and Accounting Division (after February 1919 with the Accounting Division) of the Railroad Administration. Functions: To prepare uniform systems of accounts for carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and to examine the accounts of all such carriers and exercise the necessary supervision to assure the observance of accounting regulations adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. When the Government assumed control of the railroads in December 1917, the Bureau was obliged to revise the prevailing systems of accounts to conform to two organizations—that

set up by the Government for operational purposes and that retained by each carrier for financial or corporate purposes. The Bureau also assisted in determining the average annual operating incomes of the railroads upon which the Government based its compensation to the roads for the use of their property. Records: 1908-42 (1,500 feet) in the Interstate Commerce Commission. Include reports and records of violations of accounting procedure; accounting reports; and testimony taken at hearings.

CARS COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Transportation and Communication Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Created on May 1, 1917. Composed of six members. Dissolved on September 20, 1917, when its functions were taken over by the Production Committee of the War Industries Board. Functions: To ascertain and keep constantly before the Council the situation with regard to railroad-car production; to regulate the building of cars and any necessary division of them between the United States and the Allies; to facilitate the purchase of cars by the Allies; to consider the standardization of cars for use by the United States Government in France; and to assist in designing cars for heavy artillery. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA. Included are the minutes of the Committee.

CARS STANDARDS COMMITTEE, LOCOMOTIVES AND, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--See STANDARDS FOR LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS COMMITTEE.

CARTOONS BUREAU, Committee on Public Information.--Organized in May 1918; discontinued on December 1, 1918. George J. Hecht and Alfred M. Saperston, Directors successively. Functions: To "mobilize and direct the scattered cartoon power of the country for constructive war work," especially through the issuance of a weekly Bulletin for Cartoonists. Records: Copies of the Bulletin for Cartoonists, June 7-November 30, 1918, Nos. 1-25, in NA.

CARTRIDGE BAGS BRANCH, Explosives Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See EXPLOSIVES AND LOADING BRANCH, Executive Section.

CARTRIDGE CASE BRANCH, Purchase Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created September 20, 1917; transferred to the Procurement Division by Gun Division Order No. 57 of January 13, 1918. Functions: To handle business negotiations in connection with the purchase of cartridge cases. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CARTRIDGE CASE BRANCH, FUZE AND, Projectile Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See FUZE AND CARTRIDGE CASE BRANCH.

CASUALTY DIVISION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.--See STATISTICAL DIVISION.

CATERPILLAR ARTILLERY BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Appointed by the Chief of Ordnance on August 3, 1918. Functions: To investigate and make recommendations concerning the development of artillery mounted upon track-laying vehicles, and to recommend a program for the procurement of caterpillar artillery. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CATTLE FOOD AND GRAIN INVESTIGATION LABORATORY, Miscellaneous Division, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Created prior to the war. Functions: Under a project entitled "Utilization of Waste By-Products as Cattle Foods," to study chemical waste materials, to test them on cattle, and to devise methods of preparing them in a form suitable for commercial feeds. Records: Those for the war period are among the general files of the Chemistry Bureau in NA.

CEMENT COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in May and probably dissolved in the fall of 1917, after which its functions were carried on by a war service committee composed of the same members. Functions: To distribute orders to cement manufacturers, and to maintain production and shipments of cement so that Government construction would not be delayed. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

CENETIERIAL BRANCH, Administrative Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Existed before the outbreak of the war. Functions: To supervise the care of national cemeteries, the interment of indigent soldiers, the supplying of headstones, and the registration of graves. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

CENSOR, CHIEF CABLE, Navy Department.—See COMMUNICATION DIVISION, Naval Operations Office.

CENSOR, CHIEF MILITARY, General Staff, War Department.—See MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

CENSORSHIP AND CORRESPONDENCE DIVISION, War Trade Intelligence Bureau, War Trade Board.—Terminated in April or May 1919. Functions: To censor material referred to the Division by the military, cable, and postal censors; to act as a clearinghouse between the various censorship offices and other Government agencies; and to coordinate the work of the Bureau by passing upon all correspondence. Records: Among those of the Bureau in the State Department.

CENSORSHIP BOARD.—Established by Executive Order No. 2729-A of October 12, 1917. Membership included representatives of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the War Trade Board, and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information. The administration of the censorship was exercised by the Post Office Department, and the representative of the Postmaster General, Robert L. Maddox, acted as the Chairman of the Board. Discontinued June 21, 1919. Functions: To censor communications by mail, cable, radio, telegraph, and telephone passing between the United States and foreign countries with a view to preventing the transmission of enemy propaganda and to discovering information of military value. Records: In the Post Office Department. A copy of the minutes of the meetings of the Board is in the Navy Department. References: James R. Mock, Censorship, 1917, 55-72 (Princeton [1941]).

CENSORSHIP SECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See NEWS SECTION.

CENSUS BUREAU, Commerce Department.—Established in 1903 and still in existence. During the war it included the following Divisions: Agriculture, Cotton and Tobacco, Geographer's, Manufactures, Population, Revision and Results, Statistics of Cities, and Vital

Statistics. Functions: To collect statistics on population, agriculture, and manufactures and other subjects relating to social and economic matters. During the war it compiled special data on various materials and commodities and aided in carrying out the Selective Service Act and in advertising the Liberty Loans. Cooperated with the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Provost Marshal General's Office of the War Department, the Railroad Wage Commission, the Shipping Board, the Treasury Department, and the War Industries Board. Records: Those for the war period are in the Census Bureau. References: W. Stull Holt, The Bureau of the Census, 70 (Washington, 1929).

CENSUS OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE, Administrative Division, National Research Council.--Appointed in September 1916 to prepare a national census of research. Composed of the chairmen of the central committees of the Council, under the chairmanship of S. W. Stratton, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Functions: Prepared a census of research men, of research facilities, and of lines of investigation being pursued in Federal, State, and city governmental agencies, educational institutions, research foundations, and commercial and industrial establishments. Records: In the National Research Council.

CENSUS SECTION, Hospital Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Probably established in the latter part of 1917 and named at one time the Census and Distribution of Patients Section. Soon after the signing of the armistice it became a Subsection of the newly created Hospital Administration Section. Functions: To tabulate a daily telegraphic census of the number of sick in all hospitals operated by the Office; to handle the distribution of sick and wounded from the ports of embarkation; and to transfer patients from hospital to hospital. Records: Probably with those of the Office in HA.

CENTRAL ADVISORY PURCHASING COMMITTEE, Finance and Purchases Division, Railroad Administration.--The organization of the Committee was announced in March 1918. It was abolished on March 15, 1919, when its sections and functions were taken over by the Purchases Division. Functions: To assist the Director of the Division in coordinating and supervising purchases by railroads of equipment, materials, and supplies. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Purchases Division in 1934.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS.--Organized early in June 1918 in response to the President's request in a letter to Bernard Baruch for an organization that could provide "a conspectus of all the present war activities of the Government and upon that base a periodical checking up of the actual operations and results." The Bureau operated as an independent agency directly under the President but reported through Baruch. It was headed by Edwin F. Gay, who also headed and coordinated the Planning and Statistics Divisions of the Shipping Board and of the War Industries Board and the Research and Tabulation of Statistics Bureau of the War Trade Board. It had direct connection with most of the other agencies of the Government dealing with information of an economic nature. It included the Central Statistical Clearing House, headed by Z. L. Potter. On the statistical staffs reporting directly to Gay were over 1,000 employees, among them "many of the most eminent students of economic affairs and experts on research and statistical work." On December 2, 1918, it was designated by the President as the official source through which should be obtained the economic data

required by the American delegates at the Peace Conference. In June 1919 its "permanent records" were turned over to the State Department by the liquidating officer, and it went out of existence on July 1. Part of its work was taken over by the Bureau of Efficiency (abolished in 1933). Functions: To prepare a periodic survey or "conspectus" of the war activities of the various agencies of the Government and to organize and maintain a clearinghouse of statistical information. Only one "Consolidated Survey," dated October 1, 1918, was prepared before the armistice, but there were prepared a considerable number of special studies and reports covering many subjects. The Statistical Clearing House built up a "practically complete record" of commodity, shipping, labor, and railroad statistics and compiled and distributed four statistical bulletins dealing with food, fuel, minerals, and forest products. It also issued a periodical entitled Weekly Statistical News, cooperated with other agencies in the shaping of questionnaires, and functioned as the head of the Joint Board on Industrial Surveys. Records: 1918-19 (40 feet) in NA. Include correspondence of Edwin F. Gay; general subject files; copies of weekly and special reports to the President and of the "conspectus" of war activities; data accumulated for and copies of materials sent to the Peace Conference; reports, memoranda, charts, and the like received from members of the statistical staffs of other agencies; copies of bulletins; and personnel and office records. Others are possibly among records of the Bureau of Efficiency transferred to the Bureau of the Budget in 1933 and still in its custody. A few (4 inches) are known to be included among the records of the Statistical Standards Division of that Bureau. For related records, see the agencies that functioned under the direction of Gay. References: Zenas L. Potter, "The Central Bureau of Planning and Statistics," in American Statistical Association, Quarterly Publications, 16: 275-285 (Mar. 1919).

CENTRAL DISBURSING DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—During the course of a number of years the depot quartermaster in Washington, D. C., came to exercise certain financial functions that related generally to the Quartermaster General's Office rather than to the depot office. On June 12, 1918, there was established, by Office Order No. 451, the Central Disbursing Division, Quartermaster General's Office, and those functions were transferred to this new Division. This Division and the Finance and Accounts Division then together performed the financial functions of the Office. On October 21, those functions were transferred to the Finance Service, War Department. Functions: To handle the payment of officers on duty at Washington, D. C., and of those officers separated from the service, the payment of retired officers and enlisted men, and mileage accounts; to handle payment of officers' allotments and of Class E allotments by enlisted men; to handle all matters pertaining to the settlement of transportation, telegraph, and cable accounts; to handle the accounts of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the Commission on Education and Special Training, and the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army; and to handle the payment of the traveling expenses of civilian employees and the settlement of all other accounts not pertaining to depots. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Finance, War Department.

CENTRAL RECORDS AND INFORMATION BUREAU, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on February 1, 1920, to consolidate the records and functions of the Actuarial and Shipping Information Departments (created in May 1919) and of the Intelligence Section (created in September 1919). In September 1921

it became the Records and Information Section of the Statistical Department. Functions: To collect and maintain records and data pertaining to the acquisition and operation of vessels owned or under control of the Shipping Board. Records: 1919-24 (29 feet) in NA. Reports, mimeographed material, charts, and correspondence pertaining to the allocation and chartering of vessels, vessel movements, cost of operation, laid-up fleet, vessel personnel, and voyage accounts.

CENTRAL RECRUITING COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Authorized by the War Labor Policies Board on May 29, 1918. Its first meeting was held on June 3, 1918, and it was probably discontinued the same month. Functions: To consider and report upon a plan for the central recruiting of industrial labor. Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of meetings of the Committee and its report to the Board.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL CLEARING HOUSE.—See CENTRAL BUREAU OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS.

CENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Authorized by the War Labor Policies Board on May 29, 1918. Its first meeting was held on June 3, 1918, and it was probably discontinued the same month. Functions: To draft and report a plan for collating information already in the possession of Government agencies and for centralizing the collection and utilization of industrial statistics. Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of meetings of the Committee and of the meeting of the Board at which the Committee's report was considered.

CERAMICS COMMITTEE, CHEMISTRY OF, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—See CHEMISTRY OF CERAMICS COMMITTEE.

CERAMICS DIVISION, Standards Bureau, Commerce Department.—Probably organized in 1918, taking over some of the functions of the Structural, Engineering, and Miscellaneous Materials Division. Succeeded by the Clay and Silicate Division in 1928. Functions: To study, develop, and standardize the uses for clays. Records: In the National Bureau of Standards.

CEREAL DIVISION, Food Administration.—Established in July 1918, with Julius H. Barnes, President of the Grain Corporation, as Chief. It worked closely with and its expenses were paid by the Corporation. It consisted of the Coarse Grains, Milling, and Rice Sections, which succeeded the former Divisions of the same names. Terminated in the summer of 1919. Functions: To exercise jurisdiction over matters pertaining to grains and their products, including milling and warehousing; to recommend fair prices; to control activities of grain exchanges; and to serve as liaison between the Administration and the Corporation. Records: 1917-19 (164 feet) in NA. Correspondence, agreements, reports, and minutes of conferences. References: William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 288-298 (Stanford University, 1941); Food Administration, Cereal Division, Plans and Policies . . . Wheat and Flour Control for the 1918 Wheat Crop, Series A [and B] (New York, July-Aug. 1918).

of charter rates, in order to secure tonnage for the trades and commodities considered most necessary under war conditions. Records: 1917-19 (120 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports concerning the chartering of vessels not included under requisition orders.

CHARTS DIVISION, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Commerce Department.—In existence prior to the war. Functions: To perform various duties in connection with field charts. During the war it prepared maps and charts for the War and Navy Departments, especially in connection with submarine activities. Records: Some are among those of the Survey in NA.

CHASSIS BRANCH, Motor Equipment Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established about January 15, 1918; abolished on September 5, 1918, when Supply Circular No. 87 transferred its functions to the Quartermaster Corps. Functions: To handle the purchase of chassis for the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CHEMICAL ALLIANCE, INC.—See **CHEMICALS COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE**, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.

CHEMICAL AND OILS SUBSECTION, Raw Materials and Scrap Section, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **RAW MATERIALS AND SCRAP SECTION**.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH DIVISION, Geologic Branch, Geological Survey, Interior Department.—Existed under this title during the war. In 1926 it became the Section of Chemistry and Physics. Functions: To aid certain other Government agencies by making laboratory tests necessary in the identification and determination of minerals, ores, and rocks; by making quantitative and qualitative analyses of specimens; by carrying on research projects, principally of a physical-chemical nature; and by publishing reports and information particularly significant to the war effort. Records: In the Geological Survey. Include correspondence; reports on and record books of chemical and physical analyses of minerals, rocks, and ores, especially strategic minerals; mathematical and other calculations; and manuscripts pertaining to research problems, particularly as related to increased production and to activities of the Division.

CHEMICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1916 as a subcommittee of the Chemistry Committee, under the chairmanship of Arthur H. Thomas. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: Among other activities, it located special types of apparatus and measuring instruments required by Government agencies and brought about the manufacture of certain types of apparatus not otherwise available. It also undertook to obtain duty free importations of apparatus for educational institutions; the manufacture of certain apparatus for student use; the standardization of certain types of apparatus; and the preparation of satisfactory descriptions of certain measuring instruments, together with instructions for their use. Records: In the National Research Council.

CHEMICAL BRANCH, Raw Materials Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated as the Chemical Control Unit of the Raw Materials Branch, Purchase Section, Gun Division. On January 15, 1918, it became the Chemical Branch of

the Raw Materials Section. Functions: To handle the purchase of chemical raw materials. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CHEMICAL COMMITTEE, INTERALLIED.—See INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in January 1918 as a subcommittee of the Chemistry Committee, with Charles F. McKenna as Chairman. Became a part of the Division when it was organized later in 1918. Functions: Promoted research on war problems in chemical engineering and assisted in bringing the services of chemical engineers more directly and fully to the aid of the Government. Records: In the National Research Council.

CHEMICAL GLASS AND STONWARE SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Established on April 6 and discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To take steps to increase or decrease production (as data obtained showed shortages or surpluses) and to allocate the available supplies of glass and stoneware. Records: Probably among those of the Board in NA.

CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION, Soils Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See SOILS BUREAU.

CHEMICAL LOADING AND EXPLOSIVES BRANCH, Plant Facilities Section, Inspector of Ordnance Establishments, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See PLANT FACILITIES SECTION.

CHEMICAL PROCESS GROUP, Explosives and Loading Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See EXPLOSIVES AND LOADING BRANCH.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH BRANCH, Trench Warfare Section, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Probably established in 1917 as part of the Trench Warfare Section, Gun Division; transferred with the Section to the Engineering Division on January 18, 1918. Functions: To handle research work in connection with the activities of the Section. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH DIVISION (DEFENSE), War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Organized in January 1918, when a separation of offense and defense research was effected. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To undertake research relating to gas masks, special filters and absorbents, the detection and neutralization of gases, the production of smoke screens, the development of impregnated charcoal, and the development of protective ointments against mustard gas. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 33-34 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

CHEMICAL RESEARCH DIVISION (OFFENSE), War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Organized in June 1917. Concerned only with research relating to offense after January 1918, when a separation of offense and defense research was effected. Operated through the following Sections: Analytical Research; Incendiary; and Toxic Materials Development. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To prepare new toxic substances; to develop the manufacture

of toxic materials; to develop smoke and incendiary mixtures; and to engage in research on inorganic compounds. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 31-33 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

CHEMICAL SECTION, Science and Research Division, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.—Formed in May 1918 from facilities and personnel provided by the Color Laboratory, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department. Abolished in November 1918. Functions: To conduct investigations and experiments in the production of sensitizing dyes, incendiary bullets, smoke screens, acetic acid, acetones, caseins, and similar materials. Records: May-Nov. 1918 (3 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, memoranda, minutes of meetings, and papers relating to research projects.

CHEMICAL SECTION, Science and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See SCIENCE AND RESEARCH DIVISION.

CHEMICAL STATISTICS, JOINT OFFICE ON, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—See JOINT OFFICE ON CHEMICAL STATISTICS.

CHEMICAL SUPERVISORY GROUP, Explosives and Loading Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See EXPLOSIVES AND LOADING BRANCH.

CHEMICAL WARFARE BRANCH, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.—See WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE, War Department.—Established by General Orders, No. 62, June 28, 1918, which consolidated the Chemical Service Section of the National Army, the gas defense production and gas training activities of the Gas Defense Division of the Surgeon General's Office, the gas offense production activities of the Ordnance Chief's Office, and the research work that had been developed by the War Gas Investigations of the Bureau of Mines, Interior Department. It functioned during the war through the following Divisions: Development (with headquarters at Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio), European, Gas Defense Production, Gas Offense Production, Medical, Proving (which directed the Lakehurst Proving Grounds in N. J.), Research (which took over work begun by the Mines Bureau), and Training. Still in existence. Functions: To develop, produce, and test articles of gas offense and defense, and to organize and train officers and troops in gas defense. Records: In the War Department.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SUBDIVISION, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 9 of October 25, 1918, there was established a Chemical Warfare Branch, which became the Chemical Warfare Subdivision on November 22, 1918. This unit was probably discontinued prior to the abolition of the Port Operations Division on February 1, 1919. Functions: To have charge of the compilation of records and reports relative to the movement of chemical warfare supplies through ports of embarkation for overseas forces, and to regulate the movement of such supplies in accordance with established priorities. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES DIVISION, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Council of National Defense.—See CHEMICALS DIVISION, War Industries Board.

CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES DIVISION, War Industries Board.—See CHEMICALS DIVISION.

CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Apparently created during the war. Functions: To work with the Ordnance Bureau in obtaining the necessary chemicals out of which to make explosives. The Section also gave much consideration to the matter of production, especially as to methods of facilitating increased production. Records: Probably dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

CHEMICALS BRANCH, Raw Materials and Paints Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See RAW MATERIALS AND PAINTS DIVISION.

CHEMICALS COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in the spring of 1917 at the request of the Chairman of the superior Committee. Operated through the following Subcommittees: Acids, Alkali, Coal-Tar By-Products, Electrochemicals, Fertilizers, Miscellaneous Chemicals, Pyrites, and Sulphur. The War Industries Board, created in July 1917, took over many of the functions of the Committee, and on December 4, 1917, the Chemical Alliance, Inc., formally took over the various subcommittees. The Chemical Alliance had been incorporated in Connecticut on July 30, 1917, at the request of the Commerce Department to meet certain conditions that were arising in the handling of foreign pyrites. Functions: To reduce and stabilize prices by voluntary agreement of producers, to develop new resources, and to handle matters pertaining to priorities and the allocation of materials. Records: Some are among those of the War Industries Board in NA; others were taken over by the Chemical Alliance, Inc., and are probably now in private hands.

CHEMICALS DIVISION, Food Administration.—See COLLATERAL COMMODITIES DIVISION.

CHEMICALS DIVISION, War Industries Board.—Formed April 17, 1917, as the Chemicals and Explosives Division under the Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. About November 1, 1917, it was reorganized as the Chemicals and Explosives Division of the War Industries Board, and included commodity sections in charge of various products. It became the Chemicals Division on June 1, 1918, when jurisdiction over explosives was transferred to the newly created Explosives Division. It retained the commodity sections dealing with chemicals. Discontinued December 31, 1918. Functions: To collect data regarding productive capacity for chemicals, to increase production, to allocate supplies, and to act as the general point of contact between Government agencies using chemicals and the organizations producing them. Records: Among those of the Board in NA, chiefly in the "consolidated files." There are, however, some segregated card records of the Food Chemicals Section, the Nitrates Section, and the Joint Office on Chemical Statistics.

CHEMICALS SECTION, LUBRICANTS, FUELS, AND, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

CHEMICALS SECTION, MISCELLANEOUS, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—See MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS SECTION.

CHEMICALS, SISAL, AND JUTE DIVISION, Food Administration.—See COLLATERAL COMMODITIES DIVISION.

CHEMICALS SUBCOMMITTEE, MISCELLANEOUS, Chemicals Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS SUBCOMMITTEE.

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, National Research Council.—Organized early in 1918 as a part of the war organization of the Council. Its first Chairman, M. T. Bogert, was succeeded in March 1918 by John Johnston. In addition to the Nitrate and Explosives Investigations Committees, there were active at the time of the armistice Special Committees on Chemical Apparatus and Supplies, Chemical Engineering, and Synthetic Drugs, as well as Committees on the Chemistry of Ceramics, Colloids, Fuels, Glass, Rubber and Allied Substances, Soils and Fertilizers, and Textiles and Fabrics. The Division was reorganized for peacetime activity on March 21, 1919, under the chairmanship of Wilder D. Bancroft. Functions: To handle matters with reference to the subjects indicated by the names of its Committees. The Division promoted laboratory research on war problems; maintained a staff of special consultants; served as a clearinghouse for advice and information; prepared, at the request of the War Department's Committee on Education and Special Training, recommendations and courses of study for the training of chemists in the Student's Army Training Corps; held frequent conferences on war problems; and maintained close cooperation with the War and Navy Departments, the War Industries Board, and other Government agencies. Records: In the National Research Council.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of seven members, with W. R. Whitney as Chairman. Succeeded early in 1916 by the Chemistry Committee and the Physics Committee.—See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY OF GLASS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—Set up in 1916 as a subcommittee of the Chemistry Committee under the chairmanship of Arthur L. Day. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: To promote research in problems in the chemistry of glass. Records: In the National Research Council.

CHEMISTRY BUREAU, Agriculture Department.—A Division of Chemistry was established in 1863 and given bureau status in 1901. It operated during the war through more than a dozen Laboratories, including: Carbohydrates; Color; Food Control; Fruit and Vegetable Utilization; Leather and Paper; and Oil, Fat, and Wax. In 1927 it was combined with the Bureau of Soils to form the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. In 1938 most of its units were transferred to the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering to form the present Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering. Functions: During the war it assisted

CHEMISTRY DIVISION, Standards Bureau, Commerce Department.—In existence prior to the war. Functions: To perform the chemical work of the Bureau. During the war it cooperated in gas defense work; investigated textile dyes for Army uniforms; developed paints, varnishes, and protective coatings; and helped prepare roofings for temporary war buildings. Records: In the National Bureau of Standards.

CHEMISTRY OF CERAMICS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—Organized in 1916 as a subcommittee of the Chemistry Committee, under the chairmanship of E. W. Washburn. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: The Committee outlined projects for a cooperative survey of ceramic raw materials, which resulted in a conference of representatives of the Government, the American Ceramic Society, and the Association of American State Geologists and in a systematic survey of ceramic resources in a number of States. At the request of the Fuel Administration it prepared a synopsis of a course in chemistry combustion and fuel engineering and, at the request of the War Department, a special war course in ceramic engineering for the Students' Army Training Corps. Records: In the National Research Council.

CHEMISTRY OF COLLOIDS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1917 as the Chemistry of Glue and Other Colloids Subcommittee of the Chemistry Committee, with Jerome Alexander as Chairman. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: To cooperate with other Government agencies in the preparation of standard specifications for glues and gelatin. Records: In the National Research Council.

CHEMISTRY OF FUELS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1917 as a subcommittee of the Chemistry Committee, under the chairmanship of Raymond F. Bacon and later of E. R. Weidlein. Made a part of the Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: In cooperation with the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards, the British War Mission, and other agencies, the Committee concentrated its activities on obtaining a better fuel for airplane motors. It also, in cooperation with the Engineering Experiment Station of Purdue University, conducted a series of tests on carburetors in an effort to determine losses of efficiency and the causes and remedies of such losses. Records: In the National Research Council.

CHEMISTRY OF GLUE AND OTHER COLLOIDS SUBCOMMITTEE, Chemistry Committee, National Research Council.—See CHEMISTRY OF COLLOIDS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division.

CHEMISTRY OF RUBBER AND ALLIED SUBSTANCES COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1917 as a subcommittee of the Chemistry Committee, with David Spence as Chairman, and made a part of the Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: Its activities included investigation of the rubber content of certain California shrubs, cooperation with the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, in the preparation of specifications and tests for automobile tires and tubes, investigations on the recovery of cotton from scrap tire fabric and tire waste, and cooperation in

rubber work required in the preparation of submarine detectors.
Records: In the National Research Council.

CHEMISTRY OF SOILS AND FERTILIZERS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—Created in 1917 as a subcommittee of the Chemistry Committee, under the chairmanship of H. J. Wheeler, and made a part of the Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division when it was organized in 1918. It was discharged later in 1918 in favor of the Special Joint Committee on Fertilizer Investigations formed in the Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division. Functions: Its activities included the preparation of a census of potash needs for agricultural purposes, the urging of the importance of systematic surveys for potash deposits, cooperation with certain agricultural experiment stations in studies of the availability of phosphoric acid and potash, tests of the effect of seed treatment before planting, and studies of methods of soil treatment in potato culture. Records: In the National Research Council.

CHEMISTRY OF TEXTILES AND FABRICS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—Created in 1916 as the Dyestuffs Subcommittee of the Chemistry Committee, under the chairmanship of J. Merritt Mathews. In October 1917 it became the Dyestuffs and Textiles Subcommittee, and in the war organization of the Council, established in 1918, it became a part of the Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, where its name was changed to Chemistry of Textiles and Fabrics Committee. Functions: The Committee cooperated with the War Industries Board and the Bureau of Standards in the preparation of standard specifications for waterproofing fabrics. It also obtained the cooperation of Government agencies in a study of problems connected with dyestuffs and dyed fabrics. Records: In the National Research Council.

CHEMISTRY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, OFFICE OF THE, War Department.—See SIGNAL OFFICER 3 OFFICE, CHIEF.

CHILD CONSERVATION SECTION, Field Division, Council of National Defense.—Organized on October 1, 1918, succeeding the Child Welfare Department of the Woman's Committee. Terminated about June 30, 1919. Functions: Indicated by name of agency. Records: Among those of the Council in NA. Included are copies of circulars issued by the Section.

CHILD LABOR DIVISION, Children's Bureau, Labor Department.—Organized on May 1, 1917, and probably discontinued shortly after the close of the war. Grace Abbott, Director; Ellen N. Matthews, Acting Director after August 1, 1918. Functions: To enforce the first Child Labor Act; after that act was declared unconstitutional on June 3, 1918, to make investigations and reports; and after July 12, 1918, by resolution of the War Labor Policies Board, to administer, in cooperation with affected agencies, the standard child labor clause required to be part of all war contracts. Records: 1917-18 (24 feet) in the Children's Bureau.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—

Formed December 8, 1917; ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To cooperate with the Children's Bureau of the Labor Department in the plans for its "Children's Year" program, and to study and make recommendations concerning children's problems. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.—Organized about May 1917 and terminated on October 1, 1918, when its work was taken over by the newly created Child Conservation Section of the Field Division. Functions: To contribute to national security by promoting work for the protection of children, especially with reference to the enforcement of child labor laws and protection from exploitation, the attendance at school of all children of school age, and recreation. Cooperated with the Children's Bureau and the General Medical Board. Records: Among those of the Council in NA. Included are correspondence of the Executive Chairman, Jessica Peixotto, and circular materials.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, Labor Department.—Created by act of Congress in 1912 as part of the Department of Commerce and Labor and transferred the following year to the newly created Department of Labor. Julia C. Lathrop, Chief during the period of the war. Functions: To investigate and report on all matters pertaining to child welfare. During the war years, by request of the War Labor Policies Board, the Bureau cooperated with other Government agencies in administering a special standard-contract provision governing the employment of children in war industries and investigated conditions of child labor in such industries (see CHILD LABOR DIVISION). In cooperation with the Child Conservation Section of the Field Division and the Child Welfare Committee of the General Medical Board, Council of National Defense, it carried on a campaign for the protection of children, which was designated "The Children's Year." In this campaign there was some emphasis on wartime conditions. Records: Those in NA, 1914-24 (84 feet), include general correspondence. Other records (4,500 feet), which include research materials and informational files, have been retained by the Bureau. References: James A. Tobey, The Children's Bureau (Baltimore, 1925); Children's Bureau, Children's Year Leaflet, Nos. 1-13 (Washington, 1918-19).

CHILDREN'S RELIEF BUREAU, American Relief Administration.—See AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S FUND.

CHLORINE SECTION, ALKALI AND, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—See ALKALI AND CHLORINE SECTION.

CITIES STATISTICS DIVISION, Census Bureau, Commerce Department.—See STATISTICS OF CITIES DIVISION.

CITY MARKET REPORTING SERVICE, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Established on May 1, 1917, on an experimental basis, and enlarged in scope as the City Market Service with funds provided by the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917, and a supplementary appropriation of November 21, 1918. Functioned as part of or in close relation with the City Marketing and Distribution Project. Discontinued on June 30, 1919. Functions: To improve distribution, further conservation, and stabilize prices of food by providing farmers in the vicinity of large cities and consumers in such cities with market information particularly suited to their needs, by assisting the Food Administration in the compilation of fair price lists, and by publishing such lists. To attain similar objectives and to conserve labor by fostering improved methods of merchandizing farm products and other goods. Records: 1917-19 (4 feet) in

NA. Include correspondence, memoranda, and reports on the work of the project in individual cities, in the files of the City Marketing and Distribution Project, and correspondence of staff members with Bureau authorities, the project head, and outsiders, in the Bureau central correspondence files.

CIVIC AND EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—Organized in May 1917; terminated on December 31, 1918. Cooperated with the National Board for Historical Service. Guy Stanton Ford, Director. Functions: Prepared pamphlets on the war (including the Red, White, and Blue Series) for world-wide circulation, and issued the semimonthly publication, The National School Service. Records: 1917-19 (15 feet) in NA. Include correspondence; copy for publications of the Committee; pamphlets, chiefly of the Red, White, and Blue Series; and a set of the galley proofs of the projected revised edition of the War Cyclopedia, a publication in this series. Some correspondence was disposed of as useless papers in 1930.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—Probably in existence before the war. Functions: To consider legal questions submitted by the Bureau of Insular Affairs and questions arising under the civil administration of the War Department (including those pertaining to river and harbor administration), except those assigned to the Constitutional and International Law Division; and to prepare and argue certain insular cases involving the interests of the Government or of the insular possessions. Records: In the Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed by June 21, 1918. Operated through two Groups, A and B. Group A consisted of five Sections: Construction, Plant, and Equipment; Water Supply and Hydraulics; Mining and Quarry; Camouflage, Gas, and Flame; and Design and Test. Group B consisted of six Sections: Prime Movers and Accessories; Machine Tools and Accessories; Logging, Sawmill, and Woodworking; Automotive and Transport Machinery; Horse Drawn Transport; and Lubricants, Fuels, and Chemicals. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, of October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To handle purchases of the materials indicated by its section titles. Records: Probably among those of the Office of the Chief of Engineers in NA.

CIVIL DIVISION, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—
See CIVIL WORKS BRANCH.

CIVIL ENGINEER AND TRACK-WORK SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred with the Branch to the Construction Division on March 13, 1918. Functions: To prepare plans for civil-engineering work and track work at Army camps and cantonments. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

CIVIL RELIEF SECTION, Insurance Division, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.—Established under the provisions of article 4 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of March 8, 1918, and continued in the Insurance Division, Veterans' Bureau, after

the abolition of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance on August 9, 1921. The Section had ceased to exist by July 1, 1924. Functions: To protect private life-insurance policies of persons in the armed service against lapse because of nonpayment of premiums. This protection was based on the application of the insured and was not to exceed a total of \$5,000 face value of one or more policies. The Treasury guaranteed the premiums by the issuance of bonds to the insurers and was reimbursed by the payment of the premiums so guaranteed within 1 year after the insured's discharge from the service or 1 year after March 3, 1921. Records: 1918-24 (122 feet) in NA. Include applications, correspondence, informational insurance data, accounts, registers, administrative files, and indexes.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—Established on March 9, 1883, as a permanent commission of three members, pursuant to the Pendleton Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883. Functions: To recruit persons by open competitive examinations for positions in the Government civil service, to keep the required service records, and to carry out the provisions of the Civil Service Act. During the war, in order to meet the increased demand for civil service employees, the Commission examined approximately one million persons, canvassed the country for available applicants, and cooperated with a number of colleges and technical schools in a training program designed to produce the necessary qualified personnel. Records: 1883-1921 (80 feet) in NA. These include press copies of letters sent and minutes of the meetings of the Commissioners. The bulk of the records for the war period have been retained by the Commission. References: Darrell H. Smith, The United States Civil Service Commission (Baltimore, 1928); Carroll H. Wooddy, The Growth of the Federal Government, 1915-1932, 46-49 (New York, 1934); Civil Service Commission, Annual Reports, 1917-19.

CIVIL WORKS BRANCH, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established prior to the outbreak of the war, and organized into the following Divisions: Accounts and Contracts, Mail and Record, Miscellaneous Civil, and River and Harbor. Abolished some time in 1918, and replaced by the Civil Division. Functions: To coordinate the civil activities of the Office. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

CIVILIAN COOPERATION IN COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES, COMMITTEE FOR, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Originated as the Venereal Disease Subcommittee of the Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation on April 29, 1917, but soon renamed. Raised to the status of a Committee of the General Medical Board about March 1918. Ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To study and recommend plans for combating venereal diseases, and to develop public opinion favorable to the social hygiene program. Records: Some are with those of the Council in NA, including correspondence, reports, and other records of the Executive Secretary.

CIVILIAN INSIGNIA SERVICE, Labor Department.—See **INDUSTRIAL INSIGNIA SERVICE**.

CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, Militia Bureau, War Department.—Established on December 13, 1916, under provisions of acts approved June 3 and August 29, 1916. Functions: To supervise the activities of civilian marksmanship clubs and to act as a liaison agent between them and the War Department. Records: In the War Department.

CIVILIAN RELIEF DEPARTMENT, American National Red Cross War Council.—
See AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.

CLAIMS, LONDON NAVAL BOARD ON, Navy Department.—See LONDON NAVAL
BOARD ON CLAIMS.

CLAIMS, PARIS NAVAL BOARD ON, Navy Department.—See PARIS NAVAL BOARD
ON CLAIMS.

CLAIMS AND PAYMENT BRANCH, Cost Review Section, Ship Construction Divi-
sion, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Cor-
poration.—See COST REVIEW SECTION.

CLAIMS AND PROPERTY PROTECTION SECTION, Law Division, Railroad Adminis-
tration.—Created on September 1, 1918, taking over functions former-
ly handled by the Protection of Railroad Property and the Freight
Claim Sections of the Law Division. Property protection functions
were transferred to the Secret Service and Police Section of the Op-
eration Division on January 1, 1919. Probably discontinued March 1,
1920. Functions: To have jurisdiction over property protection and
freight and personal injury claims. Records: Among those of the Law
Division in NA.

CLAIMS BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created by Of-
fice Order No. 381 of November 2, 1918. Under Office Order No. 400
of November 15, it took over the functions of the "Board To Review
Projects for New Facilities Now Authorized or Proposed." On Decem-
ber 24, it took over the functions of the Compensation Board. On
February 25, 1919, Subcommittees on the Sale of Buildings and Equip-
ment and on the Sale of Materials were created. On July 1, 1920, it
became the Ordnance Section of the War Department Claims Board, and
existed until the termination of that agency in 1922. Functions:
To handle the suspension and cancellation of all contracts for ord-
nance facilities or matériel; to handle the settlement of all claims
arising thereunder; and to have full jurisdiction over proposed fa-
cilities and projects. Records: Those of the Ordnance Section, War
Department Claims Board, 1918-21 (16 feet) are in NA. Other records
of the Claims Board may be in NA among those of the Office.

CLAIMS BOARD, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Direc-
tor's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff,
War Department.—Established by Purchase and Supply Notice No. 74 on
February 19, 1919. It consisted of three members and an advisory
salvage officer member, under the chairmanship of the Director of
Purchase. The Board came under the review of the War Department
Claims Board. On October 23, 1919, in accordance with a memorandum
of that date by the Assistant Secretary of War, Benedict Crowell,
the Board was transferred to the War Department Claims Board as its
Purchase Section. This Section was in December 1920 transferred to
the Office of the Quartermaster General. Functions: To review all
termination agreements effected by procurement divisions in the Of-
fice of the Director of Purchase, by the Office of the Director of
Storage, and by ~~any supply officer~~. Records: Those of the Purchase
Section, War Department Claims Board, 1918-20 (18 feet) are in NA.
Other records of the Claims Board probably are in NA among those of
the Quartermaster General's Office.

CLAIMS BOARD, AIR SERVICE, Air Service Chief's Office, War Department.—
See AIR SERVICE CLAIMS BOARD.

CLAIMS BOARD, CONSTRUCTION, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See CONSTRUCTION CLAIMS BOARD.

CLAIMS BOARD, WAR DEPARTMENT.—See WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD, War Department.

CLAIMS BRANCH, Settlements' Division, Finance Service, War Department.—Created on February 28, 1919. Functions: To examine and prepare claims for property lost, damaged, or destroyed in the military service. Records: In the Finance Chief's Office, War Department.

CLAIMS COMMISSION, Shipping Board.—Created on August 24, 1921, taking over part of the functions of the Construction Claims Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It was a reviewing board only, the negotiation on claims settlements being handled by the Claims Section of the Law Division of the Corporation. Discontinued on December 31, 1922, and its remaining functions were taken over by the Claims Department (later the Claims Division) of the Corporation. Functions: To adjust, settle, and determine any claim (except claims by foreign governments) pending against the United States or the Shipping Board or Fleet Corporation resulting from the construction of any ship, drydock, wharf, terminal, or housing or transportation facility; and to determine, subject to review by the Shipping Board, the amount of just compensation to be paid for the cancelation, modification, or suspension of any contract of the Corporation. Records: 1919-22 (67 feet) in NA. Include correspondence relating to the progress of claims adjustment; minutes of meetings; docket files containing examiners' reports, correspondence, briefs, statements of values, accounts, and resolutions of the Claims Commission relative to each construction claim presented for hearing; and exhibits presented to the Claims Commission in the hearings of claims cases.

CLAIMS COMMITTEE, ALIEN MILITARY, War Department.—See CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW DIVISION, Judge Advocate General's Office.

CLAIMS COMMITTEE, REQUISITION, Shipping Board.—See REQUISITION CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

CLAIMS DIVISION, Justice Department.—See DEFENSE OF SUITS DIVISION.

CLAIMS DIVISION, COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.—See COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE CLAIMS DIVISION.

CLAIMS DIVISION, LIQUIDATION, Railroad Administration.—See LIQUIDATION CLAIMS DIVISION.

CLAIMS SECTION, Transportation Department, Grain Corporation.—See TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

CLAIMS SECTION, FOREIGN, War Department Claims Board, War Department.—See WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD.

CLAIMS UNIT, LABOR, Claims Department, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See WAGE REIMBURSEMENT COMMITTEE.

CLASSIFICATION BOARD, Settlements Division, Finance Service, War Department.—Created on May 6, 1919. Functions: To classify, route, investigate, and settle claims forwarded by the Auditor for the War Department to the War Department Claims Board. Records: In the Finance Chief's Office, War Department.

CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE, CONSOLIDATED, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.—See **CONSOLIDATED CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE.**

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.—Shortly after the armistice, the Miscellaneous Section of the Commissioned Personnel Branch, Operations Division, General Staff, which had carried on the work of the former Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army, was transferred to The Adjutant General's Office as the Classification Division. On April 24, 1919, this Division was transferred to the Officers Division. Functions: Assisted in the demobilization of the Army and cooperated with representatives of the Employment Service, Labor Department, who were stationed at the demobilization camps. Use was made of information assembled on the soldiers' qualification cards in obtaining employment for them upon their discharge. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office.

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION, Post Office Department.—In existence before the war. Functions: During the war it handled the vast increase of matter mailed by the various war agencies under the franking privilege; extended the domestic rates of postage and classifications to mail for the American Expeditionary Forces; and distributed magazines to soldiers and sailors at a nominal rate of postage. Records: Some may be among those of the Department in NA. Others remain in the Post Office Department.

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department.—Established late in 1918; discontinued by July 15, 1919. Functions: To have jurisdiction over all questions arising under the Selective Service Act that related to classification, reclassification, transfers, the apprehension and disposition of delinquents and deserters, furloughs, the placing of registrants on the "Emergency Fleet Classification List," and, in general, questions relating to the status of registrants both before and after induction. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL IN THE ARMY, COMMITTEE ON, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.—A body of civilian experts established by the Secretary of War on August 5, 1917, and headed by Walter Dill Scott. On September 18, 1918, by General Orders, No. 86, it was transferred to the Miscellaneous Section of the Commissioned Personnel Branch, Operations Division, General Staff. Shortly after the armistice this Section became the Classification Division of The Adjutant General's Office. Functions: To furnish to assigning and appointing agencies of the Army exact information concerning the occupations and abilities of officers and enlisted men. Its activities included the installation in all officers' training camps of a method for making recommendations for commissions; the preparation and installation of new forms for use in selecting applicants for positions in the Signal Corps; cooperation with the Medical Corps in perfecting a system of classifying recruits according to general intelligence and dexterity; and the submission of plans to The Adjutant General for classifying the personnel of the Army according to previous experience and training with a view to its most efficient use. It established a trade-testing division at Orange (later at Newark), N. J. Records: 1917-19 (17 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, blank forms, organization charts, trade tests, graphs and statistics, instructions, and printed material. References: Adjutant General's Office, Classification Division, Personnel System of the United States Army: vol. 1, History of the Personnel System Developed by the Committee on the Classification of Personnel in the

Army, and vol. 2, Personnel Manual Developed by the Committee on the Classification of Personnel in the Army (Washington, 1919).

CLASSIFICATION OF SURGEONS SUBCOMMITTEE, Surgery Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Created about the end of October 1917. By the beginning of May 1918, it had completed its work and turned the results over to the Surgeon General's Office, War Department. Functions: To classify and codify the professional and personal qualifications of all Medical Reserve Corps officers, and to classify those available for military service. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

CLASSIFICATIONS AND TRANSFER BRANCH, DRAFT, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See DRAFT CLASSIFICATIONS AND TRANSFER BRANCH.

CLEANING AND PRESERVING MATERIALS SECTION, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in 1917. Became the Cleaning and Cleaning Fluids Branch, Equipment Section, Procurement Division, on January 14, 1918. Functions: To procure material used in cleaning and preserving equipment, such as soaps, oils, and chemicals. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CLEANING AND PRESSING MATERIAL BRANCH, Inspection Section, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See INSPECTION SECTION.

CLEARANCE BRANCH, PRIORITIES AND, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See PRIORITIES AND CLEARANCE BRANCH.

CLEARANCE COMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—See CLEARANCE OFFICE, Requirements Division, War Industries Board.

CLEARANCE COMMITTEE, War Industries Board.—See CLEARANCE OFFICE, Requirements Division.

CLEARANCE DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Organized in March 1918 as part of the Division of Information, Administration, and Clearance. In August it became a separate Division. After the termination of the war, it was reorganized to meet peacetime conditions, and its name was changed to Division of Operations. Functions: To aid in bringing about the most efficient distribution throughout the country of the available labor supply by reporting on the supply and the demand for labor; by referring requests for labor to the Federal Directors of the Employment Service in the several States; and by arranging the details of transporting workers from one locality to another. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

CLEARANCE OFFICE, Requirements Division, War Industries Board.—Originally formed as the Clearance Committee of the General Munitions Board of the Council of National Defense on August 1, 1917. On May 3, 1918, the Committee was reorganized and transferred to the War Industries Board. On July 24, 1918, it was succeeded by the Clearance Office of the Requirements Division of the Board. Discontinued after the armistice. Functions: To record, forward to the proper commodity sections, and follow up requests for clearances on purchases received from purchasing agencies of the Government and

the Allies; to handle communications relative to such requests; to keep commodity sections informed of clearances by other sections; and to keep every purchasing agency informed of contemplated purchases by other agencies. Records: 1917-18 (45 feet) in NA. These consist chiefly of correspondence and requests for clearances passed upon by the commodity sections. Other records are probably in the consolidated or "commodity" files of the Board.

CLEARANCE SECTION, External Relations Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Supply Circular No. 86 of September 5, 1918, and discontinued in November 1918. Functions: To decide in matters of clearances among agencies of the Department; to obtain clearances for the Department from the War Industries Board; and to represent the Department on the Clearance Committee of the Board. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

CLEMENCY AND RESTORATION SECTION, Military Justice Division, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—See MILITARY JUSTICE DIVISION.

CLEMENCY BOARD, SPECIAL, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—See SPECIAL CLEMENCY BOARD.

CLERGY BUREAUS, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.—Established on January 1, 1919, in New York, Chicago, and Atlanta. Discontinued on March 1, 1920. Functions: To issue to ordained and licensed ministers clergy certificates entitling them to one-half railroad fare on lines under Federal control. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION, Weather Bureau, Agriculture Department.—On July 1, 1932, this Division, one of the oldest in the Weather Bureau, was combined with the Agricultural Meteorology Division to form the Climate and Crop Weather Division. Functions: During the war the Division furnished the War Department with climatic data concerning proposed locations for Army camps and supplied the Surgeon General's Office with information relative to studies being made on dietetics, camp sanitation, hygiene, and the like. Records: Among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

CLINICAL SECTION, Physical Reconstruction Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH, Quartermaster Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on October 28, 1918. In November it was functioning through the following Sections: Clothing, Equipment, Material, Salvage, and Shoes and Leather Goods. Still in existence on May 19, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To supervise the distribution, maintenance, and storage of stocks of clothing and equipment for the Army. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH, Quartermaster Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on November 1, 1918, and in existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To be responsible for the following classes of supplies in movement to ports of embarkation and for obtaining necessary priorities and releases relating thereto: Manufactured goods, knit goods,

leather and rubber goods, tents and tent materials, and miscellaneous equipage. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH, Requirements and Requisitions Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH, Supplies Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SECTION, Commodity Branch.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Created about December 1, 1918. On June 30, 1919, it was functioning through the following Sections: Harness and Leather, Woolen and Knit Goods, Shoes and Shoe Supplies, Cotton Goods, and Medical and Hospital Supplies. The latter had operated as a Branch until May 31, 1919. Functions: To have charge of the disposal of surplus clothing and equipage and, after May 31, 1919, of the disposal of surplus medical and hospital supplies. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Transferred from the Quartermaster General's Office about October 21, 1918. In November 1918 the Division functioned through an Administrative Branch, a Planning Branch, and five procurement Branches as follows: Cotton Goods, Wool Tops and Yarn, Woolen and Knit Goods, Leather and Rubber, and Manufactured Goods. Still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of woolen and cotton clothing, woolen and cotton textiles, rubber articles, leather findings and trimmings, metallic ornaments, and insignia for the Army. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Existed prior to the war as the Clothing and Equipage Branch, Supplies Division. On January 18, 1918, by Office Order No. 177, this Branch became the Clothing and Equipage Division. On January 26, by Office Order No. 202, a Supplies and Equipment Division was formed by uniting the Clothing and Equipage Division with a part of the Supplies Committee of the Council of National Defense, the Quartermaster Purchasing and Manufacturing Offices (formerly the Purchasing Branch of the Philadelphia Depot), and the remainder of the former Supplies Division. On May 18, 1918, by Office Order No. 412, the Supplies and Equipment Division was divided into the following three Divisions: Clothing and Equipage, Hardware and Metals, and Vehicles and Harness. In October 1918 the first of these became the Clothing and Equipage Division of the Purchase and Storage Director's Office. This Division operated through a number of Branches, including: Cotton Goods; Knit Goods; Leather Materials; Planning; Production and Inspection; Purchasing; Shoes, Leather, and Rubber; and Wool Tops and Yarn. Functions: To procure clothing

and equipment for the use of the armed forces. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SECTION**, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on May 19, 1919. Functioned through the following Subsections: Domestic Distribution; Export Distribution; Replacement; Stock Record; and Surplus Property. Became a Branch on November 6, 1919, and was elevated to the status of a Division on May 19, 1920. Functions: To have charge of the distribution and storage of clothing and equipment for the Army and the handling of requisitions for the supply of troops abroad. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SECTION, Purchase Summaries Branch, Statistical Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **PURCHASE SUMMARIES BRANCH**.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SUBSECTION, Quartermaster Stores Section, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **QUARTERMASTER STORES SECTION**.

CLOTHING RENOVATION BRANCH, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on October 28, 1918. By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 79 of February 24, 1919, it was merged into the Repair Shops Branch. Functions: To direct the renovation and repair of all woolen clothing and hats; the repair of underclothing and cotton clothing for the Army; and the operation and maintenance of all Government-owned plants engaged in these services. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CLOTHING REPAIR BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on January 26, 1918, as the Clothing Repair Section of the Repair Branch, Reclamation Division. On April 16, it became a Branch of the Reclamation Division, and later, on April 22, of the Conservation and Reclamation Division. Discontinued on October 28, when its functions were taken over by the Clothing Renovation Branch, Salvage Division, of the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To handle the repair of clothing for the Army. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

CLOTHING REPAIR SECTION, Repair Shops Branch, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **REPAIR SHOPS BRANCH**.

CLOTHING SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. Functions: To supply the Navy with such necessary commodities as shoes, suits, blankets, cotton goods, and canvas. Records: Probably dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

COAL AND COKE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE, INTERALLIED.—See INTERALLIED COAL AND COKE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.

COAL BRANCH, COASTWISE, Trades and Allocations Division, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.—See TRADES AND ALLOCATIONS DIVISION.

COAL BUREAU, ANTHRACITE, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See ANTHRACITE COAL BUREAU.

COAL BUREAU, BITUMINOUS, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

COAL CAR POOL, EASTERN RAILROADS, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—See EASTERN RAILROADS COAL CAR POOL.

COAL COMMISSION, BITUMINOUS.—See BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION.

COAL COMMISSION, NAVY ALASKAN, Navy Department.—See NAVY ALASKAN COAL COMMISSION.

COAL COMMITTEE, DISTRIBUTION OF MILK, ICE, AND, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See DISTRIBUTION OF MILK, ICE, AND COAL COMMITTEE.

COAL EXPORT DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See EXPORT COAL DEPARTMENT.

COAL FOR NAVAL PURPOSES SECTION, Mining Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See MINING DIVISION.

COAL MISSION, American Relief Administration.—Established under the Director General of Relief by the Supreme Economic Council on April 28, 1919. Under the direction of Col. A. C. Goodyear, it maintained headquarters at Paris and at Mahrish-Ostrau in Silesia. Terminated in September 1919. This agency has been referred to by several names, e. g., Allied Coal Mission, European Coal Commission, and Interallied Coal Commission. Functions: To endeavor to increase coal production in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire and in Poland, and to distribute coal under the auspices of the Allied Railway Mission for use in the transportation of food supplies there. Records: Those in NA include financial records, 1919 (3 inches). The bulk of the records are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University. References: American Relief Administration, Bulletin, No. 8, p. 8 (May 6, 1919).

COAL PRODUCTION COMMITTEE, Council of National Defense.—Created on April 21, 1917, and consisted of representatives of the coal and coke industries, consumers, transportation agencies, the Geological Survey, the Mines Bureau, and the Labor Department. Cooperated with the Transportation Committee of the Advisory Commission of the Council in accelerating the movement of coal to points of greatest need. Its activities were curtailed after the appointment of the Fuel Administrator on August 23, 1917, and it went out of existence on February 25, 1918. Francis S. Peabody, Chairman. Functions: It charted coal resources; assisted in the organization of the Lake and Tidewater Coal Pools; and established tentative maximum prices. Records: Among those of the Council in NA. Included is correspondence of the Chairman, 1917-18 (6 inches). References: Fuel Administration, Report of Engineers Committee, 1918-1919, p. 11 (Washington, 1919).

COAL TAR BY-PRODUCTS SUBCOMMITTEE, Chemicals Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed about October 1917 and transferred in November to the Chemical Alliance Inc., as its Section on By-Products of Coal and Gas. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to coal tar byproducts for the Committee. Records: Most of them were transferred to the Chemical Alliance, but some are among the records of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

COAL ZONE PERMIT BUREAU, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—Organized on April 1, 1918, when the zone distribution plan, under which coal could not be shipped out of the zone in which the producing district was located, was put into effect. Terminated when the zone restrictions were removed. Functions: To supervise and issue permits for necessary out-of-zone movements of coal, chiefly where coals of particular quality were required for certain purposes. Records: Among those of the Statistics Bureau of the Division in NA.

COARSE GRAIN DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.—Established in October 1918. In December 1918 it took over the work of the Cereal Products Department. Terminated in September 1919. Functions: To handle transactions in rye, corn, oats, and barley and, after December 1918, in substitute flours or "cereal products" derived from coarse grains. Records: 1918-19 (44 feet) in NA. Include purchase, shipping, and sales records, correspondence, contracts, vouchers, invoices, journals, and ledgers. Related records pertaining to purchasing policies are in the files of the Secretary and of the Comptroller of the Corporation.

COARSE GRAINS SECTION, Cereal Division, Food Administration.—Established in June 1917 as the Grain Department with Julius H. Barnes as Chief. It was successively known as the Grain and Flour Department, the Grain Division, and the Grain and Flour Division. In December 1917 it became the Coarse Grains Division, with J. J. Stream as Chief, and took over functions from the Distribution Division relating to coarse grains and their products. In July 1918 it became a section of the Cereal Division. Functions: Supervised the coarse grain milling industries, including corn products manufacturers, grain milling industries, including corn products manufacturers, syrups and molasses blenders and mixers, maltsters, near beer manufacturers, feed manufacturers and dealers, and all handlers of coarse grains; standardized the manufacture of coarse grain products and the size of sacks; controlled grain exchanges; and recommended fair prices. Records: 1917-19 (221 feet) in NA. Correspondence, minutes of conferences, reports, questionnaires, and statistical data. The records of the Cereal Division include a "Historical Sketch of the Work of the Coarse Grains Division."

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, Commerce Department.—In existence before the war. During the period of the war it included the Charts, Geodesy, Hydrography and Topography, and Terrestrial Magnetism Divisions and the Instrument Section. Functions: To make hydrographic and geodetic surveys in the United States, its possessions, and other areas, and to publish charts based on these surveys for the purposes of commerce and defense. Under an act of May 22, 1916, 30 percent of the personnel were transferred to the War and Navy Departments and the energies of the remaining personnel were directed toward assisting the military branches of the Government. Records: 1817-1940 (4,000 feet) in NA. Those for the period of the war include records of observations and surveys, incoming correspondence, journals of survey parties, monthly administrative reports, and printed Survey charts of the coasts, with manuscript revisions. Other records are

in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. References: Gustavus A. Weber, The Coast and Geodetic Survey (Baltimore, 1923).

COAST ARTILLERY CHIEF'S OFFICE, War Department.—Created by an act of February 2, 1901. Functions: To be responsible for personnel and material of the Coast Artillery Corps and to advise the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War on coast artillery problems. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, Ground Forces, War Department.

COAST DEFENSE EQUIPMENT SECTION, Electrical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See ELECTRICAL DIVISION.

COAST GUARD, Treasury Department.—Created from two earlier agencies by an act of January 28, 1915. This act provided that the Coast Guard should operate under the Treasury Department in time of peace but as a part of the Navy in wartime or when the President should so direct. Accordingly, by Executive Order No. 2587, April 7, 1917, it was transferred with its entire personnel and office force to the Navy Department. It was returned to the Treasury Department by Executive Order No. 3160, August 28, 1919. Functions: To assist the Navy in patrol duty, submarine chasing, communication work, conveying, and aviation activities and, when necessary, to take part in actual combat with the enemy. Records: 1830-1942 (8,470 feet) in NA, including correspondence and ship and station logs. More than 8,000 feet of records have been retained by the Coast Guard in Washington and an undetermined quantity remains in the field. References: Darrell H. Smith and Fred W. Powell, The Coast Guard (Washington, 1929).

COASTWISE COAL BRANCH, Trades and Allocations Division, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.—See TRADES AND ALLOCATIONS DIVISION.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Appointed on April 13 and abolished on September 1, 1918. Its functions were taken over by the Federal Manager of the Coastwise Steamship Lines [Section]. Functions: To administer coastwise steamship lines under Federal control. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP LINES [SECTION], Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Formed September 1, 1918, taking over functions formerly performed by the Coastwise Steamship Advisory Committee. Headquarters in New York. Probably terminated with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To exercise jurisdiction over the operation of certain coastwise steamship lines under Federal control. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

CODE AND CIPHER SECTION, Positive Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—Probably established in February 1918 and abolished during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1920. Functions: To code and decode messages; to prepare new code material, new code books, and cipher systems; and to perform other tasks, as indicated by the titles of its subordinate Bureaus: Short-hand, Secret Ink, Code Instruction, Code Compilation, and Communication. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

COFFEE COMMITTEE OR FREIGHTS AND LICENSES.—Appointed by the War Trade Board on May 29, 1918. Consisted of representatives of the Shipping Board, the War Trade Board, the Food Administration, and the coffee

trade, the last without vote. Probably terminated early in 1919. Functions: To hear cases of exception to a rule of the War Trade Board of May 23, 1918, providing that "no coffee shall be imported into the United States which is carried at a rate of freight greater than the rate established by the United States Shipping Board," and to submit its findings, with recommendations, to the Board. (See also SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD.) Records: Copies of minutes, reports of the Committee to the Board, correspondence, and telegrams are among the records of the Food Administration in NA. More complete records of the Committee probably are with the records of the War Trade Board in the State Department. References: Labor Statistics Bureau, Historical Price Research Section, Control of Coffee in World War I (Sept. 1941. Processed).

COFFEE SECTION, Distribution Division, Food Administration.—See COFFEE SECTION, Staple Groceries Division.

COFFEE SECTION, Staple Groceries Division, Food Administration.—Organized in February 1918 in the Distribution Division. Transferred in April to the Staple Groceries Division, and returned to the Distribution Division in October. Abolished in January 1919. Functions: To supervise coffee licensees, to fix maximum prices for the sale of fixtures on the New York Coffee Exchange, to enforce the "cost-basis" rule, and to prohibit reselling of steamer space at an exorbitant profit. Records: 1917-19 (17 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, questionnaires, license applications, and related papers.

COKE BUREAU, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

COKE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE, INTERALLIED COAL AND.—See INTERALLIED COAL AND COKE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.

COKE SECTION, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

COLD ROLLED AND COLD DRAWN STEEL SUBCOMMITTEE, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in June 1917. It was dissolved in November 1917 and its functions were taken over by the War Industries Board. Functions: To supervise production of the commodities indicated by its name. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

COLD STORAGE BRANCH, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on November 1, 1918, as the Cold Storage Subdivision of the Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office. On May 13, 1919, with the abolition of that Division, it became a Branch of the Operations Control Division (later the Storage Administrative Division) of the Storage Service. About January 26, 1920, it became a Section of the Subsistence Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service. It operated through a Chicago Section and a New York Section. Functions: To have charge of refrigeration in connection with Army supply activities. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

COLD STORAGE SECTION, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Originated in 1914 as part of the Market Surveys, Methods, and Costs Project, and functioned in close relation with the Transportation Section. Its scope was greatly expanded under the Food Production Act

of August 10, 1917, from which was derived power (delegated by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Chief of the Bureau on August 17, 1917) to compel cold-storage plant operators to submit reports on holdings and other matters. It was made a separate Section, although without formal project status, during the fiscal year 1919, at which time it functioned in close relation with the Food Surveys of the United States Project. It was placed in the Section of Marketing Statistics in September 1920, and is now in the Agricultural Statistics Division of the Agricultural Economics Bureau. Functions: To enable the Government and the public to make plans for increasing food production and conserving food and transportation facilities by collecting and publishing data concerning the reserve supply of some of the more perishable foods. Also to provide the Food Administration and the War Department with special information concerning cold-storage firms, including their space and holdings. Records: 1914-22 (5 inches) in NA. Include a "Report of Storage Space Available on September 1, 1918" and correspondence between staff members and Bureau authorities and the public in the Markets Bureau central correspondence files. Information about the Cold Storage Section is also contained in a Market Surveys, Methods, and Costs Project unpublished report (1918) and a Transportation and Storage Division unpublished report (1919) in the "manuscript files" of the Bureaus of Markets and of Agricultural Economics.

COLD STORAGE SECTION, Perishable Foods Division, Food Administration.—Established in July 1917 as a part of the Dairy Products, Cold Storage, and Packing House Products Division, and became a Section of the Perishable Foods Division late in 1917. Abolished in February 1919. Functions: To act in an advisory capacity with reference to the problems of cold-storage warehousemen under the license control system, and to formulate rules and regulations for food storage. Records: 1917-19 (27 feet) in NA. Correspondence, monthly reports, and rate sheets of warehousemen.

COLLATERAL COMMODITIES DIVISION, Food Administration.—Organized in the fall of 1917 as the Chemicals Division to deal primarily with ammonia and arsenic. In January 1918 functions relating to sisal and binder twine were added, and it was merged with the Miscellaneous Commodities Division to form the Chemicals, Sisal, and Jute Division. In April its functions were extended to include glycerine and ice, and its name was changed to Collateral Commodities Division. On October 14, 1918, the Cottonseed and Garbage Utilization Divisions were transferred to it. No formal Sections were set up until June 1918. Thereafter it came to include the following Sections: Ammonia and Ice, Arsenic, Cottonseed Industry, Fats and Oils, Garbage Utilization, and Sisal and Textile Food Containers. Abolished in June 1919. Functions: To direct the conservation and distribution of commodities that were neither foods nor feeds but that were used in their preservation or protection. Records: 1917-19 (108 feet) in NA. Correspondence, replies to questionnaires, and copies of minutes of the Interdepartmental Committee on Ammonia Control.

COLLEGES DIVISION, SCHOOLS AND, Food Administration.—See SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES DIVISION.

COLLEGIATE SECTION, Home Conservation Division, Food Administration.—See SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES DIVISION.

COLLOIDS COMMITTEE, CHEMISTRY OF, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—See CHEMISTRY OF COLLOIDS COMMITTEE.

COLOR LABORATORY, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Established in 1916, although color work had been carried on in various laboratories of the Bureau since 1900. Functions: By the appropriation act of August 11, 1916, as the import of foreign dyes had been cut off, Congress authorized "investigation and experiment in the utilization for coloring purposes of raw materials grown or produced in the United States." In addition to these activities, the Laboratory investigated the absorption of various gases by charcoal in connection with gas warfare; studied problems connected with chemical phases of airplane production in cooperation with the Science and Research Division of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department; and prepared certain dyes important to the study of certain physiological problems connected with the determination of blood volume. Records: 1917-18 in NA. Correspondence, publications, patent specifications, and miscellaneous and special files (10 feet). Other records include reports and correspondence on indigenous materials for dyestuffs and on the use of charcoal for gas warfare in the special files of the Bureau and correspondence interfiled with other records in the general files of the Bureau.

COMBAT INTELLIGENCE INSTRUCTION SECTION, Positive Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—Probably established in June 1918, and abolished upon the demobilization of the combat divisions in the United States. Functions: In cooperation with the Training Branch of the War Plans Division of the General Staff, to coordinate the instruction of field intelligence officers on duty with combat divisions in the United States with similar instruction given in France. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES SECTION, Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL SECTION.

COMFORT AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, War Industries Board.—Formed on October 8 and discontinued on November 30, 1918. Functions: To look after the comfort and welfare of the workers of the War Industries Board, especially those affected by the epidemic of Spanish influenza. Records: Probably among those of the Board in NA.

COMMANDEERING, NAVY BOARD FOR, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—See NAVY BOARD FOR COMMANDEERING.

COMMANDEERING SECTION, Purchase Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Supply Circular No. 86 of September 5, 1918. Ceased to function on March 1, 1919. Functions: To supervise and direct commandeering and the execution of compulsory orders, and to keep records of commandeering. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

COMMERCE BUREAU, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, Commerce Department.—See FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE BUREAU.

COMMERCE COMMISSION, INTERSTATE.—See INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.—Established as the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903, and became the Department of Commerce in 1913. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce 1913-19. Functions: To foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States. Many important war-related functions were carried on by its subordinate agencies in cooperation with nearly every governmental war organization. Records: 1789-1941 (22,300 feet) in NA. Of these, only a relatively small quantity is for the World War period. They include records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, of the Bureaus of Fisheries, Lighthouses, and Navigation, of the Steamboat Inspection Service, and of three temporary units that functioned during the first half of 1919, the Industrial Board, the Industrial Cooperation Service, and the Waste Reclamation Service. Other records, including those of the Census, Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Standards Bureaus, are in the custody of the various bureaus or their successors. References: Commerce Department, Reports, 1917-21.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.—Organized in 1916. Succeeded in 1919 by the Foreign Investigations Division, which became part of the Foreign Service Division in 1920. Functions: To undertake special economic investigations at home and in foreign countries and to prepare economic reports. During the war it cooperated with war agencies at home and abroad. For example, it reported the status of foreign concerns and made investigations concerning sources of supplies of minerals and other materials essential to war industries in connection with the enforcement of the Trading With the Enemy Act. Records: In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.—Organized in 1916; succeeded by the Foreign Service Division in 1920. Functions: To investigate and report upon foreign manufacturing and trade conditions of interest to the United States and to supervise the work of the trade commissioners. During the war it cooperated with governmental war organizations abroad. Records: In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

COMMERCIAL BAKING DIVISION, Food Administration.—See BAKING DIVISION.

COMMERCIAL CONSERVATION AND SPECIALTY MANUFACTURERS' SECTION, Staple Groceries Division, Food Administration.—Organized in November 1917 in the Distribution Division; transferred to the Staple Groceries Division in April 1918 and returned to the Distribution Division in October. Abolished in November 1918. Functions: To cooperate with the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association in standardizing packages and in bringing about the use of substitutes for tin containers; also to improve packaging of shipments. Records: 1917-19 (8 feet) in NA. Correspondence and related papers.

COMMERCIAL ECONOMY BOARD, Council of National Defense.—Established by the Council on March 24, 1917, and terminated on May 9, 1918, when its functions were transferred to the Conservation Division, War Industries Board. The Chairman, Arch W. Shaw, became the Chairman of the new Division. Functions: To bring about through the voluntary cooperation of businessmen the conservation of food and materials and the elimination of waste, particularly in the field of distribution. Concerned especially with delivery service, returns

of unsold bread, wool, clothing, leather, paint and varnish, automobile tires, and tin. Records: 1917-18 in NA. Most of them are dispersed in the "consolidated files" of the Council and the War Industries Board.

COMMERCIAL MOTION PICTURE SUBSECTION, News Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See NEWS SECTION.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS DIVISION, Food Administration.--See MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES DIVISION.

COMMERCIAL SERVICE SECTION, Special Service Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--A permanent organization of the Office. During the war, it was placed successively under various divisions of the Office, including a period when it was part of the Electrical Engineering Section, Engineering and Research Division. On September 7, 1918, it was placed under the Special Service Division. Functions: To construct, maintain, and operate the Washington and Alaska Telegraph and Cable System; to supervise leased telephone and telegraph lines for Government service; and to supervise telephone and telegraph service in cantonments. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES ADVISER, OFFICE OF, State Department.--See FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE.

COMMISSARY BRANCH, Operating Division, Housing Corporation.--See OPERATING DIVISION.

COMMISSARY SUPPLIES BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM.--A private organization created on October 22, 1914, in London under the chairmanship of Herbert Hoover. Supported during the early years by charitable contributions and loans to Belgium from Great Britain and France. After the United States entered the war, the United States Treasury helped finance the work of the Commission through loans to the Belgian Government. With the entrance of the United States into the war, it became necessary to delegate the distribution of food in Belgium and northern France to a neutral Spanish-Dutch committee. After the armistice the need of relief in this area was eclipsed by the need in eastern and southern Europe, and the American Relief Administration, staffed partly with personnel from the Commission for Relief in Belgium, was established to meet it. The Commission was liquidated in 1919. Functions: To import sufficient food into Belgium and northern France to provide a living ration for the civilian population of nearly 10,000,000 during the German occupation. Records: In the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace (876 feet). Related records are among the records of the Grain Corporation in NA, particularly among those of the Belgian Department. References: Commission for Relief in Belgium, Annual Reports, 1916-19, Statistical Review of Relief Operations ([Stanford University, 1925]), and Public Relations of the Commission for Relief in Belgium; Documents (Stanford University, 1929); Nina Almond and Harold H. Fisher, Special Collections in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, 16-19 (Stanford University, 1940).

COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM DIVISION, Grain Corporation.--See BELGIAN DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.--See AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL BRANCH, Operations Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on September 18, 1918. Functioned through the Promotions and Assignment Section and the Procurement Section. Functions: To control the appointment, promotion, transfer, and assignment of the commissioned personnel of all branches of the Army. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL SECTION, Administration Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--In April 1917 there existed a Personnel Division directly under the Ordnance Chief's Office, which handled matters pertaining to commissioned personnel, enlisted personnel, and civilian personnel for the Ordnance Department. On November 7, 1917, the Commissioned Personnel Division was created by Office Order No. 74 and took over this work. On January 14, 1918, this Division was transferred to the General Administration Bureau as the Commissioned Personnel Branch of its Personnel Section, and it later became a Section of the Administration Division. It included the following Branches: Application and Examination, Appointment and Assignment, Foreign Assignment, Military History and Statistics, Miscellaneous, Correspondence, and Order and Change of Station. On November 1, 1918, its functions were taken over by the Personnel Branch of the Operations Division of the General Staff. Functions: To handle matters relating to recruiting, examining, and assigning the commissioned personnel of the Ordnance Department; to supervise and control the work of the commissioned personnel branches in the various divisions of the Ordnance Chief's Office; and to handle all matters relating to transportation, leave, and expenses of commissioned personnel. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL SECTION, Personnel Division, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established before the end of 1917. Upon the formation of the Troop Division early in 1919, this Section became a part of its Commissioned Personnel Section. Functions: To handle all matters relating to commissioned personnel. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL SECTION, Personnel Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--A permanent unit of the Division. Functions: To handle all matters relating to commissioned personnel of the Medical Department, including administrative control of their appointment, promotion, and assignment to stations. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE, National Marine Conference, Shipping Board.--A standing Committee appointed by the Conference on April 30, 1918. Consisted of representatives of shipowners, employees, the Shipping Board, and the Labor Department. Held periodic meetings for about 3 months. Functions: To study problems connected with the supply and living conditions of seamen, and to submit reports and recommendations to the President and to the Shipping Board and other interested agencies. Records: May-July 1918 (1 inch, with the files of the Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Division) in NA. Include copies of reports made by the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.—Created by Executive Order No. 2594 of April 13, 1917, with George Creel as Chairman and the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy as ex officio members. It at first confined its efforts to the United States but later embarked upon a program to publicize America abroad. Until July 1, 1918, it was financed from the special defense appropriation placed at the disposal of the President, but after that date Congress provided it with an appropriation of only \$1,250,000, which necessitated some curtailment of its activities. The Committee ceased to function on June 30, 1919, and by Executive Order No. 3154 of August 21, 1919, the Council of National Defense was made its liquidating agent. Often referred to as "Com. Pub." Functions: To release news of the Government; to issue educational information that would sustain morale in the United States and in Allied and neutral countries; and to administer the voluntary censorship. Records: 1917-19 (230 feet) in NA. Include files of offices abroad as well as of divisions in Washington and New York. Among these records are correspondence, reports, news releases and bulletins, publications and copy therefor, card records of speakers and of advertising space contributions, newspaper clippings, and accounting records. Transfers of records to other agencies and disposals of useless papers have resulted in a reduction of the records to less than one-fourth of the volume that the Council of National Defense reported to be in its custody in 1920 (Council of National Defense, "A Report [to the Senate] Concerning Papers, Files, Records, Public Property, Assets and Liabilities, etc. of the Committee on Public Information," June 9, 1920, manuscript in the files of the Committee). References: Committee on Public Information, Complete Report of the Chairman 1917; 1918; 1919 (Washington, 1920); George Creel, How We Advertised America (New York [1920]); James R. Mook and Cedric Larson, Words That Won the War (Princeton, 1939); William F. Willoughby, Government Organization in War Time and After, 33-39 (New York, 1919); National Archives, Classification Scheme [of the] Records of the Committee on Public Information, 1917-1919 (1938. Processed).

COMMODITIES DEPARTMENT, MISCELLANEOUS, Grain Corporation.—See MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES DEPARTMENT.

COMMODITIES DIVISION, COLLATERAL, Food Administration.—See COLLATERAL COMMODITIES DIVISION.

COMMODITIES DIVISION, MISCELLANEOUS, Food Administration.—See MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES DIVISION.

COMMODITIES REQUIREMENTS BRANCH, Requirements and Requisitions Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION.

COMMODITIES STATISTICS SECTION, Planning and Statistics Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on July 1 and discontinued about December 31, 1918. Functions: To assist the commodity sections of the War Industries Board in obtaining statistics regarding commodities (except those relating to prices), and to act as a clearinghouse for statistics obtained from the various sections and from other sources. After the armistice it worked on three projects: (1) A study of wartime prices (in cooperation with the Price Section), which was transferred to the War Trade Board on December 31, 1918; (2) a special report for the Peace Conference, which was completed December

20, 1918; and (3) a study of the labor situation. In connection with the study of labor conditions, the Section, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, began to issue weekly reports on labor conditions, and in November it helped to establish the Industrial Conditions Section to carry on this work. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

COMMODITY BRANCH, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about May 19, 1919, and probably abolished in the divisional reorganization of November 6, 1919. Functions: To have charge of the distribution and storage of the commodities under its jurisdiction, which are indicated by the names of its Sections, as follows: Clothing and Equipage; Engineer Supplies; General Supplies and Raw Materials; Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Supplies; Motors and Vehicles; Ordnance Supplies; Priority Equipment; Signal Supplies; and Subsistence. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

COMMODITY SECTION, External Relations Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Supply Circular No. 86, of September 5, 1918, and disbanded in November 1918. Functions: To supervise, coordinate, and direct the activities of Army commodity committees and of Army representatives in commodity sections of the War Industries Board. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES SECTION, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See INFECTIOUS DISEASES SECTION, Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division.

COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE, TRANSPORTATION AND, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE.

COMMUNICATION DIVISION, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—Originated in 1912 as the Naval Radio Service of the Bureau of Navigation, and was attached on May 11, 1915, to the newly created Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. By General Order No. 226 of July 28, 1916, it was renamed the Naval Communication Service, and after 1919 it was known as the Communication Division. Superintendents of Atlantic Coast Communications and Pacific Coast Communications and District Communication Superintendents were assigned to the various naval districts in 1916. Early in 1917 the office of the Director was transferred from Arlington, Va., to Washington. Functions: The Naval Radio Service was established to provide a central administration of the naval radio stations that had been erected throughout the country. After the issuance of the President's neutrality proclamation of August 5, 1914, it was also concerned with the censorship of radio stations. The Naval Communication Service took over, in addition, the work of handling all telegraph, telephone, and cable communications and all other matters pertaining to naval communications. The Director of Naval Communications was appointed Chief Cable Censor on April 30, 1917, and as such he censored all cablegrams transmitted over cables touching territory of the United States (except the Philippine Islands) and the Republic of Panama; trans-Atlantic cables; and the War Department cable to Alaska. Records: 1912-28 (413 feet) in NA. Correspondence and other records, including files of the Atlantic Coast Communications Superintendent, 1919-22, and general orders and circulars of the

Chief Cable Censor, 1918-19. References: Naval Radio Service, Annual Report, 1912-13, p. 3; Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1916, p. 89, 143-156; 1918, p. 23; W. H. G. Bullard, "The Naval Radio Service, Its Development, Public Service and Commercial Work," in Institute of Radio Engineers, Proceedings, vol. 3 (Mar. 1915); James R. Mock, Censorship, 1917, p. 79, 80, 92 (Princeton [1941]).

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH, Administrative Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Created on June 12 and abolished on October 28, 1918. Functions: To receive and transmit all telegraphic and cable dispatches to and from the Office. Records: Among those of the Office in NA.

COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE, WIRELESS AND, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

COMMUNICATIONS INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.—See INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, Supreme Economic Council.—See SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

COMMUNITIES, CONFERENCE OF FEDERAL AGENCIES SERVING.—See CONFERENCE OF FEDERAL AGENCIES SERVING COMMUNITIES.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES BRANCH, Operating Division, Housing Corporation.—See OPERATING DIVISION.

COMMUNITY WORK BRANCH, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created as the Community Organization Branch in December 1917; transferred with the Section to the Control Bureau on January 14, 1918, and to the Production Division on May 25, 1918. Renamed the Community Work Branch about August 1, 1918. Functions: To direct social welfare work in communities where large ordnance industrial housing projects were undertaken, and to make provision for adequate school, church, and recreation facilities. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

COMPENSATION, OCEAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUST, Shipping Board.—See OCEAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUST COMPENSATION.

COMPENSATION AND CONTRACTS COMMITTEE, Law Division, Railroad Administration.—Appointed July 15, 1918. Composed of two representatives from the Law Division and one each from the Operation Division and the Public Service and Accounting Division. Probably abolished early in 1920. Functions: To make recommendations on petitions for special compensation from roads under Federal control and from short lines desiring to be under Federal control. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE CLAIMS DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.—Designated "Compensation and Claims Division" in the "Organization Chart and Organization Memoranda" dated August 20, 1918; although insurance claims were under its jurisdiction, the word "Insurance" was not included in its name until 1920. It was under the direction of a Deputy Commissioner of Military and Naval Insurance responsible to the Director of the Bureau. Terminated on August 9, 1921. Functions: To receive both death and disability claims for compensation and insurance, to obtain the necessary proofs, and to make awards thereon. Records: In Veterans' Administration.

COMPENSATION BOARD, Interstate Commerce Commission.—Organized on April 6, 1918, with five members. Its work was completed on September 5, 1918. Functions: To assist a committee of four Interstate Commerce Commissioners in their work as members of a general conference committee (with officials of the Railroad Administration) in drafting a standard contract for the compensation of railroads taken over by the Government. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

COMPENSATION BOARD, Navy Department.—Created on March 22, 1917, by order of the Secretary of the Navy. Composed of several members, with Admiral Washington L. Capps as Senior Member and with the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering as ex officio members. The Board consisted of a Washington office, which was made up of an Audit Section, a Clerical Section, a Material Order Section, and a Special Rentals and Plant Extension Section, each under the general supervision of a member of the Board, and of a field force of Cost Inspection Boards, which acted as representatives of the Compensation Board at private shipyards operating under cost-plus-profit contracts. Functions: To ascertain the actual costs of vessels being constructed or to be constructed under contract with the Navy Department on a cost-plus-profit basis, and to arrange for the financing by the Government of additional plant facilities. Records: (415 feet) in NA. Consist of records of the Washington office (360 feet), including general correspondence, circular instructions to Cost Inspection Boards, correspondence and copies of purchase orders relating to material for vessels and improvements to plants, and accounting records showing costs of material, labor, and overhead; and records of the Cost Inspection Board of the Todd Dry Dock and Construction Corporation, Tacoma, Washington (55 feet), including correspondence, copies of material orders, vouchers, bills of lading, audit working papers, balance of stores ledgers, piece-work time slips, minutes of the Cost Inspection Board, labor cost summaries, inventories of material and equipment, and various accounting records. The records of the other Cost Inspection Boards have been destroyed. References: Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1917, p. 28-34; 1918, p. 672-690.

COMPENSATION BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on July 24, 1917, by Office Order No. 25. Its functions and organization were amended by Office Order No. 53 of September 21 and by Office Order No. 144 of February 20, 1918. On December 24, 1918, its functions were taken over by the Claims Board. Functions: To consider and decide questions that might arise under the rifle and ammunition contracts entered into by the Small Arms Division with manufacturers. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

COMPENSATION COMMISSION, EMPLOYEES'.—See EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

COMPLAINT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS SECTION, Estimates and Requirements Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated on January 14, 1918, as the Complaints and External Relations Sections of the Control Bureau, established by Office Order No. 104. When the Bureau was discontinued on May 25, 1918, these two Sections were consolidated to form the Complaint and External Relations Section of the Estimates and Requirements Division. Functions: To handle complaints and disputes arising between manufacturers and the Ordnance Department, except disputes involving labor conditions; to obtain free entry into the United States of goods purchased by the Ordnance Department and to handle questions of export licenses for ordnance

materials and of export regulations of foreign countries; and to maintain liaison with the Capital Issues Committee and the War Finance Corporation in questions concerning ordnance production. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

COMPLAINT SECTION, Enforcement Division, Food Administration.—Created in the Distribution Division in 1917 and transferred to the Enforcement Division in April 1918. Discontinued in June 1920. Functions: To handle complaints concerning practices of wholesale and retail food merchants and to refer them, if the situation demanded it, to the Field Supervision Section of the Division for investigation. Records: 1917-20 (29 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports of Secret Service operatives on violations of food regulations.

COMPONENT MATERIALS BRANCH, Requirements and Requisitions Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION**.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Treasury Department.—Created by an act of February 25, 1863. Functions: To supervise the organization and operation of national banks; to supervise the preparation, issue, and redemption of bank notes; to maintain a system of adequate bank examinations; and to enforce the national bank laws. During the war the large expansion in currency and the closer relations of banks to the Government increased the importance of the supervisory activities of the Comptroller. Records: Those in NA include correspondence, reports, journals, ledgers, and registers, 1863-1940 (8,800 feet). A large quantity of records for the same period remain in the Treasury Department. References: John G. Heinberg, The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (Baltimore, 1926).

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, Treasury Department.—An organization that bore this title from 1894 until it was abolished in 1921 simultaneously with the creation of the General Accounting Office. Functions: To prescribe the form of keeping and rendering all public accounts except those relating to postal revenues and the expenditures therefrom; to revise accounts upon appeal from settlements made by the Auditors; and to countersign all warrants authorized by law to be signed by the Secretary of the Treasury. During the war the responsibilities and activities of this office were increased by the volume and character of wartime expenditures. Records: In the General Accounting Office. References: Lloyd M. Short, The Development of National Administrative Organization in the United States, 279 (Baltimore, 1923).

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY (OVERSEAS), ASSISTANT, Treasury Department.—Authorized by an act of September 24, 1917, to terminate 6 months after the close of the war or earlier. Maintained offices in Paris, as did the Assistant Auditor for the War Department, who performed related functions. Functions: To perform abroad the same duties as were performed by the Comptroller of the Treasury in Washington with reference to the supervision and revision of the accounts of the military establishment. Records: In the General Accounting Office.

CONCILIATION BOARD, MEDIATION AND.—See **MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION BOARD**.

CONCILIATION DIVISION, Labor Department.—Created by the act that established the Department, March 4, 1913, as a service under the Secretary of Labor, and known as the Division of Conciliation by 1917. It functioned as the Labor Adjustment Service from July 1918 until after the war, when it again became the Conciliation Division. Functions: To mediate (but not to arbitrate) in labor disputes when in the judgment of the Secretary of Labor the interests of industrial peace demanded such mediation. The Division usually took action only upon the solicitation of employers, employees, or representatives of the public directly affected. Records: In the Labor Department among those of the present Conciliation Service (1917-20, about 100 feet). Some may also be among the classified general files of the administrative offices of the Department. Certain records of the Speakers Bureau were authorized for disposition by Congress on May 7, 1928. References: Joshua Bernhardt, The Division of Conciliation (Baltimore, 1923).

CONCILIATION JOINT BOARD, Shipping Board.—See JOINT BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

CONCILIATION SUBCOMMITTEE, MEDIATION AND, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SUBCOMMITTEE.

CONCRETE SHIP CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT, Wood Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See CONCRETE SHIP SECTION, Ship Construction Division.

CONCRETE SHIP SECTION, Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Originated in the Concrete Ship Construction Department, which was established in December 1917 to take over the experimental work on concrete shipbuilding that had been performed for the Corporation by the Standards Bureau. The Department was first a part of the Wood Ship Construction Division and later, after June 18, 1918, a part of the Steel Ship Construction Division. Established as a Section within the Ship Construction Division when the latter was created on January 16, 1919. Abolished in April 1920. Functions: To conduct experiments with concrete as a possible shipbuilding material and, after May 1918, to supervise the technical aspects of the construction of concrete vessels. The Section cooperated with the Concrete Yard Construction Section, Shipyard Plants Division. Records: 1917-20 (116 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence, memoranda, reports, and notes relating to the construction of concrete ships and barges. There are also reports on experiments with concrete as a shipbuilding material, on experimental aggregates, and on tests conducted in connection with the launching of concrete ships.

CONCRETE YARD CONSTRUCTION SECTION, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Formally established on October 14, 1918, although work relating to the construction of concrete shipyards had been performed in the Division by a separate staff since about July 10, 1918. The Section was abolished on January 29, 1919, and its functions were then transferred to the Shipyard Plants Construction Section. Functions: To inspect and approve sites and to approve the design and supervise the construction of shipyards for the construction of concrete vessels. Most of this work was done in cooperation with the Concrete Ship Section, Ship Construction Division, which maintained

close supervision over all concrete yard matters. Records: Interfiled with those of the Division in NA.

CONDITIONS OF LIVING COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Authorized by the War Labor Policies Board on June 14, 1918, and probably discontinued in September of that year. Functions: To supervise matters dealing with community service and housing in industrial centers. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of meetings and reports of the Committee.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF FIVE, Shipping Board.—See **COMMITTEE OF FIVE, National Marine Conference.**

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LABOR ADJUSTMENT AGENCIES.—Created by resolution of the War Labor Policies Board on September 20, 1918. Composed of representatives of governmental wage-adjusting agencies. Held meetings as late as December 2, 1918. Functions: To promote standardization of wages and working conditions through the review of adjustments proposed by its constituent agencies and through the formulation of standards to form the bases of national war labor policies. Records: Those in NA consist chiefly of memoranda, August 28 to December 4, 1918 (2 inches), among the records of the War Labor Policies Board. References: Alexander M. Bing, War-Time Strikes and Their Adjustment, 128-132 (New York [1921]).

CONFERENCE OF FEDERAL AGENCIES SERVING COMMUNITIES.—Formed on January 21, 1919, at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Commission on Living Conditions of the Housing Corporation. Consisted of representatives of the Commission on Living Conditions, the Homes Registration Service, the Bureau of Naturalization, the Employment Service, the Children's Bureau, the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Education, the Council of National Defense, and other Federal agencies the work of which involved collaboration with local community groups. Regular meetings were held until June 6, 1919. Plans for a permanent "Interdepartmental Committee on Community Service," to be established on authority of the heads of departments represented in its membership, were not carried out. Functions: To discuss methods of coordinating relations of Federal agencies with community organizations and of acquainting communities with types of governmental services available to them. Records: 1919 (1 foot) in NA, interfiled with records of the Commission on Living Conditions. References: Housing Corporation, Report, vol. 1, p. 388-391 (Washington, 1920).

CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS AND LOGISTICS RECORDS SECTION, Logistics and Fuel Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Transferred to the Planning Division in 1920. Functions: To handle confidential matters and prepare logistics reports relating to transport, quartering of the armed forces, and supplies of ships. Records: Probably dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS SECTION, Military Justice Division, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—See **MILITARY JUSTICE DIVISION.**

CONSERVATION AND RECLAMATION DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established as the Conservation Branch of the Supplies Division, by Office Order No. 102 of October 5, 1917. On

November 8, 1917, under Office Order No. 114, this Branch became the Conservation Division, and on January 21, 1918, by Office Order No. 179, it was renamed the Reclamation Division. On April 22, 1918, it became the Conservation and Reclamation Division (Office Order No. 380). It operated through several Branches, including the following: Clothing Repair, Contract and Purchasing, Dry Cleaning, Hat Repair, Inspection, Laundries, Salvage and Gardening, and Shoe Repair. On October 25, 1918, this Division was transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, where it was reorganized as the Salvage Division. Functions: To handle the repair, laundering, and dry cleaning of clothing and equipment; to supervise contracts for the renovation of clothing and equipment; to develop agricultural, mineral, and forest lands for the benefit of the Army; and to organize, discipline, and train for salvage work men of special units, companies, battalions, and regiments. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CONSERVATION AND SPECIALTY MANUFACTURERS' SECTION, COMMERCIAL, Staple Groceries Division, Food Administration.--See COMMERCIAL CONSERVATION AND SPECIALTY MANUFACTURERS' SECTION.

CONSERVATION BRANCH, Supplies Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See CONSERVATION AND RECLAMATION DIVISION.

CONSERVATION BUREAU, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.--Organized October 19, 1917, in the Office of the Fuel Administrator. Transferred to the Administrative Division in May 1918. Suspended operations on February 21, 1919. Functions: To encourage the conservation of coal and coke; to institute studies to determine the most economical use of coal and the possible use of substitute fuels; to discover industries subject to curtailment of coal supplies; and to encourage the development of water power. The Bureau served principally as a fact finding and advisory body, and its conservation campaigns were carried on through the State Fuel Administrators. Records: 1917-19 (132 feet) in NA. Chiefly correspondence and questionnaires.

CONSERVATION BUREAU, OIL, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--See OIL CONSERVATION BUREAU.

CONSERVATION DIVISION, Food Administration.--See HOME CONSERVATION DIVISION.

CONSERVATION DIVISION, War Industries Board.--On May 9, 1918, it succeeded the Commercial Economy Board, which had been established by the Council of National Defense on March 24, 1917. It included a Section on Foreign Experience. On January 1, 1919, its work was turned over to the Department of Commerce. Arch W. Shaw, Chairman. Functions: Whereas the main function of the Commercial Economy Board was to achieve savings of labor and materials in the distribution of commodities, the function of the Conservation Division was broader and included savings in production through the standardization of sizes, styles, and finishes and "the conservation of resources and facilities by means of scientific, industrial, and commercial economies." Among other activities, the Division was concerned with the curtailment of retail deliveries and economy in packing containers. Records: Among those of the War Industries Board in NA. Include correspondence, minutes, conservation schedules, circulars, reports, memoranda, clippings, abstracts, memoranda,

material on conservation in foreign countries, card records of circulars and schedules, and indexes to correspondence. Most of the records are dispersed in the "consolidated files" of the Board. A "List of Conservation Schedules, Etc., Issued by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, and the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board, May 1917-November 1918," based upon a compilation by The National Archives, was reproduced by the War Production Board, March 28, 1942 (36 p., processed). References: Council of National Defense, Annual Reports, 1917, p. 37-42; 1918, p. 193-200; War Industries Board, American Industry in the War, 61-69 (Washington, 1921).

CONSERVATION OF TIN PLATE COMMITTEE.—See TIN PLATE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE.

CONSERVATION SECTION, FUEL, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—See FUEL CONSERVATION SECTION.

CONSOLIDATED CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.—Organized on January 1, 1919; discontinued on March 1, 1920. Functions: To make recommendations to the Director General on the standardization of freight classifications. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW DIVISION, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—Established in October 1917. After April 3, 1919, it acted as the Alien Military Claims Committee, which was created pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of War for the consideration of indemnity claims of aliens drafted into the Army and for the preparation of correspondence relating thereto with the Department of State. Functions: To give opinions on the constitutionality of statutes, proclamations, and orders relating to citizenship, naturalization, prisoners of war, the rights and duties of the forces abroad, the interpretation of treaties, and kindred subjects. Records: In the Judge Advocate General's Office.

CONSTRUCTING BRANCH, Construction Division, War Department.—Created May 24, 1917, in the Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred with its seven Sections to the Construction Division upon the establishment of that Division on March 13, 1918. Its Sections were named as follows: A, B, C, D, E, Government Equipment and Material, and Protection and Investigation. Functions: To supervise the construction of the following: National Army cantonments, National Guard camps, miscellaneous cantonments, and hospital and quartermaster repair shops (through Section A); storage and traffic facilities, terminals, lighters, and warehouses (through Section B); ordnance depots and ordnance manufacturing and proving plants (through Section C); Signal Corps plants and depots, housing, and miscellaneous projects (through Section D); and Coast Artillery and interior Army posts (through Section E). Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, BOARD OF CONTROL [FOR] WAR.—See WAR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, BOARD OF CONTROL [FOR].

CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTS, COMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—See EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION SECTION, War Industries Board.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE SECTION, Aircraft Division, Construction and Repair Bureau, Navy Department.—See AIRCRAFT DIVISION.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR BUREAU, Navy Department.—Established as the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair in 1842, and became the Bureau of Construction and Repair in 1862. Consolidated with the Bureau of Engineering in 1940 to form the Bureau of Ships. It functioned during the war through the Aircraft, Contract, Design, Maintenance, Production, Shore Establishments, and Supply Divisions. Functions: Responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of all naval vessels; after consultation with the Bureau of Ordnance, for the installation of armor and permanent fixtures of armament aboard naval vessels; and for the docking of ships and the cleaning and operation of dry docks. Also in charge of certain shore establishments, including repair bases for submarines and aircraft. Records: 1789-1940 (7,733 feet) in NA. General files, which include correspondence and other records of the various divisions; special correspondence files, among them correspondence with Admiral W. S. Simms, Commander of United States Naval Forces Operating in European Waters, 1917-19, and correspondence concerning German claims based on seizures of ships, 1929; reports of trials and inspections of vessels, 1917-24, including data concerning inspections and repairs of alien vessels seized by the United States; contracts, 1912-40; specifications, schedules, requisitions, and orders for materials, 1914-40; ship plans, 1789-1909, which include plans of vessels in operation during the World War; and photographs. Other records are in the Navy Department.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established in November 1918. On January 29, 1920, several sections of the Construction Organization were consolidated with this Department to form the Construction and Repairs Division. On August 1, 1921, the title of the latter was changed to Maintenance and Repair Department. Functions: To accept new vessels from the Ship Construction Division; to be responsible for the material condition of all Shipping Board vessels; to have charge of the fitting out of ex-German vessels as passenger ships; and to act as liaison between the Ship Construction Division and the Operations Division. Records: 1919-22 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, and reports.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR BRANCH, Construction Division, War Department.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS DIVISION, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT, Operations Division.

CONSTRUCTION BRANCH, Plant Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on April 27, 1918. Functions: To prepare schedules and check estimates for construction. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CONSTRUCTION BRANCH, Production Bureau, Housing Section, Passenger Transportation and Housing Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established about May 7, 1918; abolished July 1, 1920. Functions: To exercise direct supervision over the construction of houses for the Corporation. Records: 1918-20 (53 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, notes, memoranda, and reports.

CONSTRUCTION CLAIMS BOARD, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Organized on February 1, 1920, to carry on the work of settling construction claims arising from the emergency shipbuilding program, which had been handled since December 5, 1918, by the Cancellations, Adjustment, and Salvage Division, the Cancellations, Claims, and Contracts Board, and the General Cancellations, Claims, and Contracts Board, successively. The Construction Claims Board was abolished on August 24, 1921, and its functions were transferred to the Claims Commission of the Shipping Board and to the Claims Section of the Law Division of the Corporation. Functions: To exercise full and complete jurisdiction over the investigation, negotiation, and settlement of contract, suspension, and cancellation claims arising from the curtailment of the emergency shipbuilding program. From October 1920 to March 1921 the Board performed the functions of the former Wage Reimbursement Committee. Records: 1918-22 (283 feet) in NA. Include records relating to contract adjustment settlements; minutes of meetings of the General Cancellations, Claims, and Contracts Board and the Construction Claims Board; records of the district offices of the Construction Claims Board relating to the establishing, negotiating, and settlement of construction and incidental claims in the districts; and correspondence and data relating to settlements made without cost to the Corporation.

CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, PUBLIC WORKS AND, Information and Education Service, Labor Department.—See PUBLIC WORKS AND CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT DIVISION.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See SIGNAL OFFICER'S OFFICE, CHIEF.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See SHIP CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, Housing Corporation.—Organized about March 15, 1918, in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department. Included Contract, Cost Engineering, Materials Procurement, Powder Plants Projects, and Repair Branches, a Sales Department, and a Traffic Section. Merged with the Engineering Division on April 1, 1920, to form the Engineering-Construction Division. Functions: To have charge of the letting of contracts, the purchase of materials, and construction work on Housing Corporation projects. A works superintendent had charge of the construction work on each project. Records: 1918-20 (150 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence, contracts, project files, plans, specifications, requisitions for material, and progress reports.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, War Department.—Created May 19, 1917, as the Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. On October 10, 1917, the Construction and Repair Division, one of the five Divisions of that Office at the beginning of the war, was absorbed into the Cantonment Division of the Office. On March 13, 1918, the latter became the Construction Division, War Department. Operated through the following Branches: Accounting, Administrative, Constructing, Contracts, Engineering, Maintenance and Repair, and Materials. By General Orders, No. 42, July 14, 1920, the Construction Division was transferred to the Quartermaster General's Office. Functions: To have charge of all matters in connection with the construction work of the Army in the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone, including the surveying

and other necessary preliminary work on sites selected; the preparation of plans; the procuring, inspecting, and expediting of materials; the actual work of construction; the putting in place of equipment of all sorts; the construction of roads, wharves, sewer systems, and water systems; rentals and leases; and the maintenance of all construction projects and the operation of public utilities on such projects. Also in charge of the allotment of funds to cover the expenditures incident to these activities. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department. References: Construction Division, Reports, 1918-20.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the war. Today known as the Contract Division. Functions: To award and supervise all contracts for naval construction ashore; to procure priorities and allocations of construction material; and to expedite the production and delivery of such material. Records: Dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, EQUIPMENT AND, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, MILITARY, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, TRANSFER AND PRIVATE, Shipping Board.—See TRANSFER AND PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING SECTION, Engineering and Education Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION BRANCH, Rail Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—Established about March 11, 1919, and abolished prior to May 1920. Functions: To control, operate, and maintain special lines constructed by the Department to serve camps and other Army posts. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR BRANCH, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated prior to the war as a Section in the Water Transport Branch, Transportation Division, Quartermaster General's Office. On May 25, 1918, it was transferred as a Branch with the Division to the Embarkation Service of the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff and thence to the Transportation Service Chief's Office on March 11, 1919. While in the Embarkation Service, the Branch operated through three Sections, as follows: Technical and Special, Design and Construction, and Maintenance and Repair, each of which was further subdivided into subsections. As a part of the Transportation Service Chief's Office, it operated through the following Sections: Special and Technical, Harbor and Inland, and Ocean. Functions: To be responsible for the construction and maintenance of all Army owned and operated vessels and floating equipment except the floating equipment operated by the Corps of Engineers for river, harbor, and fortification work. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

CONSTRUCTION OF DEPOTS, ENGINEERING DIVISION FOR, Depot Department, General Engineer Depot, Engineer Chief's Office, War Department.—See ENGINEERING DIVISION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DEPOTS.

CONSTRUCTION OF STEEL CORPORATION PLANT BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Appointed June 25, 1918, and consisted of seven officers. Dissolved July 1, 1918. Functions: To represent the Ordnance Department in the preparation and approval of plans for the construction of the Neville Island plant for heavy cannon and projectiles, which was to be constructed by the United States Steel Corporation under contract between the Corporation and the Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATION, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—The term "Construction Organization" was used to indicate that portion of the Emergency Fleet Corporation that supervised the procurement of merchant ships from April 1917 until about February 1926. Although actual construction was under the immediate supervision of subsidiary organizations in 11 districts, general control was exercised by a home office with 9 major divisions. Construction work in connection with the emergency shipbuilding program ended in May 1922. Functions: To acquire merchant vessels by construction, requisition, or purchase; and, as auxiliary functions, to construct shipyard plants, drydocks, and marine railways, houses, and facilities for passenger transportation. From May 1922 until February 1926, to settle claims and various other matters which had arisen from the emergency shipbuilding program initiated during the war. Records: 1917-26 (8,319 feet, of which 2,430 feet are the records of the district offices) in NA. Include correspondence, memoranda, reports, and printed material relating to ship construction, shipbuilding facilities, labor relations, general welfare, transportation and housing of shipyard workers, and claims. The Construction Organization maintained general files (839 feet), which include correspondence, memoranda, notes, and reports on all aspects of the emergency shipbuilding program and on the organization and administration of the Construction Organization, registry documents and correspondence, specifications, contracts, and progress photographs. Only a few of the records in the general files postdate the delivery of the last emergency ship in May 1922. The records of the Auditing, Finance, Legal, and Contract Divisions are in the Maritime Commission, successor agency to the Shipping Board. The private papers of Gen. George W. Goethals, first Construction Manager, are in the Library of Congress. References: Shipping Board, Annual Reports, 1917-26; Edward N. Hurley, The New Merchant Marine, 34-107 (New York, 1920), and The Bridge to France, chs. 4, 7, 9, 12, 17, and 19 (Philadelphia, 1927); Darrell H. Smith and Paul V. Betters, The United States Shipping Board, 25-29, 36-38 (Washington, 1931); William C. Mattox, Building the Emergency Fleet (Cleveland, 1920).

CONSTRUCTION, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT SECTION, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION, Control Bureau, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See PLANT SECTION, Production Division.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION, Engineering Division for Construction of Depots Depot Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of

Engineers, War Department.—See ENGINEERING DIVISION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DEPOTS.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in 1917 and included the following Branches: Building, Design, Executive, Finance, and Rental. On December 2, 1918, those functions of the Construction Section having to do with the storage, distribution, and issue of ordnance material other than ammunition and its components were transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. The remaining functions of the Supply Division were turned over to the Office of the Chief of Field Service, which was established January 7, 1919, by Office Order No. 495. Functions: To determine the location of and to design additional storehouses and ammunition depots in the United States under the control of the Division; to let contracts for and supervise the construction of all storehouses that it designed, except at arsenals, where contracts and supervision were to be under the arsenal commanders; to lease storehouses in the United States, as required, for direct operation by the Division; and to cooperate with the Quartermaster General's Office in furnishing temporary storehouses for ordnance depots at cantonments. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.—See WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION, EMERGENCY, War Industries Board.—See EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION SECTION.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION, GENERAL, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See GENERAL CONSTRUCTION SECTION.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION, NON-WAR, Priorities Division, War Industries Board.—See NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION SECTION.

CONSTRUCTION WAGE COMMISSION, EMERGENCY.—See CANTONMENT ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION, War Department.

CONSULAR BUREAU, State Department.—Existed continuously from 1870 to 1924. Functions: In addition to its regular functions, to supervise the foreign agents and representatives of the War Trade Board after the Board's personnel, powers, functions, and records were transferred to the Department under an Executive order of May 12, 1919. Records: In the Communications and Records Division, State Department.

CONSULTATIVE FOOD COMMITTEE.—See INTERNATIONAL WHEAT EXECUTIVE.

CONSUMERS' INTERESTS DIVISION, LABOR AND, Food Administration.—See LABOR AND CONSUMERS' INTERESTS DIVISION.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

CONTAINER SECTION, FIBER BOARD AND, Pulp and Paper Division, War Industries Board.—See FIBER BOARD AND CONTAINER SECTION.

CONTAINERS AND HEMP AND JUTE PRODUCTS SECTION, General Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

CONTAINERS SECTION, Kitchen and Camp Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See KITCHEN AND CAMP EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

CONTAINERS SECTION, SISAL AND TEXTILE FOOD, Collateral Commodities Division, Food Administration.—See COLLATERAL COMMODITIES DIVISION.

CONTRABAND COMMITTEE, War Trade Board.—Appointed by the Board on February 12, 1918, and terminated in October 1918. Superseded by the Exports Executive Committee and the Violations Committee. Functions: To formulate for the consideration and approval of the Board rules and regulations governing the issuance of licenses; to dispose of special cases not covered by these rules and regulations; to deal with evasions of rules and regulations; and to audit all export and import licenses. Records: 1918 (combined with records of the Exports Executive Committee, 1918-19, total 12 feet) in the State Department. Include minutes, resolutions, a record of actions on special cases, a commodity file, and a general file.

CONTRACT ADJUSTMENT BOARD, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See APPEALS SECTION, War Department Claims Board.

CONTRACT ADJUSTMENT BRANCH, Settlements Division, Finance Service, War Department.—Created on February 28, 1919. Functions: To pass on the validity of contracts for the Director of Finance, and to prepare memoranda and opinions upon claims, adjustments, and settlements of contracts and payments under contracts. Records: In the Finance Chief's Office, War Department.

CONTRACT AND LEGAL BRANCH, Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See CONTRACT AND PURCHASING BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division.

CONTRACT AND LEGAL DIVISION, Business Administration Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed by June 21, 1918. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, of October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To act as legal adviser in all purchasing procedures. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CONTRACT AND PURCHASE BRANCH, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized on July 17, 1918, in the Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster General's Office, and transferred to the General Supplies Division on October 28, 1918. Functioned through the Contract Preparation and Contract Approval Sections. Discontinued prior to June 30, 1919. Functions: To supervise the preparation and approval of contracts and purchase orders for the procurement of articles within the jurisdiction of the Division. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CONTRACT AND PURCHASING BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established January 26, 1918, as the Contract and Legal Branch, Reclamation Division. Later, it became known successively as the Contract Branch and the Contract and Purchasing Branch. On April 22, 1918, it was made responsible to the Conservation and Reclamation Division. Abolished on June 14, 1918. Functions: To supervise the purchase of the necessary supplies and equipment for the work of the Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CONTRACT APPROVAL SECTION, Contract and Purchase Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See CONTRACT AND PURCHASE BRANCH.

CONTRACT ASSESSORS, CANADIAN, War Department.—See CANADIAN CONTRACT ASSESSORS.

CONTRACT BRANCH, Construction Division, Housing Corporation.—Organized on March 15, 1918, in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department. Abolished March 15, 1919. Functions: To keep records of all questionnaires sent to contractors before they were invited to bid on housing projects; prepare contract forms; and approve subcontracts. Records: 1918-19 (12 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, building specifications, and questionnaires.

CONTRACT BRANCH, Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See CONTRACT AND PURCHASING BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division.

CONTRACT BRANCH, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See CONTRACT SECTION, Administrative Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division.

CONTRACT BUREAU, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, Operations Division.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Organized in February 1918 and abolished in January 1920, when the Contract Bureau was established. Functions: To maintain a record of all contractual obligations of the Division relating to the operation of ships, and to obtain documents and data needed by the General Comptroller in order to initiate settlement of vessels' accounts. When the Tank Steamer Department was abolished in April 1919, its activities were transferred to the Contract Department. The functions of the Department were further increased in October 1919, when it was given responsibility for the sale and delivery of vessels to purchasers, and in November 1919, when it was charged with the supervision of surety bonds submitted by managing agents. Records: 1918-25 (combined with those of the Contract Bureau, total 200 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, memoranda, and forms.

CONTRACT DIVISION, Construction and Repair Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the war. It was abolished about 1930, and its duties were taken over by the newly created Design and Construction Division. Functions: In charge of matters pertaining to the preparation of contracts for the building of vessels and for such other work and materials as fell within the cognizance of the Bureau; of financial matters concerning contracts; and of the relations of the

Bureau with the Compensation Board. Records: Correspondence and other records for the World War period are among the general files of the Bureau in NA. References: John F. Crowell, Government War Contracts, chs. 11-15 (New York, 1920).

CONTRACT DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—First operated as a Committee, and after August 20, 1917, as a Division. It was abolished on May 1, 1919, and its functions were taken over by an "Assistant in Charge of Contracts," whose position was abolished on October 31, 1919. His functions were transferred to the Legal Division. Functions: To negotiate and award contracts for the construction of ships, shipyards, dry-docks, and marine railways. Records: In the Maritime Commission. Copies of contracts negotiated by the Division are in the general files of the Construction Organization in NA.

CONTRACT EXAMINING AND RECORDS BRANCH, Settlements Division, Finance Service, War Department.—Created on February 28, 1919. Functions: To examine contracts and bonds to determine their correctness in conformity with laws, regulations, and War Department rulings. Records: In the Finance Chief's Office, War Department.

CONTRACT REVIEW, SUPERIOR BOARD OF, Purchase and Supply Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUPERIOR BOARD OF CONTRACT REVIEW.

CONTRACT SECTION, Administrative Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Formed on January 26, 1918, as part of the Supplies and Equipment Division. Placed under the Clothing and Equipage Division on May 18, 1918, and became the Contract Section of the Administrative Branch on June 14. Functioned through the following Subsections: Labor Standards, Credits and Finance, Contracting, and Office Service. Transferred with its superior agency to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage in October 1918. Functions: To prepare all contracts covering purchases and to pass on credits of contractors. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CONTRACT SECTION, Administrative Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about January 1, 1919, and discontinued about June 9, 1919. Functioned through two Subsections: Legal and Contract. Functions: To prepare all sales orders and contracts and to handle all legal matters for the Division. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

CONTRACT SECTION, Contracts Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Probably established on May 24, 1917, as a part of the Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to the Construction Division probably upon its establishment on March 13, 1918. Functions: To exercise general supervision over all contracts and leases pertaining to the work of the Division. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

CONTRACT SECTION, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in 1917. Transferred to the Equipment Section of the Procurement Division probably on January 14, 1918. Functions: To prepare contract forms, to pass upon all contracts entered into by the Division, and to enforce all such contracts. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CONTRACT SECTION, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established during the latter part of 1917 as the Legal Section. About the middle of 1918 it became the Contract Section. Functions: To draw up and advise upon contracts to be entered into by the Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CONTRACT SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established as the Legal Section, Procurement Division, on January 15, 1918, by a virtual consolidation of the legal sections or branches of the various purchasing or procuring divisions of the Office. The name was changed to Contract Section in March 1918. Consisted of the following Branches: Administration, Advisory Council, Amendment and Cancellation, Examining, Form Contract, Formal Contract, Patents, Procurement Order, and Requisition. Functions: To handle all legal matters in connection with the work of the Division, including the preparation of all procurement orders and formal contracts in accordance with the terms and conditions arranged by the negotiating agencies of the Division, and in conformity with all laws and orders applicable thereto; to be completely responsible for the legal aspects of the Division's work; to keep the Division advised as to all impending or actual changes in any laws or orders affecting the negotiation of orders; and to be responsible for the legal aspect of all alterations, cancellations, or extensions of procurement orders or formal contracts. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CONTRACT SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Established in April 1917 to meet the increased business resulting from the war. Functions: In charge of the preparation and distribution of contracts and the maintenance of records. The Section cooperated with the various procurement bureaus and sections in matters relating to contracts. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

CONTRACT SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about January 25, 1919, as the Legal Section. Its name was changed to Contract Section on March 6, 1919. In existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To compile information pertaining to the drafting of contracts covering sales by the Director of Sales; to review sales contracts negotiated by the Director of Sales and by various Department bureaus; to supervise the execution of sales contracts; and to render legal advice in connection with sales. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

CONTRACT SECTION, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in the summer of 1917. Transferred on January 22, 1918, to the Procurement Division. It again became a part of the Small Arms Division upon the reestablishment of that Division by Office Order No. 495, effective February 1, 1919. Functions: To handle the drafting of contracts for small arms and small-arms ammunition; to advise the Division in all legal matters and matters pertaining to the interpretation of Army regulations, general orders, and orders of the Chief of Ordnance; to advise with reference to the legality of proposed transactions and forms of contracts; to serve as the channel of communication between the Division and the Judge Advocate General in all matters requiring his opinion or approval; and to prepare specifications, lists of drawings, and instructions to bidders required for negotiating contracts. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CONTRACTS, SURVEYOR OF, War Department.--See SURVEYOR OF CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS BOARD, GENERAL CANCELLATIONS, CLAIMS, AND, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See CONSTRUCTION CLAIMS BOARD.

CONTRACTS BRANCH, Administrative Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Established prior to the outbreak of the war. Abolished on January 26, 1918. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to contracts for the Division. Records: Among those of the Office in NA.

CONTRACTS BRANCH, Construction Division, War Department.--Established on May 24, 1917, as the Contracts Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to the Construction Division when the latter was established on March 13, 1918. Functions: To exercise general supervision over all documents in the nature of contracts and leases in connection with the work of the Division; to determine what matters should be submitted to the Judge Advocate General for opinion; and to handle all matters relating to surety bonds, fire insurance, workmen's compensation, and employer's liability insurance. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

CONTRACTS COMMITTEE, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See CONTRACT DIVISION.

CONTRACTS SECTION, Planning and Statistics Division, War Industries Board.--See WAR CONTRACTS SECTION.

CONTROL AND PLANNING BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See PLANNING AND ADJUSTMENTS BRANCH.

CONTROL BUREAU, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 14, 1918, by Office Order No. 104. Functioned at first through the following Sections: General Administration, Requirements, Plant, Plant Inspection, Transportation, Construction, Complaints, External Relations, Industrial Service, Planning and Control, Methods and Organization, Progress, and Project. Abolished by Office Order No. 222, May 25, 1918, at which time the following Sections were transferred to the Estimates and Requirements Division, which was established by the same order: Requirements, Progress, Project, Complaints, External Relations, and Planning and Control. The Construction and Industrial Service Sections were transferred to the Production Division, and the auxiliary functions of the Bureau to the Administration Division. The Methods and Organization Section was abolished. Functions: To prepare estimates and schedules of requirements to serve as a basis for the purchase, production, and supply of ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies; to furnish the Procurement Division with lists of plants and arsenals that should be given orders for manufacturing such stores and supplies, taking into account such factors as plant capacity, organization, labor conditions, facilities for procuring raw materials, and transportation facilities; to coordinate and control the work of the divisions charged with production, procurement, inspection, and supply; to handle work connected with the transportation of ordnance material; to submit reports on conditions in plants manufacturing ordnance material, and to initiate and follow up action thereon; to investigate and adjust any complaints or disputes that might arise; to deal on behalf of the Ordnance Department with questions of wages, labor, and employment affecting the production of

ordnance material in arsenals or privately owned plants; and to conduct or to authorize and supervise the conduct of the dealings of any units of the Office with other agencies of the Government and with external agencies. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CONTROL OF LABOR STANDARDS FOR ARMY CLOTHING BOARD, War Department.—See LABOR STANDARDS FOR ARMY CLOTHING CONTROL BOARD.

CONTROL OF PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIAL IN GERMANY FOR DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY, COMMITTEE ON, Peace Conference.—Established at a session of the Supreme Council on January 24, 1919. The members were Pershing (of the United States), Churchill (of Great Britain), Foch and Loucheur (of France), and A. Diaz (of Italy). Functions: To study the question of the control of production of materials of war in Germany and the disarmament of its army. Records: Some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

CONVERSION SECTION, RESOURCES AND, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—See RESOURCES AND CONVERSION SECTION.

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS SECTION, States Administration Division, Food Administration.—Established on June 25, 1917, in the Home Conservation Division and transferred in September to the States Administration Division, in accordance with a policy of decentralization. Thereafter each State enlisted its cooperating organizations under a general policy announced from Washington. Functions: To enlist the cooperation of religious denominations, patriotic societies, fraternal orders, and the commercial travelers of the country in the program for food conservation. Records: 1917-19 (8 feet) in NA. Correspondence with the cooperating organizations and with commercial travelers.

COOPERATION WITH STATES SECTION, Council of National Defense.—See STATE COUNCILS SECTION.

COORDINATION OF PURCHASE DIVISION, Food Administration.—Created on October 15, 1917, and absorbed certain functions and personnel transferred from the Council of National Defense and War Industries Board. Cooperated with the Allied Provisions Export Commission, the Exports Bureau of the War Trade Board, the Food Purchase Board, the Grain Corporation, and the International Sugar Committee. Terminated in the summer of 1919. In the later months of its existence, Herbert L. Gutterson directed its activities. Functions: To coordinate food purchases, other than grains, for the Army, the Navy, the Allies, and neutral nations, the Belgium Relief Commission, the American National Red Cross, and other purchasers in order that adequate food supplies might be obtained without unduly disturbing food conditions and price levels in the United States. Included the following Sections to handle the commodities indicated: Butter and Cheese; Canned Goods; Canned Milk; and Sugar, Flour, Cereals, Dried Fruit, and Beans. Records: 1917-19 (16 1/2 feet) in NA. Correspondence, applications for allotments, questionnaires, "tenders" of commodities available for purchase, records of allotments, and contracts. Include some correspondence for the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense. Many of the Gutterson papers are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace.

COPPER COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed by the Chairman of the superior Committee on May 17, 1917, and ceased functioning in November. Functions: To arrange a satisfactory price for the purchase of copper by the Ordnance Chief's Office of the War Department, and to arrange for meeting the copper needs of the Allies. Records: May be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

CORDAGE AND HANDLES SECTION, Hardware and Hand Tools Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See HARDWARE AND HAND TOOLS BRANCH.

CORDAGE SECTION, JUTE, HEMP, AND, War Industries Board.—See JUTE, HEMP, AND CORDAGE SECTION.

CORPORATION AND INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DIVISION, Trusts Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.—Created shortly after the organization of the Trusts Bureau in 1917. Abolished after the close of the war. Functions: To supervise matters relating to reports of enemy property, exclusive of that located in the insular possessions, and matters relating to insurance, patents, trade marks, court and private trusts and enemies resident in neutral countries. Records: Among those of the Trusts Bureau in NA.

CORPORATION MANAGEMENT DIVISION, Alien Property Custodian.—Created as a Department in the Trusts Bureau and transferred to the Sales Bureau in 1918. Subsequently made a separate Division and existed as such as late as 1925. Functions: To administer seized corporations and prepare them for sale or liquidation. Records: 1917-34 (170 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, case files, auditors' reports, examination files, and various records relating to administrative matters.

COST BOARD OFFICER, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—Organized for the duration of the war. Functions: To act as the representative of the Bureau in matters pertaining to cost accounting and matters involving expenditures of funds from Bureau appropriations by commercial firms that operated on a cost-plus or fixed-profit basis in the production of ordnance material. Records: In the Navy Department.

COST CONFERENCE, INTERDEPARTMENTAL.—See INTERDEPARTMENTAL COST CONFERENCE.

COST ENGINEERING BRANCH, Construction Division, Housing Corporation.—Organized in April 1918 in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department. Abolished in June 1919. Functions: To keep complete and current records of the cost and progress of work performed and to utilize this information to enable the Corporation to speed up production and reduce costs on housing projects. Records: 1918-19 (25 feet) in NA. Include biweekly cost and progress reports, general files, special reports, official cost estimates, blueprints, and plat plans.

COST INSPECTION BOARD, Compensation Board, Navy Department.—Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy on May 12, 1917, and appointed by the Compensation Board as its representatives at the private shipyards under contract with the Navy Department for the Construction

of vessels on a cost-plus-profit basis. Each Cost Inspection Board consisted of the Superintending Constructor, the Inspector of Machinery, and the Cost Inspector, who was the resident officer of the Pay Corps. Functions: To ascertain the actual costs of the vessels being constructed by keeping detailed records of charges for labor, material, and overhead expense and by examining and transmitting to the Compensation Board contractors' monthly balance sheets, bills of costs, and orders for materials; and to pass, within certain limitations, upon the prices for materials and for special plant facilities. Records: The records of all but one of the Cost Inspection Boards were destroyed as useless papers in 1943. Material contained in those papers, however, is reflected in the records of the Washington office of the Compensation Board. The records of the Cost Inspection Board of the Todd Dry Dock and Construction Corporation, Takoma, Wash., 1917-24 (55 feet), in NA, were retained as a sample of the records of these boards. They include correspondence, copies of material orders, vouchers, audit working papers, bills of lading, balance of stores ledgers, piece-work time slips, minutes of the Board; labor cost summaries, inventories of material and equipment, and various accounting records. References: Navy Department, Annual Report. 1918, p. 672-690.

COST OF LIVING AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY SUBCOMMITTEE, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in April 1917. Functions soon taken over by the Food Administration. Functions: To investigate the cost of living and encourage domestic economy. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

COST OF LIVING DIVISION, HIGH, Justice Department.—See HIGH COST OF LIVING DIVISION.

COST OF LIVING SECTION, Analysis Division, Examination Department, National War Labor Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Probably organized in 1918 and terminated with the Board in 1919. Also known as a Division of the Examination Department. Functions: To collate and analyze living costs data pertinent to controversies before the Board. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

COST REDUCTION BRANCH, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about May 13, 1919, and placed on an organization chart of June 30, 1919. No information, however, has been found to indicate that the Branch was actually organized.

COST REVIEW SECTION, Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Originated in functions performed by a Cost Record Section, established in the Steel Ship Construction Division on November 23, 1918. The Cost Review Section was established January 29, 1919. In March 1919 the Section was divided into a Claims and Payment Branch and a Changes and Extras Branch. On March 26, 1920, it was abolished, but its two branches continued to function until February 6, 1923. Functions: To review and record estimates of the cost of changes and extras on requisitioned and contract vessels; to check the credits due the Corporation from contractors; to determine construction costs in excess of the cost of the work as stipulated in the contract and specifications; to handle all claims for extension of delivery or for bonus and penalty payments; and to exercise jurisdiction over

all other matters of cost review arising out of the activities of the Construction Organization. Records: 1917-26 (53 feet) in NA, including those of the Changes and Extras Branch (46 feet) and the Claims and Payment Branch (4 feet). Following the abolition of the Section, virtually all its records were absorbed by its surviving branches. Include general correspondence, notes, memoranda, reports, and forms relating to the cost of shipbuilding, to changes and extras, and to claims; and copies of shipbuilding contracts.

COSTKEEPING BRANCH, Money Accounts Division, Finance Service, War Department.—Became part of the Finance Service in the fall of 1918. Functions: To keep records of expenditures from Quartermaster Corps appropriations and records of the value of Army supplies transferred from general supply depots to ports, camps, cantonments, and the like; and to compile data with reference to such matters as the kinds of rations issued and the average cost. Records: In the War Department.

COTTON AND COTTON LINTERS SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—Organized April 4, 1918, reporting both to the Textile and Rubber Division and to the Procurement Division of the Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department. Discontinued December 19, 1918. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to the production and procurement of cotton linters for the manufacture of cellulose material used in the manufacture of powder and for the manufacture of bedding; and to act as a point of contact between the Government and industry. Records: 1918-19 (17 feet) in NA. Include correspondence; bulletins to cottonseed oil millers and users of mattress linters; and questionnaires on sales, consumption, stocks, and exports of cotton-mill waste.

COTTON AND LINEN THREAD AND TAPES SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—See FLAX PRODUCTS SECTION.

COTTON AND TOBACCO DIVISION, Census Bureau, Commerce Department.—Organized in 1916. Succeeded by the Cotton and Oils Division in 1929. Functions: To collect, compile, and prepare for publication various statistics relating to cotton and tobacco. During the war it assisted the Bureau in gathering special statistics on various materials and commodities. Records: In the Census Bureau.

COTTON COMMITTEE, War Industries Board.—Appointed September 23, 1918, by the War Industries Board with the approval of the President; ceased to function November 12, 1918. Functions: To devise methods for broadening the channels of distribution and use of the great stock of low grades of cotton currently unmarketable, for eliminating speculation and hoarding, and for apportioning foreign orders. Records: Probably among those of the Board in NA.

COTTON COMPRESSION AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, War Industries Board.—Formed in the summer of 1918 as a joint committee composed of representatives of the War, Agriculture, and Commerce Departments, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, and the War Industries Board. Continued the work of the Cotton Compression Section of the Storage Committee of the War Industries Board, which had been formed about December 1917. Discontinued after the armistice. Functions: To investigate methods of minimizing the wasteful methods in common use in the cotton industry. Records: Probably among those of the Board in NA.

COTTON COMPRESSION SECTION, Storage Committee, War Industries Board.—
See COTTON COMPRESSION AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

COTTON DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, War Industries Board.—Created on September 23, 1918, by the Board with the approval of the President; discontinued on December 10, 1918. Functions: To buy cotton for the United States and the Allies, at prices to be approved by the President, and to allot cotton to domestic and foreign consumers. Cooperated with the Cotton Committee, appointed the same date to study matters pertaining to cotton. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

COTTON GOODS BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See COTTON GOODS BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office.

COTTON GOODS BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Formed January 19, 1919. Functioned through four Sections: Cotton Goods Procurement, Converting, Cotton Yarn, and Production and Inspection. In October 1918 it was transferred with its superior agency to the Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To recommend specifications for and the procurement of cotton goods. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

COTTON GOODS COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Supplies Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed in April 1917 to be an advisory and auxiliary body to the Committee on Supplies. Part of its work was transferred to the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, on January 12, 1918. Also known as the Cotton Goods Section. Functions: To coordinate Government requirements, centralize purchases, and eliminate competition between Government agencies in the purchase of cotton goods. Records: Some are among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board and others are probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

COTTON GOODS SECTION, Clothing and Equipage Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH.

COTTON GOODS SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—Established about May 28, 1918; discontinued December 21, 1918. Functions: To assist other agencies in the procurement of supplies of cotton goods by indicating sources, making allocations, and calling on the industry to cooperate by turning over its production to the Government at reasonable prices. Records: 1917-18 (14 feet) in NA. Include correspondence of the Section and of predecessor organizations, reports on cotton-cloth production, lists of Government clothing contracts, and samples of cotton cloth.

COTTON LINTERS POOL.—Formed in May 1918 under the auspices of the Cotton and Cotton Linters Section, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board, and of the Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department. By agreement between these two agencies, the DuPont American Industries Co. was awarded a contract to act as purchasing agent and manager of the Pool. Ceased operations in January 1919. Functions:

To secure the entire supply of cotton linters ("a mixture of long, usually soft or flaccid, fibers and fuzz escaping removal in ginning, used in making cotton batting") available from August 1, 1918, to July 31, 1919, in order to meet the requirements of the United States and the Allied Governments. Records: Some are among those of the War Industries Board in NA.

COTTON PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.—See **INTERALLIED PROGRAMME COMMITTEES**.

COTTON SECTION, Salvage Branch, Conservation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH**.

COTTON TESTING PROJECT, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—The Project was transferred to the Markets Bureau from the Plant Industry Bureau during the fiscal year 1915. It functioned in close relation with other cotton projects, together with which it constituted the so-called Cotton Section. Normal work was suspended during part of the fiscal years 1918 and 1919 in favor of emergency activities. On July 7, 1919, the Project was transferred to the Cotton Marketing Division of the Bureau. Functions: To ascertain waste, tensile strength, and bleaching qualities of grades, classes, and varieties of cotton in order to determine their commercial and spinning value, and to demonstrate the results of these tests. During the war, to determine, on behalf of the Signal Corps, the adaptability of varieties of cotton to the manufacture of airplane and balloon fabrics and, on behalf of the War Industries Board, the practicability of utilizing low-grade cotton in the manufacture of fabrics for other military purposes. Records: Some for the war period (1 1/2 feet) are in NA. Include correspondence of staff members with Bureau authorities, the project head, and the public, in the Markets Bureau central correspondence files; correspondence of the project leader, Fred Taylor, containing samples of fabrics used in tests, in the Markets Bureau numerical correspondence files; and a report for 1918 in the Bureau of Markets and of Agricultural Economics "manuscript files."

COTTONSEED DIVISION, Food Administration.—Created in October 1917. It became the Cottonseed Industry Section of the Collateral Commodities Division in October 1918. Functions: To supervise the production and distribution of cottonseed oil; to handle matters pertaining to the ginning, crushing, and refining of cottonseed, lard substitutes, soya beans, palm kernels, and copra; to stabilize prices and prevent speculation; and to cooperate with the Cotton and Cotton Linters Section of the War Industries Board in order to obtain the largest possible production of cotton linters. Records: 1917-19 (55 feet) in NA. Include correspondence; replies to questionnaires; instructions and regulations; reports of cottonseed dealers, brokers, refiners, manufacturers, and millers; minutes of conferences; and statistical data. Monthly reports of the Division, May-September 1918, are with the Legal Division records.

COTTONSEED INDUSTRY SECTION, Collateral Commodities Division, Food Administration.—See **COTTONSEED DIVISION**.

COUNCIL OF AMBASSADORS.—Composed of the Ambassadors to France from Great Britain, Italy, and Japan and a representative from France; the American Ambassador to France sat as an observer from the United States. Held its first meeting on January 26, 1920. Functions: Dealt with questions arising from the peace treaties, as had the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Records: Whereabouts

unknown. References: Nina Almond and Ralph H. Lutz, eds., The Treaty of St. Germain, 12-13 (Stanford University, 1935).

COUNCIL OF FIVE, Peace Conference.—Composed of the Foreign Ministers in the Council of Ten and a Japanese representative. Subordinate to the Council of Four. Terminated with the signing of the Versailles Treaty, June 28, 1919. Functions: Dealt with questions concerning boundaries, opium traffic, traffic in arms, revision of the treaties of 1839, and prize-court decisions; handled preliminary work on the Austrian treaty; drew up articles establishing various commissions; and heard reports and settled problems of a minor character. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. References: H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 1, p. 267 (London, 1920).

COUNCIL OF FOUR, Peace Conference.—Composed of the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Italy. During the absence of Orlando (Apr. 24-May 3) the Council functioned as the Council of Three. First meeting held March 14, 1919, although the title of Council was not assumed until March 24. Terminated with the signing of the Versailles Treaty, June 28, 1919. Functions: Appointed special commissions, committees, and missions; received reports; issued instructions; passed on questions; and supervised the making of the treaty with Germany. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. References: H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 1, p. 263-266 (London, 1920).

COUNCIL OF HEADS OF DELEGATIONS, Peace Conference.—Constituted in July 1919, of representatives of the five principal Powers, this body superseded the Council of Four, the Council of Five, and the Council of Ten. Robert Lansing was the first United States representative. Succeeded by the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on January 10, 1920. Functions: Directed the negotiations leading to and the final signing of the treaties with Austria and Bulgaria; arranged, by special treaties, for protection of minorities in the new states; appointed and set up commissions and committees; and dealt with matters involved in carrying out the treaties. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1919, vol. 1, p. 1-2.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Peace Conference.—Succeeded the Council of Heads of Delegations. Composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs (the Ambassadors to France of the United States and Japan served as representatives for their countries) of the five Great Powers. Held three meetings between January 10 and 21, 1920. Functions: Performed work on the treaty with Hungary, and dealt with Allied relations with Soviet Russia, the proposed trial of William II, the admission of Switzerland into the League of Nations, the frontiers of Italy and Yugoslavia, and the Turkish question. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.—Created by an act of August 29, 1916, but not fully organized until March 3, 1917. It was composed of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor and functioned with the advice and counsel of an Advisory Commission (q. v.), composed of not more than seven persons,

Ministers). Georges Clemenceau, President. Functions: To establish the procedure and arrange the program of the Peace Conference; fix representation; appoint commissions and committees; decide what questions should be referred to the Conference; and set up territorial commissions and provide for renewals of the armistice. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. References: H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 1, p. 247-250 (London, 1920); James T. Shotwell, At the Paris Peace Conference, 240 (New York, 1937).

COUNCIL OF THREE, Peace Conference.—See COUNCIL OF FOUR.

COUNSEL'S OFFICE, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—Originated on March 10, 1918; terminated on June 1, 1919. Also known as the Law Bureau. Functions: To advise and assist the General Director in matters of law and general policy. The Office also supervised matters relating to marine transportation, including the work of the Marine Transportation Bureau, which aided the oil industry in obtaining tankers and other means of transportation for overseas shipment of petroleum and its products. Records: In NA. Correspondence, reports, memoranda, tabulations, and applications for furloughs from Army service (4 feet) filed separately from the central files of the Division.

COURIER SECTION, Administrative Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—Established as a Branch on July 7, 1918, in the Administration Section, Embarkation Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. Later became a Section when transferred to the Administrative Division of the Transportation Service Chief's Office. Abolished after the withdrawal of American forces from Europe. Functions: To administer the War Department Overseas Courier Service. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

COURT AND PRIVATE TRUSTS DIVISION, Trusts Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.—Organized in 1917 and abolished shortly after the war. Functions: To have charge of trusts in which enemy property was involved in executorships, administrations, trusts, receiverships, bankruptcies, guardianships, and committees dealing with incompetents. Records: Among the various trust files of the Trusts Bureau in NA.

CRANE SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—Organized November 12, 1917; discontinued December 14, 1918. Functions: To collect data concerning the available output of cranes of various types, to allocate supplies of cranes, and to arrange shipping schedules. Records: 1917-18 (20 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence, records of crane prices and specifications, reports on priority ratings, and records of shipments. Other records may be in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

CREDIT BRANCH, Credits Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in the early part of 1918. Functions: To investigate the financial condition of contractors and to obtain from them information concerning their financial standing. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CREDITS BOARD, WAR, War Department.—See WAR CREDITS BOARD.

CREDITS SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on September 17, 1917, as the Finance Branch, Purchase Section, Gun Division, and transferred to the Procurement Division as a Section in February 1918. Included the following Branches: Advance Payment, Allotment Request, Bookkeeping, Contract Abstracting, Cost Estimating, Credit, Payment Papers, and Project Estimating. Functioned until the armistice. Functions: To handle all matters of a financial nature in any way concerned with Procurement Division projects and orders. It approved requisitions for contracts from the standpoint of the financial condition of the contractor; acted as liaison between the Procurement Division and the War Credits Board for the negotiation of advance payments to contractors; maintained a "register of projects" and reported projects as completed; and made cost estimates of ordnance material. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CREEL COMMITTEE.—See COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

CREOSOTE SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Established in February 1918 to take over the work on creosote formerly performed by the Coal-Gas Products Section. After the middle of November all new business was turned over to the Forest Products Section of the Railroad Administration, and on December 31, 1918, the Section was discontinued. Functions: To study the supply of and the demand for creosote, to issue clearances, and to allocate available stocks. Records: Probably among those of the Board in NA.

CRIMINAL ACTS SUBCOMMISSION, Responsibility of the Authors of the War and Enforcement of Penalties Commission, Peace Conference.—Appointed by and reported to the Commission. W. F. Massey, Chairman. Functions: To discover and collect evidence necessary to establish the facts relating to culpable conduct that brought about the World War or that took place in the course of hostilities. Records: Some are probably in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

CRIMINAL DIVISION, Justice Department.—A permanent unit of the Department. Functions: To investigate and prosecute violations of the criminal laws of the United States. During the war, this work included violations of laws relating to neutrality, passports, recruiting, navigation, espionage, sabotage, conscription, sedition, and immigration and naturalization. Also, to prepare and conduct civil and criminal actions for frauds arising out of wartime contracts. A War Transactions Section took over this work in 1922, and after February 1923 it was carried on in cooperation with a Joint Board of Survey, composed of representatives of the Justice and War Departments. Records: Interspersed among the central files of the Justice Department in NA. Include correspondence and memoranda; newspaper clippings; pamphlets; case files on investigations, prosecutions, and civil suits; and monographs on the law of neutrality and other subjects. References: Homer S. Cummings and Carl McFarland, Federal Justice, 413-431 (New York, 1937).

CRIPPLES, INTERALLIED COMMITTEE FOR THE REEDUCATION OF WAR.—See INTERALLIED COMMITTEE FOR THE REEDUCATION OF WAR CRIPPLES.

CROP ESTIMATES BUREAU, Agriculture Department.—At the time of the war this Bureau was one of the oldest agencies in the Department. It maintained a staff of paid field agents and a large corps of voluntary

reporters. During the war its work was increased with the aid of funds provided by the Food Production Act of 1917. It was consolidated with the Bureau of Markets on July 1, 1921, and most of its functions are now carried on by the Division of Agricultural Statistics of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Functions: During the war, to promote the production and conservation of food both by the performance of its normal functions and by providing agencies concerned with the formulation of food programs with information on such special subjects as supply of and demand for farm labor, seeds, and fertilizer, stocks of food on farms, and farm credit; by providing a truck crop news service; by assisting in the making of Government seed grain loans in drought areas; and by distributing literature designed to promote production and conservation. To provide the War Trade Board and the staff of the American delegation to the Peace Conference with information concerning foreign agriculture. To distribute literature designed to promote certain nonagricultural phases of the war effort and to provide the Justice Department and Alien Property Custodian with information relating to such phases. Records: 1909-37 (286 feet) in NA. The bulk of the general correspondence of the Bureau has been destroyed, but a remnant (3 feet) covering the period 1913-21 remains. Other records of the war period include reports and comments of field agents on estimated crop production and other matters, 1914-21 (7 feet); tabulations of reports on the same subjects, including wartime farm labor and food supplies, 1909-37 (275 feet); and copies of schedule forms, circular letters, and other materials distributed, 1916-20 (1 foot).

CROP EXPERTS OFFICE, Grain Corporation.—Established in September 1917. Worked in cooperation with the Agriculture Department, and the officials in charge, John D. Shanahan and James W. T. Duvel, were loaned by the Agriculture Department. The Office included the following Departments: Grain Inspection, Grain Supervision, Crop Technologists, Dust Explosion and Fire Prevention, terminated in August 1920. Functions: To formulate policies as to grain standards and the storage of seed wheat, to handle grain inspection disputes, to combat grain diseases, and to promote measures for fighting dust explosions in elevators and mills. Records: 1918-19 (7 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and copies of printed material. Related records pertaining to the Agriculture Department's cooperation in dust explosion work are among the files of the former Chemistry Bureau in NA. References: Frank M. Surface, The Grain Trade During the World War, 391-393 (New York, 1928).

CROP RECORDS DIVISION, Crop Estimates bureau, Agriculture Department.—A previously existing unit reorganized as the Crop Records Division in 1914. In 1922 its functions were transferred to the Statistical and Historical Research Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Those relating to foreign agriculture are now handled by the Foreign Agricultural Relations Office. Functions: To prepare estimates of crop production, of imports and exports of food, of available food supply, and of surpluses and requirements of food in foreign countries. These were used by agencies engaged in formulating food programs, in carrying on economic warfare, and in drafting peace treaties. Records: 1904-38 (110 feet) in NA. Records for the war period include consular reports collected by the Division and now filed among records of the Foreign Agriculture Relations Office.

CROP REPORTS DIVISION, Crop Estimates Bureau, Agricultural Department.—A unit that attained divisional status in the fiscal year 1904. Its work since 1921 has been carried on in the Agricultural Statistics

Division, which now is in the Agricultural Marketing Service. Functions: To prepare and distribute schedules containing emergency inquiries to field agents and crop reporters; to tabulate data returned on such schedules; and to distribute literature designed to further the war effort. Records: 1916-20 (1 foot) in NA. Include copies of schedules, circular letters, and materials distributed.

CROP TECHNOLOGISTS' DEPARTMENT, Crop Experts Office, Grain Corporation.-- See CROP EXPERTS OFFICE.

CROPS DIVISION, TRUCK, Crop Estimates Bureau, Agriculture Department.-- See TRUCK CROPS DIVISION.

CUBAN ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE.--A body of five members, with headquarters in New York City, who were appointed by the Sugar Equalization Board in accordance with an agreement of October 24, 1918, made by the Board with the various sellers of Cuban sugar. Functions: To supervise and direct the details of carrying out the allocation of sugar and its shipment from Cuba. Records: 1919 (5 inches) in NA. Include correspondence and statements on assigned tonnage as reported to the Shipping Board. References: Joshua Bernhardt, Government Control of the Sugar Industry in the United States, 174, 176 (New York, 1920).

CURRENT STATISTICS SECTION, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Organized on September 1, 1917, as the Current Vital Statistics Section. This title was ultimately shortened to Current Statistics Section. Functions: To receive and consolidate, daily and weekly, telegrams, cablegrams, and special delivery letters regarding sickness and injury; and to prepare weekly and special health reports regarding troops at home and abroad. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

CUSTOMS BUREAU, BRANCHES AND, War Trade Board.--See BRANCHES AND CUSTOMS BUREAU.

CUSTOMS DIVISION, Treasury Department.--Created in the Secretary's Office about 1870. Received statutory recognition by an act of March 3, 1875. By terms of an act of March 3, 1927, the Customs Division and the Special Agents Division in the Secretary's Office were consolidated into a Customs Bureau headed by a Commissioner. Functions: To administer the collection of import duties and the enforcement of customs laws. Additional duties imposed on the Division during the period of the war included certain responsibilities under the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, and the Motor Boat Act of June 7, 1918, as follows: The guarding of vessels arriving from and departing to foreign ports; the searching of vessels for prohibited articles and communications; the prevention of illegal exportations of gold and currency; the examination of outgoing passengers and baggage; the visaing of passports; the issuance of certificates of citizenship and identification cards to seamen; the censoring of communications brought into or carried out of the United States otherwise than in the regular course of the mails; the checking of licenses for imports and exports for the War Trade Board; the control and supervision of all watercraft in the territorial waters of the United States; and the insuring of safety in the handling of munitions. The Division also assisted in the enforcement of the Federal prohibition law along the seaboard and the Mexican and Canadian borders. Records: 1914-20 (1,000 feet) in NA. Interfiled with other records of the Customs Bureau. Include papers

and books relating to the documentation, entrance, and clearance of vessels; the entry, appraisement, warehousing, exportation; and re-exportation of merchandise; correspondence; and accounting records. Other records are in the field offices of the Customs Bureau.

CUTLERY SECTION, Small Tools and Chests Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SMALL TOOLS AND CHESTS BRANCH.

DANUBE RIVER COMMISSION, INTERALLIED.—See INTERALLIED DANUBE RIVER COMMISSION.

DEAD LETTERS DIVISION, Post Office Department.—In existence prior to the war. After the war its name was changed to Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post Division. Functions: During the war it returned letters sent to enemy countries or to Russia and returned as un-mailable registered articles addressed to neutral countries but evidently intended to be forwarded to enemy countries. Records: In the Post Office Department.

DECK DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Originated in December 1918; attained the status of a department of the Division in May 1919. On February 1, 1920, it became a part of the Supercargo Section of the Operating Department, Operations Division. Functions: To supervise matters relating to deck officers on vessels operated for the Shipping Board. Records: 1918-20 (50 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports.

DEFENSE BOARD, INTERDEPARTMENTAL, Council of National Defense.—See INTERDEPARTMENTAL DEFENSE BOARD.

DEFENSE COUNCIL, NATIONAL.—See COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

DEFENSE OF SUITS DIVISION, Justice Department.—In existence since 1868, when an Assistant Attorney General was put in charge of cases before the Court of Claims. With his assistants, the Assistant Attorney General formed a unit that has been known by various names at different times. In 1920 it was known as the Division for the Defense of Suits, and in 1934 it was formally designated the Claims Division. Functions: To defend claims against the United States in suits in the Court of Claims and in the district courts under Court of Claims jurisdiction and under war emergency legislation. These included claims relating to patents and royalties, inventions, copyrights and trade-marks, contracts, cotton linters, ships, and real and personal property commandeered, requisitioned, or otherwise taken over for the furtherance of the national security and defense. In 1926 the Division took over the work of the War Transactions Section relating to the recovery of overpayments resulting from frauds in war contracts (see CRIMINAL DIVISION). Records: 1917-25, interspersed among those of the Claims Division in the central files of the Department in NA. Included are case files containing correspondence, memoranda, pleadings, briefs, transcripts of testimony, exhibits, and opinions.

DEHYDRATED PRODUCTS BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

DEHYDRATION BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Created on March 21, 1918, as a section of the Controlled Bids Branch, and in June became the Dehydration Branch. Transferred with the Division on October 19, 1918, to the Office of the Director of Purchase where it became the Dehydrated Products Branch. Functions: To aid in developing the dehydrated vegetable industry in the United States. As a result of its efforts, millions of pounds of dehydrated potatoes, carrots, onions, and turnips were sent overseas. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

DEHYDRATION DIVISION, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Organized on October 1, 1918. Functions: In cooperation with the Food Administration, to investigate the best methods of dehydration, the food value of dehydrated products, and the proper methods of packing; and, in cooperation with the Quartermaster General's Office, to develop basic information on the moisture content of dried vegetables and to prepare dried soups, dried stews, and like products. Records: Among those of the Chemistry Bureau in NA.

DEHYDRATION SECTION, POTATO AND, Perishable Foods Division, Food Administration.—See POTATO AND DEHYDRATION SECTION.

DELIVERY SECTION, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Created on May 24, 1917, in the Materials and Transportation Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to the Construction Division when the latter was established on March 13, 1918. Operated through the following Departments: Transportation, Inspection, and Expediting. Functions: To follow up the production, manufacture, inspection, and transportation of all materials purchased and procured through the Procurement Section. Records: In the War Department.

DEMOBILIZATION BOARD, Naval Overseas Transportation Service, Operating Forces Division, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—Established by circular letter of the Secretary of the Navy on March 19, 1919, and first met in New York City on April 10, 1919. Dissolved on May 25, 1920. Functions: To supervise the demobilization of vessels of the Naval Overseas Transportation Service, including their inspection and the inventorying of the equipment and supplies on board. By July 1, 1919, 350 vessels had been returned to their owners or transferred to the Shipping Board. Records: 1919-20. Those in NA (1 foot) consist of correspondence. Material relating to the Board is in the general correspondence files of the Secretary's Office in NA and in the Office of Naval Records and Library in the Navy Department.

DEMOBILIZATION BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Appointed on November 20, 1918, and consisted of six members. The Chief of the Personnel Group, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, was responsible for carrying into effect the decisions of the Demobilization Board after their approval by the Chief of Ordnance. The Board was dissolved on January 11, 1919, and its records were turned over to the recorder of the board appointed at that time to "consider all questions of policy relating to the personnel of the Ordnance Department." Functions: To decide all questions relating to the demobilization of the commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel of the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

DEMOBILIZED RECORDS DIVISION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.—Established on January 17, 1919, as the Examination of Service Records Division. On January 23 its name was changed to Demobilized Records Division. Merged into the newly created World War Division about January 1, 1920. Functions: To receive, arrange, and file individual records pertaining to the personnel of the demobilized Army. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office.

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES, AND SUPPLIES BRANCH, Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase

and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

DENTAL SECTION, Personnel Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Organized on August 9, 1917. On November 24, 1919, it became a Division. Functions: To exercise general supervision over the organization of the dental service, including the assignment of dental officers to duty, and to make recommendations for the construction of the necessary dental infirmaries in the cantonments. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

DENTISTRY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITORY AND INVENTORY DEPARTMENT, Trusts Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.—Organized in 1917 and abolished shortly after the war. Functions: To designate depositories of alien property; issue instructions to them; obtain inventories of property held; and exercise general supervision over reports and statements received from the various depositories. Records: 1917-32 (256 feet) in NA. Include quarterly reports from depositories, correspondence, depository bonds, and recommendations concerning depositories.

DEPOT BRANCH, Operating Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Organized on February 13, 1918, as a Branch of the Warehousing Division, which in April became the Depot Division and in August the Operating Division. Abolished on November 1, 1918, when its duties were taken over by the Domestic Operations Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To supervise the operation of the various depots and warehouses of the Quartermaster Corps, and to supervise the inspection of depots, warehouses, camps, and cantonments. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

DEPOT BRANCH, Remount Service, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See REMOUNT SERVICE.

DEPOT BRANCH, Warehousing Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See DEPOT BRANCH, Operating Division.

DEPOT DEPARTMENT, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed by June 21, 1918. Operated through an Accounting Division, an Engineering Division for Construction of Depots, and depots in the field. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to engineering materials used in engineer construction work overseas, and to issue engineering materials to troops and seacoast defenses in this country. Records: Probably among those of the Office of the Chief of Engineers in NA.

DEPOT DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See OPERATING DIVISION.

DEPOT SECTION, AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE DEPOT SECTION.

DERMATOLOGY AND UROLOGY SECTION, Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Established in June 1917. On November 30, 1918, it was transferred to the Surgery Division, where it continued to function for a short time. With the discharge of many of the temporary officers, the details of the work were taken over by the Chief of the Division. Functions: To attack the problem of venereal diseases as a whole, and to recommend the appointment of urological surgeons to take charge of work related to this problem in the military service. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

DERMATOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

DESIGN AND TEST SECTION, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

DESIGN AND TRENCH WARFARE SECTION, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See TRENCH WARFARE SECTION, Engineering Division.

DESIGN BRANCH, Cannon Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in 1917. Functions transferred on October 27, 1917, to the Cannon Branch, Design Section. Functions: To be responsible for the design of field and seacoast cannon and their accessories. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

DESIGN BRANCH, Construction Section, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Organized in 1917. Functions: To design storehouses, magazines, and other buildings and structures as required by the Division; to plan special railroad and wharfage facilities necessary in connection with buildings, structures, and lands purchased, erected, or leased by the Division; to prepare plans for mechanical or electrical equipment for storehouses and depots; and to provide for the safety and fire protection of supply depots. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

DESIGN BRANCH, Production Bureau, Housing Section, Passenger Transportation and Housing Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on May 1, 1918; abolished on July 31, 1919. Functions: To supervise the general plan of each housing project, and to design the buildings and houses for it. Records: 1918-19 (13 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, notes, memoranda, reports, specifications, and blueprints.

DESIGN COMMITTEE, Housing Corporation.—Consisted of an architect, engineer, and town planner, each of whom, as representative of his respective division, had charge of the work in his field. Functions: To pass upon the designs, specifications, and estimates prepared by designers for housing projects and to coordinate all designs. Records: 1918-19, among those of the Corporation in NA.

DESIGN DIVISION, Construction and Repair Bureau, Navy Department.-- In existence prior to the war. Abolished about 1930, when its duties were taken over by the newly created Division of Design and Construction. Functions: To prepare designs for the construction of new vessels and for large alterations in completed vessels; also to prepare estimates of costs for new construction and to cooperate with the Contract Division in the preparation of the technical features of circulars and contracts. Records: Correspondence and other records for the war period are among the general files of the Bureau in NA. Also in NA are ship plans to 1909, including plans of vessels in operation during the war. Other records are in the Navy Department.

DESIGN DIVISION, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. In 1930 its functions were taken over by the newly created Division of Design and Construction of the Engineering Bureau. Functions: To recommend types of machinery to be adopted for new ships; to draft general designs of machinery; to prepare contract plans and specifications; to make recommendations concerning bids and alternative plans submitted by contractors; to prepare directions for trials of machinery; to make recommendations for payments on contracts; to pass upon all alterations of existing machinery of naval vessels; and to supervise the drafting of designs for aircraft engines. Records: 1857-1930 (combined with the general files of the Bureau of Engineering, total 4,134 feet) in NA. Those for the war period include correspondence and plans for engines. Other records are in the Navy Department.

DESIGN DIVISION, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.--On November 1, 1916, the Mechanical, Electrical, and Routine Design Division and the Special Design and Projects Division were created to have charge of the design work of the Bureau. In March 1917 these were combined to form the Design Division, which is still in existence. Functions: To be responsible for the design and detailed correctness of plans and specifications in accordance with the general features determined by the various "project managers." Records: Among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

DESIGN DIVISION, RESEARCH AND, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See RESEARCH AND DESIGN DIVISION.

DESIGN SECTION, Aircraft Division, Construction and Repair Bureau, Navy Department.--See AIRCRAFT DIVISION.

DESIGN SECTION, Architectural and Structural Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL DIVISION.

DESIGN SECTION, Engineering Division for Construction of Depots, Depot Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See ENGINEERING DIVISION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DEPOTS.

DESIGN SECTION, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on September 7, 1917, by Gun Division Order No. 4. Operated through the following Branches: Artillery Ammunition, Cannon, Explosives, General Control, and Trench Warfare. Transferred to the Engineering Bureau on January 17, 1918, by Gun

Division Order No. 58. Functions: To centralize the design work for the entire Division. The Section was responsible for all matters of a technical nature affecting designs, specifications, and drawings and for the development of and everything connected with the adoption of types or substitutes. It was also responsible for questions connected with target practice, both mobile and sea-coast, including estimates, the design of the material, and the handling of the resulting reports and tests. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

DESIGN SECTION, Science and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See SCIENCE AND RESEARCH DIVISION.

DESIGN SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—Organized at the outbreak of the war and still in existence. Functions: To have charge of the design and preparation of plans, drawings, and prints for all sections of the Technical Division. Records: In the Navy Department.

DESPATCH DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See SPECIAL DESPATCH AGENT, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.

DEVELOPMENT BATTALIONS SUBSECTION, Miscellaneous Section, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

DEVELOPMENT OF FUELING FACILITIES SECTION, Logistics and Fuel Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Existed from 1917 to 1920. Functions: To have charge of the establishment of fuel depots, the building up of fueling organizations, the preparation of the Navy "Standard List" of mines producing acceptable coal, and the compilation of data regarding the fuel requirements of ships. Records: Probably dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

DIES AND GAUGES COMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—Formed some time prior to April 10, 1917; dissolved after the establishment of the War Industries Board on July 28, 1917. Functions: To study the needs of the War and Navy Departments for dies and gauges and to recommend methods of increasing production. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

DILUTION DIVISION, Training and Dilution Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Organized just before the armistice and discontinued soon thereafter, when the Service became the Training Service. Functions: To study the need for and the available supply of skilled labor, in cooperation with the Employment Service, and the hygienic fitness of factories for the dilution of skilled with unskilled labor, in cooperation with the Public Health Service. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

DINING-CAR COMMITTEE, INTERREGIONAL, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.—See INTERREGIONAL DINING-CAR COMMITTEE.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SECTION, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized in 1918. Headed by Maj. Fred M. Fling. Functions: To collect data, both in Washington and at the Peace Conference, concerning diplomatic relations preceding and during the period of American participation in the

war and concerning the peace negotiations. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY RAILWAYS, OFFICE OF, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See MILITARY RAILWAYS DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS.--See RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY, COMMITTEE ON CONTROL OF PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIAL IN GERMANY FOR, Peace Conference.--See CONTROL OF PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIAL IN GERMANY FOR DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY, COMMITTEE ON.

DISBURSING DIVISION, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.-- In existence prior to the war. Because of the great expansion of work during the war several sections were taken from the Division on March 1, 1918, to form the Allotment Division (q. v.). These sections and their work were returned to the Division on January 1, 1919. Functions: The routine duties of the Division consisted largely of the payment for material delivered to the Navy under Bureau contracts, the payment of all freight and passenger transportation services rendered by railroads and express companies, the payment of expenses of officers and civilians traveling on inspection duty, and the payment of allotments made by officers and enlisted men. With the coming of the war many changes in work were necessary. These resulted from the changed methods of purchasing and procuring war material to comply with the procedures adopted by the Council of National Defense, the War Industries Board, and other war agencies; the system of commandeering material instead of purchasing the same after competition; and the payment for material by advance payments, partial payments, and on a cost-plus-profits basis. Records: Probably dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

DISBURSING DIVISION, CENTRAL, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See CENTRAL DISBURSING DIVISION.

DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS SENTENCES SECTION, Military Justice Division, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.--See MILITARY JUSTICE DIVISION.

DISEASES AND LABORATORIES DIVISION, INFECTIOUS, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND LABORATORIES DIVISION.

DISEASES SUBCOMMITTEE, CONTAGIOUS, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

DISMISSALS AND CAPITAL SENTENCES SECTION, Military Justice Division, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.--See MILITARY JUSTICE DIVISION.

DISPERSOID DIVISION, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Organized on April 1, 1917; transferred with its superior agency to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To study the small-scale production of smokes or mists, the

development of smoke candles, and the dissipation of smokes; to make routine tests of airplane ammunition; and to develop primers. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 36 (Bulletin 178A, Washington, 1919).

DISTRIBUTION AND WAREHOUSE SECTION, Supply Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on September 18, 1918, as the successor to the Distribution and Storehouses Departments, both of which had been created on July 11, 1918. The Section was abolished on January 30, 1919, and its distribution activities were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Purchasing and Production Section. Jurisdiction over warehouses and storage yards was placed in the hands of the Material Control Branch, Material Section, Supply Division. Functions: To supervise the distribution and dispatching of shipbuilding material and supplies, and to establish and operate storage yards and storehouses for such materials and supplies in transit to shipyards and plants holding contracts with the Corporation. Records: 1918-22 (combined with those of successor units, total 11 feet) in NA. Include reports of lumber received at various storage yards, records of warehouses, and reports of warehouse operations. Additional material relating to storage yards and warehouses and to the dispatching function of the Section is in the "old" general file of the Supply and Sales Division.

DISTRIBUTION BRANCH, Depot Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION BRANCH, Operating Division.

DISTRIBUTION BRANCH, Supply Control Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Created on January 26, 1918, as a Branch of the Quartermaster Supply Control Bureau. Became a Branch of the Supply Control Division on the establishment of the latter on April 16. Functioned through the following Sections: Domestic, Overseas, Overseas Service, and Reserve. Abolished on June 14, 1918. Functions: To supervise the distribution of supplies. Records: Among those of the Office in NA.

DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—See PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION.

DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, Food Administration.—Organized in June 1917 as the Grocers' Wholesale Distribution Division. Later known as the Wholesale and Retail Grocers Division and, finally, as the Distribution Division. It had charge of nonperishable commodities and at various times included Sections handling the problems of wholesalers, retailers, brokers, and coffee, flour, commercial baking, and other dealers insofar as they were covered by license regulations. In April 1918 the Staple Grocers Division and the Wholesale and Retail Division were created to take over some of its functions. Abolished early in 1919. Functions: To insure speedy deliveries of food and reasonable profits to dealers, and to prevent hoarding and speculation. Records: 1917-18 (28 feet) in NA. Correspondence. References: Albert N. Merritt, War Time Control of Distribution of Foods; a Short History of the Distribution Division (New York, 1920).

DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, Fuel Administration.—Began operations in September 1917 as the Apportionment and Distribution Division. Reorganized January 28, 1918, with greatly increased functions, to

form one of the three principal divisions of the Administration. Included the following Bureaus: Anthracite Coal, Bituminous Coal and Coke, Gas Plants, State Distribution, and Statistics. In each producing region there was a district representative, who worked through the various Bureaus. On April 1, 1918, a zone system of distribution was inaugurated to eliminate long and cross hauls of coal, and a Coal Zone Permit Bureau was organized. The Division worked in close cooperation with the War Industries Board and the Railroad Administration. Terminated in July 1919. J. D. A. Morrow, General Director. Functions: To control the distribution of coal and coke to States and to certain defined consuming areas; to distribute supplies of coal and coke directly to the Army, railroads, and certain war industries; and to arrange proper routing of shipments. Records: 1917-19 (753 feet) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, tabulations, certificates, circulars, and other papers. References: Fuel Administration, Report of the Distribution Division, 1918-1919 (Washington, 1919).

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK, ICE, AND COAL COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Probably appointed in September 1918 and ceased to exist the same month. Functions: To consider a program for conserving manpower through a more efficient system of distribution of milk, ice, and coal. Records: The Committee's resolution regarding the distribution of milk, ice, and coal is filed with records of the Board in NA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE, REQUISITIONED HOUSES IN THE, Housing Corporation.--See REQUISITIONED HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RENT COMMISSION.--See RENT COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DISTRICT OFFICES DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.--Organized in 1916 and still in existence. Functions: To place the resources of the Bureau more directly at the disposal of American manufacturers and exporters, and to serve as headquarters for foreign buyers in the United States. During the war it helped the Export Licenses Division and its successors, the Exports Administrative Board and the War Trade Board, in licensing commodities placed upon the controlled list by Presidential proclamation and gave advice regarding the interpretation and scope of the Trading With the Enemy Act. Records: In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

DOCK INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION, MARINE AND, Shipping Board.--See MARINE AND DOCK INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION.

DOCKS BUREAU, YARDS AND, Navy Department.--See YARDS AND DOCKS BUREAU, Navy Department.

DOCKS COMMITTEE, PUBLIC WORKS, YARDS, AND, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

DOCKS SECTION, YARDS AND, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See SHIPYARD PLANTS DIVISION.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--Established on March 5 and discontinued on December 27, 1918. Functions: To assure adequate supplies of oil to manufacturers of

war materials. Assisted the Highways Council in obtaining road oil. Records: Correspondence, record cards, and indexes in NA.

DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION BRANCH, Operating Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on June 14, 1918, as the Distribution Branch, Depot Division. On August 15 this Branch was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Domestic Distribution and the Overseas Distribution Branches of the newly created Operating Division. The Domestic Distribution Branch was abolished on November 1, 1918, and its duties were transferred to the Domestic Distribution Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To control the stocks and movements of all quartermaster supplies in this country except such supplies as were released to the Overseas Distribution Branch, Operating Division. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 19, October 28, 1918. Operated through both Subdivisions and Branches. Among the former were the Engineer, Medical, Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Signal Subdivisions. Among the latter were the Motors and Vehicles, Priority and Demobilization, and Vehicle and Harness Branches. Consolidated with the Overseas Supply Division to form the Supplies Division by Office Order No. 68, Office of the Director of Storage, of May 19, 1919. Functions: To have charge of the receipt of goods from centers of production and of the distribution of supplies to troops in this country. It released supplies needed to fill overseas requisitions. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

DOMESTIC (INTERSTATE) QUARANTINE DIVISION, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.—In existence prior to the war. Functions: To enforce laws and regulations for preventing the interstate spread of communicable diseases. Its chief war effort was the sanitating of extracantonment zones, shipyards, and munitions plants, in cooperation with the Division of Scientific Research. It also controlled public health activities in Government agencies. Records: Some for the war period are among those of the Service in NA, including reports of quarantine stations and records relating to sanitation.

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—On October 19, 1918, the Operating Division of the Quartermaster General's Office was transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, where, by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 1 of the same date, it was established as the Domestic Operations Division. The following Branches were established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 19 of October 28: Administrative; Engineers; Motor Transport; Signal; Quartermaster; Ordnance; Medical; Aircraft; Tank; and Chemical Warfare. It does not appear that any of these Branches was actually organized, but other subordinate units were active, such as the Inventory Branch and the Army Reserve Depot, Cold Storage, and Service Subdivisions. In accordance with Purchase and Storage Notice No. 15 of May 13, 1919, this Division was consolidated with the Storage Administrative Division to form the

form one of the three principal divisions of the Administration. Included the following Bureaus: Anthracite Coal, Bituminous Coal and Coke, Gas Plants, State Distribution, and Statistics. In each producing region there was a district representative, who worked through the various Bureaus. On April 1, 1918, a zone system of distribution was inaugurated to eliminate long and cross hauls of coal, and a Coal Zone Permit Bureau was organized. The Division worked in close cooperation with the War Industries Board and the Railroad Administration. Terminated in July 1919. J. D. A. Morrow, General Director. Functions: To control the distribution of coal and coke to States and to certain defined consuming areas; to distribute supplies of coal and coke directly to the Army, railroads, and certain war industries; and to arrange proper routing of shipments. Records: 1917-19 (753 feet) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, tabulations, certificates, circulars, and other papers. References: Fuel Administration, Report of the Distribution Division, 1918-1919 (Washington, 1919).

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DOCK INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION, MARINE AND, Shipping Board.—See MARINE AND DOCK INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION.

DOCKS BUREAU, YARDS AND, Navy Department.—See YARDS AND DOCKS BUREAU, Navy Department.

DOCKS COMMITTEE, PUBLIC WORKS, YARDS, AND, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

DOCKS SECTION, YARDS AND, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See SHIPYARD PLANTS DIVISION.

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war materials. Assisted the Highways Council in obtaining road oil. Records: Correspondence, record cards, and indexes in NA.

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DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 19, October 28, 1918. Operated through both Subdivisions and Branches. Among the former were the Engineer, Medical, Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Signal Subdivisions. Among the latter were the Motors and Vehicles, Priority and Demobilization, and Vehicle and Harness Branches. Consolidated with the Overseas Supply Division to form the Supplies Division by Office Order No. 68, Office of the Director of Storage, of May 19, 1919. Functions: To have charge of the receipt of goods from centers of production and of the distribution of supplies to troops in this country. It released supplies needed to fill overseas requisitions. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

DOMESTIC (INTERSTATE) QUARANTINE DIVISION, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.—In existence prior to the war. Functions: To enforce laws and regulations for preventing the interstate spread of communicable diseases. Its chief war effort was the sanitating of extracantonment zones, shipyards, and munitions plants, in cooperation with the Division of Scientific Research. It also controlled public health activities in Government agencies. Records: Some for the war period are among those of the Service in NA, including reports of quarantine stations and records relating to sanitation.

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—On October 19, 1918, the Operating Division of the Quartermaster General's Office was transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, where, by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 1 of the same date, it was established as the Domestic Operations Division. The following Branches were established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 19 of October 28: Administrative; Engineers; Motor Transport; Signal; Quartermaster; Ordnance; Medical; Aircraft; Tank; and Chemical Warfare. It does not appear that any of these Branches was actually organized, but other subordinate units were active, such as the Inventory Branch and the Army Reserve Depot, Cold Storage, and Service Subdivisions. In accordance with Purchase and Storage Notice No. 15 of May 13, 1919, this Division was consolidated with the Storage Administrative Division to form the

Operations Control Division of the Storage Service. Functions: To have charge of the operations of general supply depots, Army reserve depots, and cold storage plants; to supervise fire and accident prevention; to be responsible for adherence to packing, boxing, baling, and marking standards; to be responsible for the installation of operating methods in depots under its supervision; and to provide storage space at interior points for Army supply purposes. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS SECTION, External Relations Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about February 1, 1919, and still in existence when the Branch was transferred to the Administrative Branch of the Division about March 13, 1919. Functions: To maintain relations and conduct negotiations with Government and private organizations relative to the supply of the Army. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

DOMESTIC WOOL SECTION, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Established at the beginning of 1919 under authority of Executive Order 3019A of December 31, 1918, which transferred powers of the Domestic Wool Section, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board, to the Bureau of Markets. Functioned in that Bureau until 1922, and thereafter in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Terminated in 1933. Operated in close administrative relation to the Fruit and Vegetable Division and after 1925 as part of that Division. Functions: To complete the work of the Domestic Wool Section of the War Industries Board, particularly to audit reports and records of dealers in the 1918 wool clip, to collect excess profits made by such dealers, and to distribute such profits to the growers on whose wool they were made. Records: 1918-37 (209 feet, including those of its predecessor in the War Industries Board and those created under the Bureau of Agricultural Economics) in NA. Correspondence, schedules, dockets, and other papers relating to the work of the Section, and a "Final Report" on the Section (1933), by W. L. Evans.

DOMESTIC WOOL SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—Established about May 1, 1918, following a decision of the Government to purchase the entire 1918 domestic wool clip. Officially designated the Wool Division, but also known as the Wool Section. Placed under the Textile and Rubber Division after the establishment of that unit on June 3, 1918, and renamed the Domestic Wool Section. By Executive order of December 31, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. Lewis Penwell, Chief. Functions: To issue regulations covering the handling of the wool clip of 1918, from the time it left the growers' hands until its delivery to approved manufacturers or to Government purchasing units, and to enforce such regulations by the licensing of dealers and other methods. Also to recover excess profits from dealers and return them to growers. Most of the latter work was performed after the transfer of the functions to the Department of Agriculture. Records: 1918 (50 feet, combined with those created in the Department of Agriculture, total 209 feet) in NA. Correspondence, schedules, permit papers, and other records. References: War Industries Board, American Industry in the War, 231-236, 383-387 (Washington, 1921); National Archives, Preliminary Inventory of the War Industries Board Records, 72-84 (1941. Processed).

DRAFT CLASSIFICATIONS AND TRANSFER BRANCH, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Originated in the Industrial Service Section of the Division. Transferred to the Labor Supply Section upon the establishment of the latter in October 1918. Functions: To administer the Emergency Fleet Corporation classification lists, and to arrange for deferred service classification for shipyard workers and the transfer of men skilled in shipbuilding trades from active military duty. Records: 1917-19 (4 feet) in NA. Includes correspondence relating to draft exemptions and deferred classifications and lists of shipyard workers deferred from active military duty. Some records of the Branch have been destroyed.

DRAFTING BRANCH, Engineering Section, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established some time after the organization of the Division in July 1917. Functions: To handle drafting work in connection with the construction of plants and machinery, to prepare progress and other charts, to make estimates on proposed work, and to have charge of industrial housing matters. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

DRAFTING DIVISION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established about August 1917. Became the Drafting Section of the Civil Division upon the establishment of that Division late in 1918. Functions: To do drafting work for the Office. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

DRAFTING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES SECTION, Miscellaneous and Office Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MISCELLANEOUS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES BRANCH.

DRAFTING SECTION, Military Construction Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established some time prior to February 24, 1919. Functions: To do drafting work for the Division. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

DREDGING SECTION, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Originated with the appointment of an Engineer of Dredging on February 3, 1918, although prior to this date the Corporation had cooperated with the Emergency Dredging Committee (of dredging contractors), and various engineers in the Shipyard Plants Division had handled dredging matters. The Dredging Section went out of existence on February 9, 1920, and its functions were turned over to the jurisdiction of the various district plant engineers. Functions: To coordinate the dredging work required under the shipping program, and to insure the allocation of sufficient dredging equipment to Corporation work without detriment to other war interests requiring similar equipment. Records: 1917-20 (6 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, reports, notes, and memoranda relating to the dredging operations of Corporation contractors, to dredging equipment, and to dredging contracts.

DREDGING SECTION, War Industries Board.—Organized in September 1918; discontinued about December 4, 1918. Functions: To make a survey of dredging equipment and the dredging work carried on in the United

States. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included is general correspondence of the Section (1 foot).

DRIED FRUITS SECTION, CANNED AND, Canned Foods Division, Food Administration.—See CANNED FOODS DIVISION.

DROP BOMBS BRANCH, Aircraft Armament Section, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See TRENCH WARFARE SECTION, Engineering Division.

DRUG ADDICTIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, Hygiene and Sanitation Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed on April 29, 1917; ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To make recommendations about the control of the drug trade. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

DRUG, POISON, AND OIL PLANT INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE, Plant Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See PLANT INDUSTRY BUREAU.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES BRANCH, Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES SECTION, Medical and Hospital Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

DRUGS COMMITTEE, SYNTHETIC, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—See SYNTHETIC DRUGS COMMITTEE.

DRY CLEANING BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on April 16, 1918, as the Dry Cleaning Branch, Reclamation Division. On April 22, it became part of the Conservation and Reclamation Division. Abolished on October 28, 1918, and its duties taken over by the Clothing Renovation Branch, Salvage Division, of the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To supervise all Government-owned dry-cleaning plants at camps, posts, depots, and cantonments. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

DRY CLEANING SECTION, Repair Shops Branch, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See REPAIR SHOPS BRANCH.

DRYDOCK AND MARINE RAILWAY SECTION, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Originated with the appointment of an Engineer of Drydocks and Marine Railways in the Shipyard Plants Division in January 1918. The Section was established on September 21, 1918, and appears to have terminated on February 15, 1920. Functions: To inspect and approve sites for drydocks, marine railways, and repair plants; to investigate and make recommendations in connection with the negotiation of contracts for drydocks, marine railways, and repair plants, and to make such contracts; and to supervise the construction, extension, and improvement of drydocks, marine railways, and

vessel repair plants. Records: 1917-23 (80 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, reports, charts, blueprints, drawings, statistical tables, notes, and memoranda relating to the construction of graving docks, floating drydocks, and marine railways. There are also some photographs of drydock construction.

DRY DOCKS SECTION, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.—Established in October 1917, taking over functions from the Marine Corps, Fuel Oil, and Radio Section. Functions: Responsible for the construction and maintenance of drydock facilities, including the supervision of contracts and allotments and the administration of all details connected with the installation of docks and accessories. Records: Among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

DUST EXPLOSION AND FIRE PREVENTION DEPARTMENT, Crop Experts Office, Grain Corporation.—See CROP EXPERTS OFFICE.

DYES AND INTERMEDIATES SECTION, ARTIFICIAL, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—See ARTIFICIAL DYES AND INTERMEDIATES SECTION.

DYES SECTION, TANNING MATERIALS AND NATURAL, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—See TANNING MATERIALS AND NATURAL DYES SECTION.

DYESTUFFS AND TEXTILES SUBCOMMITTEE, Chemistry Committee, National Research Council.—See CHEMISTRY OF TEXTILES AND FABRICS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division.

EASTERN RAILROADS COAL CAR POOL, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Originally created in December 1917 as part of the Commission on Car Service of the Railroads' War Board, and probably transferred to the Railroad Administration on February 6, 1918, when the Car Service Section was established. Probably terminated with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To control the distribution of open-top cars (except coke cars) belonging to railroads in the Eastern, Allegheny, and Pocahontas Regions. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION, Peace Conference.—On January 27, 1919, the Council of Ten established an Economic Drafting Committee of five members, comprised of one representative from each of the Great Powers (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan). This Committee functioned until March 1, 1919, when the Council replaced it with the Economic Commission, a much larger body. Two representatives from each of the Great Powers and one each from Belgium, Brazil, China, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, and Serbia served on the Commission. The work was divided among seven to nine sub-commissions. American members, Bernard M. Baruch (formerly a member of the Economic Drafting Committee) and Thomas W. Lamont. Georges Clementel, President. Functions: To prepare economic clauses for incorporation in the peace treaties. The Commission considered such matters as commercial relations, shipping, industrial and private property, and debts. Records: Some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. References: Bernard M. Baruch, The Making of the Reparation and Economic Sections of the Treaty, 81-90 (New York [1920]); H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 1, p. 502, vol. 5, p. 52-53, 55 (London, 1920-21); André Tardieu, The Truth About the Treaty, 92 (Indianapolis [1921]).

ECONOMIC COUNCIL, SUPREME.—See SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

ECONOMIC DIVISION, Federal Trade Commission.—In existence prior to the war. Functions: To make surveys of industrial conditions and investigations of concerns and industries, including, during the war period, inquiries into production costs of commodities. Records: 1915-32 (1,538 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, memoranda, schedules, tabulations, reports, and other papers pertaining to investigations of corporations, industries, and commodities.

ECONOMIC DRAFTING COMMITTEE, Peace Conference.—See ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION, Biological Survey Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See BIOLOGICAL SURVEY BUREAU.

ECONOMIC LIAISON COMMITTEE.—Originated in a communication addressed early in 1919 by the Secretary of State to the heads of other Federal agencies that dealt directly or indirectly with questions of foreign trade, inviting each to designate a liaison officer to

meet one or more days each week in the Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser of the Department of State. The suggestion was adopted and on Wednesday, March 26, 1919, the Economic Liaison Committee, consisting of representatives of 16 agencies, met for the first time. The Committee met every Wednesday thereafter until as late as 1921 and perhaps later. Functions: To coordinate information relating to foreign trade. Also, to investigate, through subcommittees, particular problems arising in foreign relations with reference to economic matters. Records: Probably none were created except the monthly reports on the developments and work in connection with foreign trade of each of the 16 bodies represented on the Committee, which were circulated in mimeographed form among the responsible heads in each agency. The whereabouts of these reports is unknown. References: Wilbur J. Carr, "To Bring Our Foreign Service up to Date; A Message From the United States Government to the American People," in The Independent, 105: 207, 220-221 (Feb. 26, 1921), an article by the Director of the Consular Service.

ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION SECTION, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established in July 1918. Discontinued in the summer of 1919. Maj. Frederic L. Paxson, Maj. R. B. Patterson, and Lt. Col. E. S. Hayes, successive Chiefs. Functions: Originally, to plan and write an elaborate 4-volume history of economic mobilization, as a part of a projected general staff history of "The War of 1917," in order "to portray the intimate relationship of the economic forces to military success and to show how the military progress depended on industrial efficiency . . . based on a recognition of the fact that military success made by the nations actively engaged in this war was limited only by the man-power which the material resources of those countries could maintain in the field." The writing of the general history was abandoned. The accumulated source materials were used in preparing two publications: Economic Mobilization in the United States for the War of 1917 ([Washington] 1918. 39 p.) and A Handbook of Economic Agencies of the War of 1917 (Washington, 1919. 539 p.). Records: 1918-19 (55 feet) in NA. Contain materials (printed and processed documents, newspaper clippings, and correspondence with Government agencies and private industrial organizations relating to historical accounts of their organization and war activities) collected for the projected history of economic mobilization, topical outlines of each chapter, working papers used in compiling the Handbook, and records (instructions, memoranda, and reports) relating to the internal administration and work of the Section. Also groups of papers under such main headings as finance, fuel, labor, transportation, and food. References: Waldo G. Leland and Newton D. Mereness, Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War, 62-69 (New Haven, 1926).

ECONOMICS DIVISION, Information and Education Service, Labor Department.—Created August 1, 1918. Probably became the Economics Section of the Public Works and Construction Development Division in January 1919. Functions: To obtain the good will of employers and their cooperation with the Labor Department, and to study and guide the work of employment managers. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

ECONOMICS SECTION, Public Works and Construction Development Division, Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Probably took over the work of the Economics

Division in January 1919 and terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: To collect data on real-estate loans, building materials, the cost of living, building trades, labor, and private and public construction. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

ECONOMY BOARD, COMMERCIAL, Council of National Defense.—See COMMERCIAL ECONOMY BOARD.

ECONOMY SUBCOMMITTEE, COST OF LIVING AND DOMESTIC, Labor Committee, Advisory Committee, Council of National Defense.—See COST OF LIVING AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY SUBCOMMITTEE.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized on May 24, 1917, as the Special Editorial Committee; name changed to Editorial Committee on June 24. Ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To aid medical officers without military medical experience by publishing various pocket manuals. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

EDUCATION AND RECREATION BRANCH, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.—See TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION, War Department.

EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING COMMITTEE, War Department.—Created on February 10, 1918, by General Orders, No. 15, which also established an advisory civilian board composed of representatives of educational institutions. It was discontinued on September 5, 1919, by General Orders, No. 107, and on September 15, by General Orders, No. 109, its functions were transferred to the War Plans Division, General Staff. Functions: To study the needs of the various branches of the service for skilled men and technicians; to determine how such needs should be met; to enlist the cooperation of the educational institutions of the country and to represent the Department in its relations with such institutions; and to administer such plans of special training in colleges and schools as might be adopted (which included plans for all training detachments of the National Army, all units of the Students' Army Training Corps, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps units at educational institutions). Records: In the War Department.

EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING SPECIAL COMMITTEE, General Relations Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1918 with J. C. Merriam as Chairman. At the request of the War Department's Committee on Education and Special Training, it undertook, "in cooperation with the divisions of science and technology [of the Council], the preparation of courses of instruction in the sciences contributing to the training of men preparing for military service and later more particularly of men enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps at educational institutions." These courses of study were "of service in reorganizing curricula . . . to meet the educational emergency needs of the Army and Navy." The Committee also cooperated with other organizations, including the Bureau of Education, Interior Department, and "served as the connecting link between the divisions of science and technology of the Council and the War Department's Committee on Education and Special Training." Functions: As indicated above. Records: In the National Research Council.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTION, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—The program of educating and training shipyard workers was initiated by the Industrial Training Section of the Industrial Service Department, established on September 16, 1917. This Section was succeeded by the Education and Training Section, which was created on April 26, 1918, and given somewhat broader functions. The latter became a part of the Industrial Relations Division on May 7, 1918. Abolished on April 1, 1919. Functions: To organize and supervise vocational training schools and centers established by the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation; to supervise courses of instruction for apprentices in shipyard trades; and to cooperate with other agencies in the development of vocational training service for shipyard workers. Records: 1917-19 (15 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, reports, notes, and memoranda relating to the training of shipyard workers; personnel records of persons being trained as instructors; and correspondence and reports relating to the training of electric welders and other employees.

EDUCATION BUREAU, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.—Created on November 10, 1917, and known as the Public Information Bureau until May 1918. Its functions originated in, and it continued to cooperate with, the Educational Division of the Food Administration. In its periodical and poster advertising it cooperated with the Advertising Division of the Committee on Public Information. Terminated in April 1919. Functions: To prepare press releases and articles for periodicals; to distribute publications; to supervise the library and clippings service; and to perform other informational services. Its efforts were particularly directed towards forwarding the conservation and production programs of the Administration through the use of newspaper articles, pamphlets, posters, and motion pictures. Records: 1917-19 (30 feet) in NA. Correspondence, press releases, and bulletins.

EDUCATION BUREAU, Interior Department.—Established in 1867 as the Department of Education, and from 1869 to 1939 had the status of a bureau in the Interior Department. During the war, it included an Americanization Division (successor to War Work Extension and Immigrant Education Divisions); Educational Extension, School Board Service, and Racial Groups Divisions; and a School Garden Army. After 1929 it was known as the Office of Education. In 1939 it was transferred to the newly established Federal Security Agency. Functions: During the war, the Bureau cooperated with the Food Administration in arranging courses of study in food conservation for schools and prepared and published lesson pamphlets about the role of food in wartime; attempted to keep up attendance in schools; studied the needs of the Army in the field of education and cooperated with the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department; and cooperated with the War Department in supervising education in new towns that arose around munitions plants, with State and local officials in the Americanization program for the foreign-born, and with the Council of National Defense in organizing school gardens and other community enterprises. Records: 1917-19 (18 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, studies, reports, appropriation ledgers, drafts of speeches, and programs. Some of the records for the period of the war have been destroyed. Others remain in the Office of Education. References: Education Bureau, Annual Reports, 1917-19; Darrell H. Smith, The Bureau of Education (Baltimore, 1923).

EDUCATION COMMITTEE, ENGINEERING AND, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

EDUCATION DIVISION, ENGINEERING AND, Employment Service, Labor Department.—See ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION DIVISION.

EDUCATION SECTION, Physical Reconstruction Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

EDUCATION SECTION, MEDICAL, Personnel Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See MEDICAL EDUCATION SECTION.

EDUCATION SECTION, PUBLIC HEALTH, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.—See PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION SECTION.

EDUCATIONAL BRANCH, Auxiliary Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Organized on August 7, 1918, by Division Order No. 100. Discontinued by Division Order No. 151 of November 27, 1918. Functions: To exercise general supervision over all educational activities of the Division, and to prepare courses, provide instructors, and maintain the personnel in the various schools. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION DIVISION, CIVIC AND, Committee on Public Information.—See CIVIC AND EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION DIVISION.

EDUCATIONAL DIVISION, Food Administration.—Created in June 1917 as the Press Department; later called the Publicity Division, the Public Information Department, the Public Information Division, and finally, in 1918, the Educational Division. It included the following Sections: Advertising, Copy Desk, Farm Journal, Illustrations and Plates, Library and Exhibits, Magazine and Feature, Negro Press, Religious Journals, Retail Stores, States, Trade and Technical Journals, and Vernacular Press. Dissolved in January 1919. Ben S. Allen, Chief. Functions: To interpret the Food Administration's regulations and programs to the people and to educate them in food-conservation principles by means of the press, periodicals, posters, displays, and moving pictures. It enlisted the services of churches, schools, women's clubs, public libraries, merchants' associations, fraternal organizations, and other social groups in this work. Among its activities it conducted publicity campaigns for sugar conservation, for consumption of the surplus potato crop, and for garbage utilization. It cooperated with the Home Conservation Division and took over some of its activities. Records: 1917-19 (106 feet) in NA. Correspondence, press releases, press clippings, photographs, posters, and printed material. Manuscript reports of the Division are with the records of the Legal Division. References: William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 80-99 (Stanford University, 1941); Maxcy R. Dickson, "The Food Administration—Educator," in Agricultural History, 16: 91-96 (Apr. 1942).

EDUCATIONAL DIVISION, Information and Education Service, Labor Department.—Organized on July 15, 1918. Probably terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: To cover the news of the Labor Department and of labor meetings and to interpret the policies and program of working men to employers and the public through governmental labor, trade, and scientific newspapers and magazines. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

EDUCATIONAL EXTENSION DIVISION, Education Bureau, Interior Department.—Created on December 2, 1918. Operated through the following Sections: Community Center Service, Extension Teacher, Public Discussion and Library Service, and Visual Instruction. Terminated on June 30, 1919. Functions: To serve as a clearinghouse of information on methods of and materials for educational extension work; to advise educational extension agencies; and to salvage for general and permanent use educational extension methods and materials created and collected by the Government during the war. Records: 1918-19 (6 inches) in NA. Include correspondence, mimeographed releases, and related materials. There is also a manuscript entitled "Syllabus of Proposed Organization, Field of Activity, and Methods of Work for the Division of Educational Extension," 1918, by P. P. Claxton. Other records are in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND STATE COMMITTEES SECTION, RELATIONS WITH, General Relations Division, National Research Council.—See 'RELATIONS WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND STATE COMMITTEES SECTION.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE, EMERGENCY COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY IN, Geology and Geography Division, National Research Council.—See GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY DIVISION.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SECTION, RESEARCH IN, General Relations Division, National Research Council.—See RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SECTION.

EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.—Organized about May 1917, and terminated on October 1, 1918, when its work was taken over by the newly created Americanization Section of the Field Division. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman; Martha E. Martin, Executive Chairman. Functions: To stimulate patriotism and promote understanding of the causes and aims of the war by disseminating printed material, establishing speakers' bureaus, arranging patriotic meetings, pageants, and parades, and carrying on Americanization work among foreign-born women. Records: Among those of the Council in NA. Include correspondence of the Executive Chairman and circular materials.

EFFECTS BUREAU, Embarkation Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See BAGGAGE, REMAINS, AND EFFECTS BRANCH, Administrative Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office.

EFFICIENCY BOARD, GENERAL, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See GENERAL EFFICIENCY BOARD.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU.—Originally established on March 25, 1913, as the Efficiency Division of the Civil Service Commission. By an act of February 28, 1916, it was made an independent bureau directly responsible to the President. Abolished by an act of Congress of March 3, 1933, by which its records and property were transferred to the Budget Bureau. Functions: To promote and to develop efficiency in the work and methods of the Federal Government. Its wartime activity included assistance given to the Internal Revenue Bureau and to the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Records: 1916-33 (225 feet) in the Budget Bureau. (Records for the period prior to

1916 have not been found.) Include correspondence, reports, memoranda, and work sheets. References: William F. Willoughby, The National Budget System, 226-231 (Baltimore, 1927); Carroll H. Woody, The Growth of the Federal Government, 1915-1932, 58-60 (New York, 1934); Efficiency Bureau, Reports, 1917-18.

EGGS SECTION, POULTRY AND, Perishable Foods Division, Food Administration.—See POULTRY AND EGGS SECTION.

EIGHT-HOUR COMMISSION.—Authorized by an act of Congress of September 5, 1916; the Commission of three members was appointed by the President on October 11, 1916. Completed its work by the end of 1917. Functions: To observe the operation and effects of the eight-hour standard workday for railroads and the facts and conditions affecting the relations between the roads and their employees. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Eight-Hour Commission, Report (Washington, 1918).

EIGHT-HOUR STATUTES COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Authorized by the War Labor Policies Board on June 7, 1918. Its first meeting was held on June 18, and its report was made on June 22, after which it probably went out of existence. Functions: To consider and report on the applicability of the eight-hour laws and the Executive orders requiring the wages of persons employed upon certain Government work to be computed upon a basic day rate of eight hours with time and one-half for overtime. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Include a report of the Committee.

ELECTRIC-EQUIPMENT SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to this Division upon its organization on March 13, 1918. Functions: To prepare plans for installation of electrical equipment at camps and cantonments of the Army. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

ELECTRIC FURNACE AND NON-FERROUS ALLOYS SECTION, Mineral Technology Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See MINERAL TECHNOLOGY DIVISION.

ELECTRIC RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Transportation and Communication Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized before March 2, 1917, and composed of eight members; dissolved on February 21, 1918, when the Army War College assumed its functions. Functions: To assemble data concerning electric railway transportation and to prepare a series of maps for the use of the War Department. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, Public Utilities Division, National War Labor Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMMISSION, FEDERAL.—See FEDERAL ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMMISSION.

ELECTRIC WELDING RESEARCH COMMITTEE, Electrical Engineering Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.—Established jointly in 1918 under the Electrical Engineering and Metallurgy

Sections of the Engineering Division. H. M. Hobart, Chairman:
Functions: Conducted research that advanced the use of electric welding in shipbuilding. Records: In the National Research Council.

ELECTRIC WIRE AND CABLE SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—Originated in a Wire and Cable Committee established in New York under the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense early in April 1917. One year later the Committee became the Electric Wire and Cable Section of the War Industries Board. Both the Committee and the Section were headed by LeRoy Clark, whose resignation as Chief of the latter became effective on December 31, 1918. Functions: To allocate Government orders for electric wire and cables. Records: 1917-18 (12 feet) in NA, consisting of the files of both the Committee and the Section. General correspondence and correspondence, reports, and other papers relating to the allocation and fulfillment of Government wire contracts.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SECTION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established as a temporary unit prior to the end of 1917. Functions: To study electrical and mechanical problems for the Corps of Engineers and to train personnel in specialized techniques. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

ELECTRICAL AND POWER EQUIPMENT SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—Organized on November 14, 1917. Operated through the Electrical, Turbine, and Mechanical Divisions. Discontinued on December 20, 1918. Functions: To survey and to draw up lists of the available electrical equipment, and to bring about the conservation of both materials and productive energy. Records: 1917-18 (35 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, minutes, conservation pledges of distributors of electrical equipment, records of applications for priority ratings, and copies of memoranda recommending such ratings. Other records may be in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES BRANCH, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS DIVISION.

ELECTRICAL BRANCH, Plant Facilities Section, Inspector of Ordnance Establishments, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See PLANT FACILITIES SECTION.

ELECTRICAL DIVISION, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed by June 21, 1918. Operated through seven Sections, as follows: Coast Defense Equipment, Electrical Supplies, DC and AC Machines, Gas Electrical Sets, Searchlights, Instructions for Operation and Maintenance, and Investigation and Research. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, of October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To handle purchases of the materials indicated by the names of its sections. Records: Probably among those of the Office of the Chief of Engineers in NA.

ELECTRICAL DIVISION, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence by 1913, and at first known as the Division of Electrical Engineering. In 1925 its functions were taken over by the Division of Repairs and the Division of Design. Functions: To have charge of the design, specifications, and installation of electrical apparatus and equipment, excepting radio apparatus, and of fire-control and interior-communication systems on all types of naval vessels; to pass upon electrical features of bids for new construction; and to supervise special tests of electrical material and apparatus. Records: 1911-30 (in part combined with the general files of the Bureau of Engineering, total 4,134 feet) in NA. Chiefly correspondence, but there are included a few engineering plans showing electrical systems for various ships. References: Navy Department, Annual Report, 1918, p. 525-528.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTING BRANCH, Electrical Engineering Section, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See **ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SECTION**.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT SECTION, Machinery and Engineering Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH**.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SECTION, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—Prior to the outbreak of the war the work of electrical engineering was carried on by the Engineering Division. Upon the establishment of the Equipment Division on October 1, 1917, the electrical engineering functions were transferred to that Division and an Electrical Engineering Section was organized to carry on the work. In February 1918 this Section was transferred to the Land Division, together with the Training Section of the Radio Division. At this time, also, the control of all permanent radio sections was transferred from the Radio Division to this Section. Functioned through the following Branches: Electrical Drafting, Experimental and Development, and Permanent Radio Stations. On July 17, 1918, the Electrical Engineering Section was transferred to the newly created Engineering and Research Division. Functions: To conduct research and experiments in the field of electrical engineering. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SECTION, Engineering Division, National Research Council.—Organized in 1918 under the chairmanship of Comfort A. Adams. Functions: With the help of subcommittees on research and metallurgy and the cooperation of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, it engaged in intensive study of electric welding as applied to shipbuilding. Several new principles were established, and a steel barge was completely fabricated without rivets and placed in commission. Records: In the National Research Council.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT BRANCH, TELEPHONE AND, Purchase Section, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See **PURCHASE SECTION**.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—See **PROCUREMENT SECTION**.

ELECTRICAL SECTION, Production Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See **PRODUCTION DIVISION**.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES SECTION, Electrical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See **ELECTRICAL DIVISION**.

ELECTRICITY COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—Created on November 4, 1915, and consisted of six members. Lawrence Addicks, Chairman.—See **NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD**.

ELECTRICITY DIVISION, Standards Bureau, Commerce Department.—In existence prior to the war. Functions: To conduct research in various phases of electricity on its own behalf and in cooperation with technical societies, public utilities organizations, and electrical engineers. During the war it tested various electrical appliances for the War and Navy Departments and studied and solved problems connected with radio and cable apparatus. Records: In the National Bureau of Standards.

ELECTROCHEMICALS SUBCOMMITTEE, Chemicals Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed in May 1917. In November it became the Electrochemicals Committee of the Chemicals Alliance, Inc. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to electrochemicals for the Chemicals Cooperative Committee. Records: Most of them were transferred to the Chemical Alliance, but a few are among the records of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

ELECTRODES AND ABRASIVES SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on June 26, 1918. Prior to that time much work in the same field had been done by the Technical Section of the Chemicals and Explosives Division and by the Raw Materials Division. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To stimulate and allocate production, to reduce nonessential uses, and to develop suitable substitutes for electrodes and abrasives. Records: Probably among those of the Board in NA.

ELIGIBILITY SECTION, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.—Established late in 1919 following the passage of an act of July 11, 1919, which placed upon the Board the whole responsibility for determining the eligibility of disabled men for vocational training and for providing maintenance for them while in training. Transferred with the Division to the Veterans' Bureau on August 9, 1921. Functions: To assign and supervise district eligibility officers, check and standardize their work, and make decisions on appeals from applicants desiring training. After December 9, 1919, the work of the central office was decentralized gradually so that by May 1920 the district eligibility officer could immediately put into training, without reference to the central office, persons with approved applications. Records: Among those of the Board in the Office of Education.

EMBARKATION LIAISON SECTION, Special Service Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed by June 21, 1918. Functions: To maintain close contact between the Office and the Embarkation Service of the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

ELECTRICAL DIVISION, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence by 1913, and at first known as the Division of Electrical Engineering. In 1925 its functions were taken over by the Division of Repairs and the Division of Design. Functions: To have charge of the design, specifications, and installation of electrical apparatus and equipment, excepting radio apparatus, and of fire-control and interior-communication systems on all types of naval vessels; to pass upon electrical features of bids for new construction; and to supervise special tests of electrical material and apparatus. Records: 1911-30 (in part combined with the general files of the Bureau of Engineering, total 4,134 feet) in NA. Chiefly correspondence, but there are included a few engineering plans showing electrical systems for various ships. References: Navy Department, Annual Report, 1918, p. 525-528.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTING BRANCH, Electrical Engineering Section, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See **ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SECTION**.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT SECTION, Machinery and Engineering Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH**.

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ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT BRANCH, TELEPHONE AND, Purchase Section, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See **PURCHASE SECTION**.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—See **PROCUREMENT SECTION**.

ELECTRICAL SECTION, Production Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See **PRODUCTION DIVISION**.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES SECTION, Electrical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See **ELECTRICAL DIVISION**.

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ELECTROCHEMICALS SUBCOMMITTEE, Chemicals Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed in May 1917. In November it became the Electrochemicals Committee of the Chemicals Alliance, Inc. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to electrochemicals for the Chemicals Cooperative Committee. Records: Most of them were transferred to the Chemical Alliance, but a few are among the records of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

ELECTRODES AND ABRASIVES SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on June 26, 1918. Prior to that time much work in the same field had been done by the Technical Section of the Chemicals and Explosives Division and by the Raw Materials Division. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To stimulate and allocate production, to reduce nonessential uses, and to develop suitable substitutes for electrodes and abrasives. Records: Probably among those of the Board in NA.

ELIGIBILITY SECTION, Vocational Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.—Established late in 1919 following the passage of an act of July 11, 1919, which placed upon the Board the whole responsibility for determining the eligibility of disabled men for vocational training and for providing maintenance for them while in training. Transferred with the Division to the Veterans' Bureau on August 9, 1921. Functions: To assign and supervise district eligibility officers, check and standardize their work, and make decisions on appeals from applicants desiring training. After December 9, 1919, the work of the central office was decentralized gradually so that by May 1920 the district eligibility officer could immediately put into training, without reference to the central office, persons with approved applications. Records: Among those of the Board in the Office of Education.

EMBARKATION LIAISON SECTION, Special Service Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed by June 21, 1918. Functions: To maintain close contact between the Office and the Embarkation Service of the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EMBARKATION SERVICE, General Staff, War Department.—See **EMBARKATION SERVICE**, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division.

EMBARKATION SERVICE, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Created on August 4, 1917, as the Embarkation Service of the General Staff, to take over functions pertaining to the ocean transportation of the Army previously handled by the Quartermaster General's Office. Upon the formation of the Storage and Traffic Division, the Embarkation Service was placed under it, and when the Storage and Traffic Division was merged into the new Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, the Embarkation Service became a part of the latter. It absorbed the Water Transport Branch, Transportation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, on May 25, 1918. It operated through four Sections, as follows: Administration, Cargo, Ship, and Passenger. On March 11, 1919, by Supply Circular No. 21, it was merged with the Inland Traffic Service to form the Transportation Service Chief's Office. Functions: As indicated above. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTS COMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—See **EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION SECTION**, War Industries Board.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION SECTION, War Industries Board.—Established on April 28, 1917, as the Committee on Emergency Construction and Contracts (also known as the Committee on Emergency Construction of Buildings and Engineering Works) of the General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense. In June 1918 it was transferred to the War Industries Board as the Emergency Construction Committee. It was later designated a Section. Discontinued about March 15, 1919. Functions: To make recommendations as to policy and form of contracts. Its functions were gradually absorbed by the Construction Division of the War Department and by the Housing Corporation. Records: 1917-19 in NA. Correspondence, questionnaires, and other records concerning contractors for Government construction projects, (25 feet) are among the records of the War Industries Board. Other records of the Section are among those of the War Department Claims Board.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION WAGE COMMISSION.—See **CANTONMENT ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION**, War Department.

EMERGENCY FARM LABOR SECTION, Public Service Reserve, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Probably created in 1918 and terminated with the Reserve after the war. Cooperated with the Farm Service Division of the Employment Service. Functions: To persuade Government employees in the District of Columbia to spend their vacations as farm laborers in nearby areas. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.—See **SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION**.

EMERGENCY ISSUES AND DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on October 28, 1918. On February 14, 1919, it was consolidated with the sections of the Domestic Distribution Division that handled sales to foreign governments, State militia, and Government departments to form the External Relations

and Domestic Equipment Branch. Functions: To supervise emergency issues, the equipment of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and draft troops; to fill requisitions for supplies for the National Guard, Army corps and departments, and War Department bureaus; to maintain confidential records and notices of troop movements; and to handle sales of equipment and supplies. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

EMERGENCY LABOR PRODUCTION BRANCH, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in the latter part of 1917. At the time of the reorganization of the Section in August 1918 this Branch was transferred to the Small Arms Division. Functions: To make special studies of labor production in cartridge plants, and to assist in and offer suggestions for increasing the productivity of labor in cases of emergency. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS BRANCH, Requirements and Requisitions Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION.

EMERGENCY SECTION, Purchase and Supply Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about April 20, 1918, and discontinued on September 5. Functions: To supervise the preparation of and to issue standard specifications for painting, boxing, crating, and baling; and to establish a surplus inactive supply service to provide for the utilization or disposition of obsolete inactive surplus supplies. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

EMERGENCY TRAFFIC AND STORAGE ASSISTANCE, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Apparently had only a paper existence as a separate project during the fiscal year 1919. It was designed to perform the part of the functions of the Transportation Section that was financed by emergency funds.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.—Created by an act of September 7, 1916, to be composed of three commissioners, the first two of whom were appointed by the President on March 17, 1917. The Commission's authority was extended by legislation of 1927, 1928, and 1941. Functions: To administer the provisions of the creating act, which provided workmen's compensation benefits for Federal civil employees injured while performing official duties, and of subsequent compensation legislation covering private employment within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. During the war, with the increased number of civilian Government employees and the extra hazards incident to wartime activity, private physicians and hospitals were frequently designated to administer treatment if United States medical officers and hospitals were not available. Records: In the Employees' Compensation Commission offices in New York City and in the 12 district offices (about 14,000 feet). Include claims files, correspondence, personnel records, accounting papers, and the files of the Medical Director (an employee of the Public Health Service assigned to the Commission). References: Employees' Compensation Commission, Annual Reports, 1917, 1923; Committee on Public Information, Official U. S. Bulletin, April 29, 1918, p. 7; Gustavus A. Weber, The Employees' Compensation Commission, 14 (New York, 1922).

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING METHODS BRANCH, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in December 1917 as the Employment, Management, and Working Conditions Branch. Transferred with the Section to the Control Bureau on January 14, 1918, and to the Production Division on May 25. In August 1918 it was reorganized as the Employment and Training Methods Branch and certain of its functions were transferred to the Procurement of Labor Branch. Functions: To furnish information to ordnance contractors regarding the most successful methods and practices in the conduct of employment departments; to aid contractors in obtaining experienced employment managers; and to promote industrial training and to assist in the establishment of vestibule schools. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

EMPLOYMENT DIVISION, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Originally existed as the Employment Section of the Fleet Division. In response to the increase of the working force of the Bureau from 120 civilians to 1,645 civilians and Reserves, a separate Employment Division was created on October 1, 1918. With the "return to normalcy" the personnel and duties of this Division were reestablished in the Fleet Division. Functions: To have charge of personnel matters pertaining to the enlisted Reserve and classified employees. Records: Probably dispersed in the central files of the Bureau in NA.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SERVICE MEN, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN CHARGE OF, War Department.—Appointed on March 3, 1919, by the Secretary of War. Functions: To represent the War Department in the special work of assisting discharged soldiers in finding employment and in being restored to civil life. The office did nothing in the way of registering men for positions or placing them, but it endeavored to bring about greater cooperation among agencies existing for those purposes and to aid discharged soldiers by advice and suggestions. Records: In the War Department.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, EMERGENCY COMMITTEE ON, Arsenal's Director's Office, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated in functions performed by the Industrial Service Section of the Ordnance Chief's Office. On September 15, 1918, the Committee was made a part of the Office of the Director of Arsenal's. Functions: To aid in procuring the necessary skilled and unskilled male and female civilian employees for Government arsenals, and to serve as the point of contact between the labor-controlling agencies of the Government and the arsenal management and employees. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, EMERGENCY COMMITTEE ON, Council of National Defense.—Created by the Council on March 15, 1919, with the concurrence of the Secretaries of War and Labor, and made up of representatives of various Government departments and non-governmental organizations such as the American Federation of Labor. It was created to supplement and assist the United States Employment Service of the Labor Department because of the expected curtailment of the machinery of that agency for want of funds, but it was not called upon to function actively. Col. Arthur Woods, Chairman. See also EMPLOYMENT SERVICE and RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND WAR WORKERS BUREAUS. Functions: To assist soldiers and sailors to obtain employment after their discharge from the armed forces. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office, War Department.

EMPLOYMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND WORKING CONDITIONS BRANCH, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING METHODS BRANCH.**

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT BRANCH, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—The work of studying, supervising, and assisting employment management in shipyards was begun early in 1918 in the Industrial Service Department. On June 15 the Employment Management Branch was established in the Industrial Service Section, and on October 25 it was placed under the Industrial Relations Division. It was abolished on April 1, 1919. Functions: To develop standard practices in connection with employment management administration and methods in shipyards; to assist shipyards in obtaining properly trained employment managers; and to advise employment managers in shipyards. Records: 1918-19 (6 feet) in NA. Include applications for positions as employment managers, with related correspondence, and general correspondence and memoranda relating to the employment policy of shipyards and to employment management administration.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT COURSE, JOINT GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON, War Industries Board.—See **EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT COURSE SECTION.**

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT COURSE SECTION, War Industries Board.—The idea of starting courses for the intensive training of employment managers as a war measure was conceived by the Chairman of the Storage Committee of the War Industries Board and was supported by War Department, Shipping Board, and Labor Department officials. With the cooperation of these agencies, under the supervision of Capt. Boyd Fisher, who was detailed from the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, the work was undertaken by the Joint Governmental Committee on Employment Management Course of the War Industries Board. This unit was also known by the names of Employment Management Section and Employment Management Course Section. The first course was begun on May 26, 1918. The work of the Section was turned over to the Federal Board for Vocational Education on January 1, 1919. Functions: To train employment managers with a view to increasing the output of munitions by reducing the turnover and creating a better feeling among employees. Records: Transferred to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and probably among those of the Board in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT SECTION, Vocational Education Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.—Created in January 1919 when there was transferred to the Board by Executive order the work of the Employment Management Course Section of the War Industries Board. The President authorized the use of \$25,000 from the appropriation for national security and defense to carry on this work until July 1, 1919. Functions: Among its activities, it organized and conducted the emergency, full-time, 6-week courses in employment management which had been already announced by the Employment Management Course Section; fostered part-time courses in employment management, especially within industrial plants; aided educational agencies by providing outlines of study; prepared, collected, and distributed information helpful to the course directors and students; issued certificates to over 200 graduates; and provided placement service for and advice to graduates. Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT, Women in Industry Branch, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **WOMEN IN INDUSTRY BRANCH**.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, Labor Department.—Originated in 1907 as the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, and became known by 1915 as the United States Employment Service. It was separated from the Bureau of Immigration on January 3, 1918, and established as an autonomous unit under a Director General, John B. Densmore, responsible to the Secretary of Labor. The country was divided into 13 districts, in which there were a number of employment offices, and a Federal Director was appointed for each State. The Service was drastically reduced after the armistice, and on October 10, 1919, all field offices were either turned over to States and municipalities or abandoned. Under the Wagner-Peyser Act of June 1935, the Service became the administrative agency for a grant-in-aid program for State services. It was transferred to the Federal Security Agency on July 1, 1939, where it still exists in the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board. Functions: Originally, to direct immigrants, and later, nonimmigrants, to likely employment; during the war, to serve as the exclusive recruiting agency of unskilled labor for all industries except farms, railroads, and nonessential industries that could also recruit for themselves; and after the armistice, to obtain employment for discharged soldiers, sailors, and civilian war workers. Records: The whereabouts of those for the war period is unknown. It has been reported that some are in private hands. References: Darrell H. Smith, The United States Employment Service (Baltimore, 1923); Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Industrial America in the World War, ch. 15 (Boston, 1923); Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War ([Urbana, 1920]).

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, COMMITTEE ON FRAMING A POLICY RELATIVE TO STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS FOR THE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Organized and probably terminated in August 1918. Functions: To suggest a plan for keeping industries going and for maintaining production without requiring the Employment Service to act as a strike-breaking agency. Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of the meeting of the Committee.

ENEMY DIVISION, TRADING WITH THE, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.—See **TRADING WITH THE ENEMY DIVISION**.

ENEMY PATENT DIVISION, Federal Trade Commission.—See **ENEMY TRADE DIVISION**.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA SECTION, FOREIGN INFLUENCE [AND], Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **FOREIGN INFLUENCE, ENEMY PROPAGANDA SECTION**.

ENEMY TRADE BUREAU, War Trade Board.—Established on October 15, 1917, to carry out certain provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, and on December 5, 1917, given a permanent director. Merged with the War Trade Intelligence Bureau in May 1919. Functions: To issue licenses to trade or carry on other business transactions with or on the behalf of an enemy or an ally of an enemy, or for the benefit of an enemy or an ally of an enemy, in cases where such transactions would be to the public interest. Also to administer the business of enemy concerns in the United

States. The Bureau compiled and published an "Enemy Trading List" of firms throughout the world with which trade by American citizens should be prohibited, which included not only enemy firms but neutral firms that dealt with them. Records: 1917-19 (254 feet) in the State Department. Include applications for and copies of licenses, correspondence, memoranda, and copies of regulations and resolutions.

ENEMY TRADE DIVISION, Federal Trade Commission.—Created to make effective some of the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, and of an Executive order of October 12. Terminated on June 30, 1924. May have also been referred to as the Enemy Patent Division. Functions: (1) To license United States citizens and corporations to file in an enemy country applications for patents or the registration of trade-marks, prints, labels, or copyrights; (2) to license United States citizens and corporations to use any enemy-owned process, trade-mark, print, label, or copyright; and (3) to withhold until the end of the war grants of patents on inventions when their publication might endanger successful prosecution of the war. The first function was abolished by an Executive order issued April 11, 1918. The second and third functions ceased with the official termination of the war on July 2, 1921. Records: In the Federal Trade Commission.

ENEMY VESSELS, BOARD TO APPRAISE, Navy Department.—Probably established in 1917, pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress of May 12, 1917, which authorized the President to take over enemy vessels. By this resolution the Secretary of the Navy was authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the President, "a board of survey, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances, and all property contained therein, at the time of its taking, and to make a written report of their findings to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department." The Board to Appraise Enemy Vessels, as the "board of survey" was called, is known to have existed as late as June 1918, when it submitted a report to the Secretary of the Navy on the appraised value of a considerable list of enemy vessels. The Waterland (later the Leviathan) was, for example, appraised at over \$7,000,000 in the report of June 12, 1918. Functions: As indicated above. Records: In the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department.

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION, Food Administration.—Created as the Inspection and Control Division in November 1917 and became the Enforcement Division in December. Included Cannery, Cereal Enforcement, Complaint, Field Supervision, and Price Supervision Sections. Terminated in June 1920. Roland W. Boyden, Chief. Functions: To investigate violations of Food Administration rules and regulations and to conduct hearings and impose penalties, such as license revocations, contributions to war relief agencies, and suspensions of violators' businesses. Records: 1917-20 (300 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, minutes of hearings, replies to questionnaires on market conditions and prices of certain commodities, reports on sales and costs of foods, mill audit and accounting records, and reports on the work of the Division. Papers of the Chief of the Division are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. References: William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1929, 147-148, 333-341 (Stanford University, 1941).

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION, Wheat Director's Office.--Probably organized in July 1919; terminated in August 1920. Functions: In cooperation with the Grain Corporation, to enforce the Wheat Director's regulations under which licensed firms were required to operate. Records: 1919-20 (2 feet) in NA. Correspondence, a journal of proceedings, and card records showing investigations of alleged violations of regulations.

ENFORCEMENT OF STATE LABOR LAWS COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Appointed by the Chairman of the War Labor Policies Board on July 19, 1918, and probably discontinued in August. Functions: To determine the interpretation of the contracts clause adopted by the Board on July 12, 1918, respecting the right of State departments of labor to make inspections in plants doing Government work. This clause stipulated that all work required in carrying out Government contracts was to be performed in full compliance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which such labor was performed. Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of meetings and reports of the Committee.

ENGINEER COMMITTEE, Shipping Board.--Appointed September 14, 1917, and probably terminated in January 1919. Functions: To advise the Shipping Board and its Special Agent at Cleveland, Ohio, on questions relating to taking vessels from the Great Lakes to the sea and particularly on the reconstruction, cutting, and reassembling of Great Lakes steamers. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Information on the activities of the Committee is contained in the files of the Special Agent of the Shipping Board at Cleveland, Ohio, in NA.

ENGINEER DEPOT, GENERAL, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT.

ENGINEER MOTOR TRANSPORTATION SERVICE, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established as a temporary section some time prior to the end of 1917. Functions: To study problems of motor transportation, and to train personnel for motor transport work. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

ENGINEER SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.--See WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD.

ENGINEER SUBDIVISION, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on October 28, 1918, and reorganized on November 9, when the Domestic Supply Branch of the Accounting Division, Depot Department, General Engineer Depot, was transferred to the Domestic Distribution Division. Functioned through an Engineer Unit, an Equipment Section, a Fire Control Equipment Section, and an Engineer Supply Branch. In existence when the Division was abolished on May 19, 1919. Functions: To supervise the distribution of engineer equipment to the Army. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ENGINEER SUBDIVISION, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on November 1 but not organized until November 25, 1918. In existence on February 1, 1919. Functions: To supervise the filling of requisitions for engineer supplies for overseas shipment and the movement of

those supplies from the interior to ports of embarkation. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ENGINEERS SUPPLIES SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on May 19, 1919, and functioned through the following Subsections: Domestic Distribution, Export Distribution, Replenishment, Stock Record, and Surplus Property. Became the Engineer Supplies Branch on November 6. Merged into the Regular Supplies Division on May 19, 1920. Functions: To have charge of the storage and distribution to the Army of unit and special engineer equipment and of the shipment of engineer equipment sold as surplus. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS BRANCH, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS DIVISION**.

ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed October 11, 1916. Functioned at first through five Sections or Subcommittees (Construction Engineering, General Engineering, Production Engineering, Secondary and Normal Schools, and Universities and Colleges) and later through a University Section, with two Committees (Relation of Arts Colleges to the Government and Relation of Engineering Schools to the Government), and a Secondary School Section. After February 10, 1918, its recommendations were turned over to the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, where they were carried out in the Students' Army Training Corps. The Committee was dissolved in September 1918. Hollis Godfrey, Chairman. Functions: To develop short methods for use in the engineering fields of industry, to give short courses in war industrial activities, and to act as liaison between colleges and universities and the Government. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Probably succeeded the Teachers' and Professional Division. Designated the Division of Engineering and Education on July 1, 1918. Probably terminated in 1919. Functions: To enroll and find employment for persons with professional qualifications. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on September 1, 1918; probably abolished with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To compile information on the physical condition of roads under Federal control; to handle matters relating to the standardization of practices in the maintenance of roadways and structures; to study engineering problems connected with maintenance and operation; and to analyze and approve budgets for maintenance-of-way expenditures. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

ENGINEERING AND PURCHASING DEPARTMENT, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed by June 21, 1918. Operated through the following Divisions: Architectural and Structural; Cancellations; Civil and Mechanical; Electrical; Production;

Requirements; Requisitions and Order; Research and Design; and Supplies. Also included a Board of Review. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, of October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To be responsible for matters pertaining to requirements, procurement, production, and transportation into storage at depots of all engineer materials. Records: Probably among those of the Office of the Chief of Engineers in NA.

ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—Established on July 17, 1918. Included the following Sections during the war period: Cable Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Patent, Radio Development, and Specifications. Functions: To test, develop, and submit to the Chief Signal Officer specifications of all types of equipment, and to maintain specifications and technical data on all such equipment; to maintain tables of organization and equipment; to review all inventions; to supply scientific information; and to prepare plans for defense projects and all new activities of the Signal Corps. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

ENGINEERING AND STANDARDIZATION BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Supply Circular No. 8 of January 24, 1919, to continue the work previously performed by the Standardization Section of the Purchase Branch of the Division. On January 24, 1919, the Industrial Research Bureau was transferred to it. Operated through several Sections, including: Catalogues and Publications, Exhibit, Inspection, Production, Research, and Standardization. On June 7, 1919, it was designated the Standardization Branch, and on October 15, 1919, it was combined with the Purchase Branch to form the new Purchase and Standardization Branch. Functions: To supervise research in the standardization, classification, and cataloging of materials of supply; to publish purchase catalogs; to maintain supervision over production and inspection methods in Department supply activities; to supervise the study of basic and strategic raw materials and substitutes; and to supervise the maintenance of an exhibit of Department matériel for procurement and educational purposes. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

ENGINEERING BRANCH, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **ENGINEERING BRANCH**, Construction Division, War Department.

ENGINEERING BRANCH, Construction Division, War Department.—Created on May 24, 1917, in the Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Became a Branch of the Construction Division upon its establishment on March 13, 1918. Operated through the following Sections: Architectural Work; Camp-Planning; Civil Engineer and Track-Work; Electric Equipment; Estimates; Expediting; Fire Protection; Heating and Plumbing; Illumination; Mechanical Engineering; Refrigeration; Roads and Sanitation; Schedules; Special Studies; and Water Supply. Functions: To prepare plans and specifications for cantonment and other emergency construction, including plans and specifications for buildings, water and sewer systems, roads, walks, wharves, drainage, heating, lighting, power, plumbing, railroads, docks, and other elements entering into this construction; to prepare estimates of cost for construction work; and to prepare bills of material entering into construction work. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

ENGINEERING BRANCH, Production Bureau, Housing Section, Passenger Transportation and Housing Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established about May 7, 1918; abolished on July 1, 1920. Functions: To supervise street improvements and the extension of public utilities to the Corporation's housing projects. On some of the projects the Branch handled some of the more technical aspects of the construction work. Records: 1918-19 (42 feet) in NA. Include financial records, specifications and correspondence, notes, memoranda, and reports.

ENGINEERING BRANCH, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See MACHINE GUN AND SMALL ARMS SECTION, Engineering Division.

ENGINEERING BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—Established on February 19, 1918, and terminated in December. Functions: Among its activities, it produced estimates of costs; gathered data relating to engineering, costs, and yields; performed drafting work for the Division; and administered the first series of licenses (matters relating to licenses were later transferred to the Prices and Licenses Bureau). Some of its data were gathered in cooperation with the Federal Trade Commission through the engineering firm of Sanderson & Porter. Records: 1918 (6 feet filed separately from the central files of the Division) in NA. Correspondence, reports, record cards, applications for licenses, summaries, tabulations, and working papers.

ENGINEERING BUREAU, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See ENGINEERING DIVISION.

ENGINEERING BUREAU, STEAM, Navy Department.—See STEAM ENGINEERING BUREAU.

ENGINEERING COMMITTEE, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1917 with Geno Dunn as Chairman and W. F. Durand as Vice Chairman in charge of the Washington office. Superseded by the Engineering Division, which was organized in March 1918. Functions: Concentrated upon the solution of war problems such as the devising of protective body armor, the improvement of airplanes and airplane engines, and the development of devices for the protection of ships from submarines. Records: In the National Research Council.

ENGINEERING COMMITTEE, CHEMICAL, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—See CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COMMITTEE.

ENGINEERING DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See PROCUREMENT DIVISION.

ENGINEERING DIVISION, Housing Corporation.—Organized on April 1, 1918, in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department. On April 1, 1920, combined with the Construction Division to form the Engineering-Construction Division. Functions: To plan and negotiate for the extension of municipal improvements in connection with housing projects. It appointed a member to serve on the Sites Committee and an engineer for each project, who initiated and conducted all contract relations with cities and supervised engineering firms and utility companies employed by the Corporation. Records: 1918-20 (40 feet) in NA. Include instructions to engineers, general correspondence, general files, specifications, blueprints, and project engineers' reports.

ENGINEERING DIVISION, Motor Transport Corps Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on August 30, 1918. Included the Engineering, Experimental and Test, Office Administration, and Technical Service Branches; the Specification and Design Drafting Room; and a Planning, Information, and Advisory Staff. Functions: Responsible for the design of all motor vehicles and equipment under the control of the Motor Transport Corps and for the engineering work connected therewith. Cooperated with the Inventions Section of the War Plans Division of the General Staff in the investigation and development of new ideas and inventions pertaining to motor transport. Records: In the War Department.

ENGINEERING DIVISION, National Research Council.--Organized in March 1918, and its Chairman, Henry M. Howe, was appointed in April. Succeeded the Engineering Committee appointed in 1917 under the chairmanship of Cato Dunn. Operated mainly through four Sections: Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Prime Movers. Functions: As indicated by the names of its sections. Records: In the National Research Council.

ENGINEERING DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Organized as the Engineering Bureau, on January 14, 1918, by Office Order No. 104, at which time it took over some of the functions and personnel of the Carriage, Gun, and Small Arms Divisions. On May 25, 1918, the Bureau became a Division. Functioned through the following Sections: Administration, Aircraft Armament, Artillery Ammunition, Cannon, Design, Equipment, Explosives, Gauge, General Control, Machine Gun and Small Arms, Mobile Carriage, Mobile Gun Carriage, Motor Equipment, Planning, Railway and Seacoast Carriage, and Trench Warfare. Functions: To handle matters relating to experiments, inventions, and patents; to prepare handbooks and instruction pamphlets giving descriptions and instructions for the use of articles of ordnance; to conduct experiments and research work for the determination, adoption, improvement, and organization of new articles of ordnance; to supervise proving grounds, including the Aberdeen, the Sandy Hook, and the Savannah Proving Grounds; to be responsible for the inspection, maintenance, alteration, and repair of mobile seacoast and railway artillery material in the hands of troops in the United States insofar as it pertained to the Ordnance Department; to investigate causes of defects in ordnance materials and prescribe the necessary corrective measures; and to assign and keep records of all serial numbers for ordnance material. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

ENGINEERING DIVISION, AIRPLANE, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.--See AIRPLANE ENGINEERING DIVISION.

ENGINEERING DIVISION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DEPOTS, Depot Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--In existence by June 21, 1918. Operated through three Sections: Design, Construction, and Equipment. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, of October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To plan and construct depots. Records: Probably among those of the Office of the Chief of Engineers in NA.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH, MACHINERY AND, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH.

ENGINEERING MATERIALS DIVISION, MACHINERY AND, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS DIVISION.

ENGINEERING RESEARCH DIVISION, Standards Bureau, Commerce Department.—Probably organized in 1914. Succeeded by the Engineering Physics Division in 1920. Functions: To conduct research on various scientific problems connected with the creation and use of standards. During the war it investigated and tested instruments for the air services of the War and Navy Departments and cooperated with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Aircraft Production Bureau, and airplane manufacturers. Records: In the National Bureau of Standards.

ENGINEERING SCHOOLS, NAVIGATION AND, Recruiting Service, Shipping Board.—See NAVIGATION AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS.

ENGINEERING SCHOOLS RELATION TO THE GOVERNMENT SUBCOMMITTEE, University Section, Engineering and Education Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ENGINEERING SECTION, Aeronautics Division, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.—Established on June 1, 1917; functions transferred to the Bureau of Aeronautics in 1921. Functions: To design or approve the design of the power-plant installations and power-plant accessories on aircraft, for balloon gas equipment, and for experimental and developmental work. Records: With those of the Aeronautics Bureau in NA.

ENGINEERING SECTION, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established during the latter part of 1917. Included Drafting and Safety Branches. Functions: To handle all matters relating to the engineering problems of the Division and matters relating to safety and accident prevention work within the plants of the Division. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

ENGINEERING SECTION, Steel Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See TECHNICAL SECTION, Ship Construction Division.

ENGINEERING SECTION, ELECTRICAL, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SECTION.

ENGINEERING SECTION, ELECTRICAL, Engineering Division, National Research Council.—See ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SECTION.

ENGINEERING SECTION, PLANNING AND, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See PLANNING AND ENGINEERING SECTION.

ENGINEERING SECTION, SANITARY, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See SANITARY ENGINEERING SECTION.

ENGINEERS, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF, War Department.—Established in 1818 to supervise the activities of the Corps of Engineers of the Army. During the war its subordinate organizations included the following: Civil Division, Civil Works Branch, Finance Division, Fortification Division, General Engineer Depot, Military Branch, Military Construction Division, Military Railways Director General's Office, Public

Buildings and Grounds Office, and Troop Division. Its civil engineering functions include jurisdiction over river and harbor improvements; until 1925 they also included jurisdiction over public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. Functions: To be responsible for the engineering work of the War Department, exclusive of those duties entrusted to separate organizations (such as the Construction Division); to procure and supervise the operations of engineering personnel and to procure engineering materials; and to advise the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War on engineering matters. Records: 1866-1931 (4,332 feet) in NA. Those for the central office (1894-1923) include general correspondence and related record cards, procurement and production files, and a "military" decimal file. References: Office of the Chief of Engineers, Annual Reports, 1917-21; W. Stull Holt, The Office of the Chief of Engineers of the Army (Baltimore, 1923).

ENGINEERS BOARD, War Department.--A permanent board of officers designated by the Chief of Engineers with the sanction of the Secretary of War. Functions: To act in an advisory capacity to the Chief of Engineers upon important questions of engineering, particularly in connection with the preparation of designs for the various structures and devices required in the military engineering service. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Services of Supply, War Department.

ENGINEERS BOARD, SURVEY AND CONSULTING, Shipping Board.--See SURVEY AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS BOARD.

ENGINEERS BRANCH, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION.

ENGINEERS COMMITTEE, Fuel Administration.--Organized early in January 1918. Submitted its final report to the United States Fuel Administrator on July 1, 1919. Cyrus Garnsey, Jr., Chairman. Functions: To study and report upon methods of price fixing and to prepare and submit cost data to the Fuel Administrator so as to assist him in fixing cost prices for the entire country. Among other activities the Committee studied and reported upon applications for revisions of prices and made many special investigations and reports. Records: With those of the Fuel Administration in NA. References: Fuel Administration, Report of Engineers Committee, 1918-1919 (Washington, 1919); George F. Adams, Jr., Wartime Price Control, 47-49 (Washington, 1942).

ENGINEERS CORPS.--See ENGINEERS, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF, War Department.

ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Organized in the Division in December 1918, becoming a Department in May 1919. On February 1, 1920, it was merged with other departments to form the Supervisors and Supercargo Section of the Operating Department, Operations Division. Functions: To supervise all engineer officers and to check the work of the engineer sections on Shipping Board vessels. Records: 1918-20 (25 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports concerning engineer officers and supplies on vessels.

ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS BOARD, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established under authority of an act of June 13, 1902. Functions: To report upon examinations and surveys provided for by Congress and upon projects and changes in projects relating to rivers and harbors. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Services of Supply, War Department. Correspondence relating to its cooperation with the Shipping Board in matters pertaining to port and harbor facilities after December 1, 1919, is among the records of the Shipping Board in NA.

ENGINEERS' SUBDIVISION, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 9, October 25, 1918, there was established an Engineer Branch in this Division. In a reorganization of November 22, 1918, this Branch became the Engineers' Subdivision. In existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To have charge of the compilation of records and reports relative to the movement of Corps of Engineers supplies through ports of embarkation for the American Expeditionary Forces, and to regulate the movement of such supplies in accordance with established priorities. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ENGINES DEPARTMENT, Production Division, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.—See PRODUCTION DIVISION.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU, Treasury Department.—Created in 1862. Functions: To supply all the major, and most of the minor, evidences of a financial character now issued by the United States or under its authority. During the war the production of such evidences was greatly increased. Records: In the Treasury Department. References: Laurence F. Schmeckebier, The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 3-15 (Baltimore, 1929).

ENLISTED DIVISION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.—Established in 1898 as the Enlisted Men's Division of the Record and Pension Office. In 1917, its name was changed to Enlisted Division. Functions: To administer the records, correspondence, and other business pertaining to the enlisted personnel of the Army, including the conduct of correspondence and other work incident to recruiting, and the preparation of orders and the conduct of correspondence relating to the assignment, transfer, and discharge of enlisted men. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office.

ENLISTED MEN SECTION, ORGANIZATION AND, Personnel Division, Military Branch, Engineer Chief's Office, War Department.—See ORGANIZATION AND ENLISTED MEN SECTION.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL DIVISION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Originated as the Enlisted Personnel Section, Equipment and Operations Division, about July 8, 1918. By an office order of September 6, the Section became a Division of the Military Branch. It became a Section of the Troop Division upon the establishment of the latter some time prior to February 24, 1919. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to enlisted personnel. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL DIVISION, Navigation Bureau, Navy Department.—See NAVIGATION BUREAU.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL SECTION, Administration Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created previous to 1918 as the Personnel Division, which operated directly under the Chief of Ordnance. Transferred on January 14, 1918, to the General Administration Bureau as its Enlisted Personnel Section. On May 25, 1918, it was attached to the Administration Division. Included the following Branches: Assignments, Transfers, Travel Orders, and Promotions; Examining; General Administration; Recruiting; and Regular Army. Functions: To control the recruiting, examining, assigning, and training of all enlisted personnel under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Ordnance, and to keep records of enlisted personnel, including qualification records and a vocational census. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL SECTION, Personnel Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—A permanent unit of the Division. Functions: To handle all matters relating to enlisted personnel of the Medical Department, including administrative control of their appointment, promotion, and assignment to stations. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL SECTION, Troop Division, War Department.—See ENLISTED PERSONNEL DIVISION, Military Branch.

ENTERTAINMENT COUNCIL, MILITARY, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.—See MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT COUNCIL.

ENTOMOLOGY BUREAU, Agriculture Department.—An agency dating from the appointment of an entomologist in 1863. In 1878 a Division of Entomology was established, which received bureau status on July 1, 1904. On July 1, 1934, the Bureau was merged with the Bureau of Plant Quarantine to form the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Functions: During the war, the Bureau's regular functions of studying and investigating the history, habits, and economic effects and methods of prevention and destruction of injurious insects and the more efficient use of beneficial ones were continued but directed toward the war effort. It sought to stimulate food production by an insect-reporting service, insect-eradication projects, and a Nation-wide campaign to increase honey production and by aiding in the conservation and distribution of the limited supplies of arsenic available for insecticides. It cooperated with the military forces in inspecting food supplies and furnished information relative to insect damage to lumber and stored wooden implements. It cooperated with the Surgeon General's Office of the War Department in testing insect remedies, in investigating problems connected with the body louse, and in perfecting laundry processes to control vermin. In cooperation with the Chemical Warfare Section, it experimented with proposed methods for the utilization of gases used in warfare as fumigants. Records: 1878-1924 (371 feet) in NA. Those for the war period include central correspondence files. Letters relating to war activities are not filed separately, but those filed under the headings "War" and "Navy" are particularly pertinent. Significant findings of the insect-reporting service were reproduced in a monthly bulletin entitled "Emergency Entomological Service," and a record of Bureau activities was included in a "Monthly Letter," copies of which are in NA. References: Gustavus A. Weber, The Bureau of Entomology, 50-52 (Washington, 1930).

ENTOMOLOGY DEPARTMENT, Army Medical Museum, Museum and Library Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

EPIDEMIOLOGY SECTION, Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See INFECTIOUS DISEASES SECTION.

EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established about April 6, 1917, and operated through the following Sections: Fortifications and Cablegrams, General Equipment, and Military Mapping. By an office circular of July 8, 1918, it was divided into two new Divisions: Equipment and Operations and Fortification and Mapping, while some duties were assigned to the Military Construction Division. Functions: To supervise the procurement of enlisted men and the training of engineer troops, engineer military operations in connection with seacoast fortifications and military mapping, the preparation of tables of organization, and the procurement of military engineer equipment and supplies. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONS DIVISION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Created by an office circular of July 8, 1918, to assume most of the duties formerly assigned to the Equipment and Construction Division except those relating to mapping and fortifications. Included the following Sections: Enlisted Personnel, Mechanical Reproduction, and Military Publications. Its functions were taken over by the Equipment Section in the Troop Division some time prior to February 24, 1919. Functions: To supervise the procurement of enlisted men and the training of engineer troops, and to supervise engineer military operations in connection with projects other than fortifications and mapping. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Motor Equipment Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established about January 15, 1918; abolished about September 5, 1918, when Supply Circular No. 87 transferred its functions to the Quartermaster Corps. Functions: To handle the purchase of automotive equipment for the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Operations Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established in February 1918. Functions: To approve designs and types of equipment and to perform related research; to supervise the distribution of all equipment and to determine priorities in such distribution; and to deal with questions of camp sites and construction. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

EQUIPMENT DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See PROCUREMENT DIVISION.

EQUIPMENT DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on April 15, 1917, to take over some of the functions formerly performed by the Small Arms and Equipment Division. Operated through the following Sections: Aluminum and Less Equipment, Central Office, Cleaning and Preserving Materials, Contract, Control, Hardware, Inspection, Leather, Leather Equipment, Record, Textile, Textile Equipment, and Traffic. On January 14, 1918, most of the duties of the Division were transferred to the Equipment Section of the Procurement Division. Functions: To be responsible for the procurement of all personal and horse equipment. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

EQUIPMENT MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SECTION, Laundries Branch, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See LAUNDRIES BRANCH.

EQUIPMENT SECTION, Engineer Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See ENGINEER SUBDIVISION.

EQUIPMENT SECTION, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 19, 1918. Functions: To handle questions of a technical nature in connection with personal and horse equipment, including helmets, mess equipment, harnesses, pack outfits, blacksmiths' and saddlers' tools, and cleaning and preserving materials. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EQUIPMENT SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Organized in January 1918, when it assumed most of the duties of the Equipment Division. Functioned through the following Branches: General Administration, Textile, Leather, Mess Equipment and Metal Equipment, Preserving and Cleaning Fluids, Leather Equipment, Textile Equipment, Packing Box, Record, and Office Organization. Functions: To handle all negotiations involved in the purchase of personal equipment for infantry and personal and horse equipment for cavalry and field artillery, including all finished equipment in which leather or textiles were the principal materials used. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EQUIPMENT SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Organized early in 1918. Operated through the following Branches: Administration, Manufacturing, Material, and Statistical. Abolished on October 23, 1918. Functions: To supervise and regulate the production of personal and horse equipment. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EQUIPMENT SECTION, Troop Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONS DIVISION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers.

ESTIMATES AND APPORTIONMENTS DIVISION, Finance Service, War Department.--Established on November 13, 1918. Functioned through the Executive, Estimates, and Apportionments Branches. Functions: To keep records pertaining to all financial estimates and apportionments of appropriations; to correct and revise the estimates furnished to the Director of Finance by the other bureaus of the War Department; and to apportion appropriations, allot them to the various distributing and disbursing officers, and furnish information concerning the allotments to the Funding Division. Records: In the War Department.

ESTIMATES AND REQUIREMENTS DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on May 25, 1918, by Office Order No. 202, taking over various functions from the Control Bureau, which was abolished by the same order. It operated through several Sections, including the following: Appropriation, Complaint and External Relations, Executive, General Administration, Planning, Progress, Project, and Requirements. Abolished on December 10, 1918, by Office Order No. 453. Some of its personnel were transferred to the reorganized operating divisions of the Office and some to other Government agencies, and those not so transferred formed the nucleus of the

Statistical Section of the Administration Division. Functions: Among other duties, to prepare estimates and schedules of requirements of ordnance materials; to deal with the General Staff or other authorities in matters connected with requirements; to receive reports covering the progress of the Ordnance Department in procuring, producing, inspecting, and supplying ordnance material; to compile statistics based on these reports; and to follow up and report progress on projects. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

ESTIMATES SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Became with its superior agency a part of the Construction Division on March 13, 1918. Functions: To prepare estimates of costs and bills of materials for the construction work of the Division. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

ETHYL ALCOHOL SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on May 1, 1918, taking over functions pertaining to ethyl alcohol from the Sulphur, Alcohol, and Pyrites Section. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To regulate the production, distribution, and use of ethyl alcohol, and to promote the use of alcohol manufactured from molasses. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

EUROPE, AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION TO, Agriculture Department.—See AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION TO EUROPE.

EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S FUND.—See AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S FUND.

EUROPEAN COAL COMMISSION.—See COAL MISSION, American Relief Administration.

EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.—Established July 1, 1919, when it took over the functions of the Miscellaneous Commodities Department and the Belgian Department. Terminated in June 1920. Functions: To coordinate and handle transactions in noncereal commodities purchased and shipped for various American relief organizations operating in Europe. Records: 1918-20 (40 feet, including those transferred by the two predecessor agencies) in NA. Include purchase, sale, and shipping records. References: Frank M. Surface, The Grain Trade During the World War, 398-419 (New York, 1928).

EUROPEAN DIVISION, Chemical Warfare Service, War Department.—Began with the creation of a Gas Service as a part of the American Expeditionary Forces on September 3, 1917. With the formation of the Chemical Warfare Service on June 28, 1918, the Gas Service was reorganized on an enlarged scale into the European (or Overseas) Division, which was also known as the Chemical Warfare Service, A. E. F. In this reorganization the work of this Division was divided among Offensive, Defensive, Technical, Intelligence, and Production and Supply Divisions and, in addition, various auxiliary administrative offices. Functions: To carry out all phases of gas warfare activities in connection with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Records: In the War Department.

EUROPEAN WAR REQUIREMENTS SECTION, Mining Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See MINING DIVISION.

EXAMINING BOARD, PERMANENT, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.-- See PERMANENT EXAMINING BOARD.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX ADVISERS BOARD, Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department.--Created by the Secretary of the Treasury in November 1917. Composed of men of wide professional and business experience, who were recruited from outside the Government to represent public opinion in the administration of the excess-profits tax law. Functions: To assist the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the interpretation and administration of the excess-profits tax law, and to issue regulations and establish procedures for such administration after hearings and conferences. Records: In the Chief Counsel's Office, Internal Revenue Bureau, and in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of internal revenue matters.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX REVIEWERS, Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department.--Created in December 1917 by the Secretary of the Treasury. Reviewers comprised former excess-profits tax advisers, expert accountants, and experienced employees of the Bureau. Functions: To review returns of excess-profits taxpayers whose legal status made accurate assessment difficult. Records: In the Income Tax Unit, Internal Revenue Bureau.

EXCESS PROFITS TAXES SECTION, ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING AND, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--See WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS.

EXECUTIVE SECTION, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on June 27, 1918, by Division Order No. 77, and included the following Branches: Artillery Ammunition and Trench Warfare; Cannon and Small Arms; District Office; Explosives and Loading; Gauge; Instruments, Machinery, and Container; Metallurgical; Methods and Information; Motor and Carriage; Overseas Liaison; Personnel; Proving Grounds; and Small Arms Ammunition. Functions: To determine policies and to exercise general supervision over the work of the Division; to obtain and assign personnel for the Division; to supervise technical matters and to handle such matters not susceptible of delegation to other sections; to develop methods of procedure; and to maintain liaison between the Inspection Division and other agencies. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EXEMPTION OF SKILLED LABORERS COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Authorized by the War Labor Policies Board on May 29, 1918. Its first meeting was held on June 18, and it probably terminated in July. Functions: To pass upon the withdrawal of skilled laborers from the Army or from the operation of the Selective Service Act for assignment to work in war industries, and to determine the allotment of such skilled laborers among the various fields of production. Records: Interfiled among those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of meetings of the Committee.

EXPEDITIONARY CABLE BRANCH, Methods Control Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See TELEGRAPH AND CABLE BRANCH, Administration Division.

EXPEDITIONARY FLOUR DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.--Established in July 1918; terminated in March 1919. Before and after this period similar functions were performed by the Flour Department. Functions: To handle transactions of the "expeditionary flour program," that is,

the purchase of wheat flour for consignment to the American Expeditionary Forces and to various American service men's organizations operating abroad, such as the Salvation Army and the Y. M. C. A. Records: 1918-19 (14 feet) in NA. Purchase, sales, and shipping records, consisting chiefly of correspondence, vouchers, and invoices. Related papers are among the records of the Flour Department.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS OFFICE, States Relations Service, Agriculture Department.—Created pursuant to an act of March 3, 1887. Transferred on July 1, 1915, to the States Relations Service. Given independent status on July 1, 1923. Functions: During the war, to facilitate cooperation among experiment stations for studying special wartime problems; to promote agricultural production by supplying information to farmers and extension workers concerning the best use and cultivation of the soil, the conservation of water and soil resources, the best utilization of fertilizers, and ways of combating injurious influences such as disease and insect pests; and to promote the conservation of agricultural products by supplying information on practices to prevent loss in transit and storage and on the development of substitutes in food and feed. Records: Those in NA (1887-1932, 180 feet) include administrative and technical correspondence and records of some experiment stations (see INSULAR STATIONS DIVISION). Other records are in the Agriculture Department.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—Organized at the outbreak of the war and still in existence. Functions: In charge of the preliminary design, specification, manufacture, and procurement of such experimental ordnance materials and devices as might from time to time be assigned. Also in charge of the design, specification, manufacture, and procurement of gas masks and similar protective devices and of noxious gases and poisons. Records: In the Navy Department.

EXPLOSIVE BRANCH, Design Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in the latter part of 1917; transferred with the Section to the Engineering Bureau by Gun Division Order No. 58 on January 17, 1918. Functions: To specify the various explosives to be used in ammunition. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EXPLOSIVE UNIT, Technical Branch, Inspection Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See TECHNICAL BRANCH.

EXPLOSIVES AND EXPLOSIVES' MATERIAL COMMITTEE.—See INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL.

EXPLOSIVES AND LOADING BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated about June 15, 1917, as the Powder and Explosives Branch, Inspection Section, Gun Division. Transferred to the Inspection Division on January 14, 1918, at about which time some of its functions were transferred to the newly created Explosives Section of the Procurement Division. It was functioning on March 1, 1918, as the Explosives Section of the Inspection Division and included the following Branches: Cartridge Bags; Loading; Powder and Explosives; Raw Materials; and Technological. At the time of the armistice it was in existence as the Explosives and Loading Branch, Executive Section, and functioned through the following Groups: Bag Loading; Ballistic Training; Chemical Process; Chemical Supervisory; Loading; Morgan Salvage Depot; and Powder and Explosives. Functions: To supervise the inspection of

chemicals, explosives, powders, and pyrotechnic mixtures and the loading of ammunition with these materials. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EXPLOSIVES AND LOADING DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Originated in the Explosives Section of the Production Division, created on April 27, 1918. This Section included a Loading Branch, which became the Loading Section on July 10. On November 6, 1918, the Explosives Section was consolidated with the Loading Section to form the Explosives and Loading Division. Functions: To control and supervise the production and loading of explosives. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EXPLOSIVES BRANCH, Purchase Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on September 20, 1917; transferred to the Procurement Division by Gun Division Order No. 57 of January 13, 1918. Functions: To handle business negotiations connected with the purchase of explosive articles and accessories, except raw materials and packing containers. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EXPLOSIVES BRANCH, CHEMICAL LOADING AND, Plant Facilities Section, Inspector of Ordnance Establishments, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See **PLANT FACILITIES SECTION**.

EXPLOSIVES COMMITTEE, ORDNANCE AND, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--See **NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD**.

EXPLOSIVES DIVISION, War Industries Board.--Formed on June 1, 1918, in part succeeding the Chemicals and Explosives Division of the Board. Discontinued on December 12, 1918. Functions: To clear explosives contracts and provide for supplies of raw material for the manufacture of explosives. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

EXPLOSIVES DIVISION, CHEMICALS AND, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Council of National Defense.--See **CHEMICALS DIVISION**, War Industries Board.

EXPLOSIVES INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.--Appointed at the request of the Secretaries of War and the Navy on July 1, 1918, and terminated in June 1928. Composed of representatives of the War and Navy Departments and the War Industries Board, with Charles E. Munroe as Chairman. Worked closely with the Committees on Explosibility of Ammonium Compounds, Neuman Bands, and Publication of War Data and Information. Functions: Among its activities it surveyed investigations and research projects relating to explosives and kept in touch with their progress; transmitted such information to the War and Navy Departments; and brought to the attention of those Departments the proposals for supplementary investigations made by civilians, industrial companies, Government agencies, and universities. It also gave attention to the utilization of surplus war explosives, served as a source of information for other Government agencies, and acted as a medium for the interchange of information and publications between such agencies and officials and specialists in certain foreign countries. Records: 1918-28 (3 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, reports, memoranda, abstracts, translations, and special data files.

EXPLOSIVES INVESTIGATIONS FOR ARMY AND NAVY SECTION, Mining Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Established in 1913 and continued

throughout the war. Functions: To test the physical properties of explosives at the request of the War and Navy Departments. Records: Probably in the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, Explosives and Miscellaneous Investigations, 89-90 (Bulletin 178D. Washington, 1919).

EXPLOSIVES REGULATION DIVISION, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Organized on November 1, 1917, under authority of an act of October 6, for the regulation of explosives and their ingredients. The act was administered by a field force of over 15,000 men, all appointive officers of whom less than one percent received salaries. Operated through the following Sections: administrative and Policy-Forming; Examination and Licensing of Field Employees; Licensing of Manufacturers, Exporters, and Importers; Investigation and Prosecution of Violations; and Construction and Location of Magazines. The Division was given regulatory powers over certain minerals essential to explosives under an act of July 1, 1918. Restrictions on minerals and some commodities were removed by the Director on November 14, 1918, and all powers except certain licensing authority under the acts mentioned were rescinded by an act of July 19, 1919. The Explosives Regulation Act of October 6, 1917, was rendered inoperative by joint resolution of Congress of March 3, 1921 (approved March 9), but the power to regulate explosives during war periods granted by that act remains in the Mines Bureau. Functions: To regulate the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, or possession of explosives and their ingredients, and to limit the sale, possession, and use of platinum, palladium, and iridium and compounds thereof. After the war, the Division supervised the distribution of surplus stocks of trinitrotoluene (TNT) for use by Government agencies and investigated complaints of bomb outrages and improper storage of explosives. It cooperated with the Explosives Investigations Committee of the National Research Council and with the Department of Justice, to which disloyalty cases were referred. Records: 1917-21 (108 feet) in NA. Include reports and hearings concerning the passage of the Explosives Regulation Act; reports of violations of the act; general correspondence; inspectors' reports on explosions, fires, and accidents; reports on explosives tests; lists of explosives manufacturers; reports of investigations of bombing incidents; records of magazine inspections; and material relating to post-war activities. Other records are believed to be in the Mines Bureau and in the files of the Pittsburgh Experiment Station. References: Mines Bureau, Explosives and Miscellaneous Investigations, 92-96 (Bulletin 178D. Washington, 1919).

EXPLOSIVES SECTION, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on January 19, 1918. Functions: To handle questions of a technical nature in connection with powders, cartridge bags, cartridge storage cases, and the packing and shipment of propelling charges for separate loading ammunition; to handle the engineering problems relating to explosives and their components and the adaptation of various explosives to shells, grenades, and other carriers, except small arms ammunition; and to have charge of the explosives laboratory for experimental research work and of problems of interior ballistics. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EXPLOSIVES SECTION, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See EXPLOSIVES AND LOADING BRANCH, Executive Section.

EXPLOSIVES SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated about June 15, 1917, in work performed by

the Powder and Explosives Branch, Inspection Section, Gun Division. Established in the Procurement Division on January 15, 1918, and took over some of the functions of this Branch. Functions: To handle business negotiations connected with the purchase of explosive articles, except the raw materials used in the manufacture of explosives, boxes, or other packing containers. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

EXPLOSIVES SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See EXPLOSIVES AND LOADING DIVISION.

EXPLOSIVES SECTION, Supplies Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See SUPPLIES DIVISION.

EXPLOSIVES SECTION, CHEMICALS AND, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—See CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES SECTION.

EXPLOSIVES SECTION, INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS DUE TO, Mining Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See MINING DIVISION.

EXPORT COAL DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Organized in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Shipping Board on May 5, 1919, and discontinued on February 1, 1920, when its functions were assumed by the Traffic Department. Also known as the Coal Export Department and the Exports and Imports Department. Functions: To receive commitments from coal shippers and to allocate vessels for the shipment of coal. Records: 1919-20 (7 feet) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, and reports pertaining to coal affreightment contracts, the allocation of cargo space to foreign trade, and the organization and administration of the Department.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.—See WHEAT DEPARTMENT.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT, Milling Division, Food Administration.—Organized in October 1917. Terminated with the closing of the New York office in July 1918. Functions: To cooperate with the Grain Corporation and the Wheat Export Co. (the representative of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies) in handling all wheat flour exports for "agreement mills," and with the War Trade Board regulating shipments from jobbers and exporters to neutral countries; and to allot to the nine milling divisions all Army, Navy, and Marine Corps requisitions for flour supplies. Records: 1917-18 (19 feet) in NA. Correspondence, invoices and shipping records, Grain Corporation contracts, and reports on export quotas.

EXPORT DISTRIBUTION SUBSECTION, Clothing and Equipage Section, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SECTION.

EXPORT LICENSE SECTION, Lubricants and Foreign Requirements Bureau, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—See LUBRICANTS AND FOREIGN REQUIREMENTS BUREAU.

EXPORT LICENSES DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.—Established to carry out provisions of the

Espionage Act of June 15 and of Executive Order No. 2645 of June 22, 1917. Functions transferred on August 21 by Executive Order No. 2687-A to the Exports Administrative Board, which was in turn succeeded by the War Trade Board on October 12, 1917. Functions: To issue licenses for exports to foreign countries, to collect data as to the character of shippers and consignees, and to analyze international trade in commodities having war significance. Aided by the District Offices Division in gathering applications for licenses from exporters. Records: 1917 (combined with those of the Exports Administrative Board and the War Trade Board, total 7,831 feet) in the State Department.

EXPORT SALES SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about October 1919. Still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To negotiate sales to foreign governments and foreign private purchasers. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

EXPORT TRADE DIVISION, Federal Trade Commission.—Created to make effective an act of April 10, 1918. On July 1, 1927, the Division became the Export Trade Section of the Legal Division. This Section is now in the Chief Counsel's Division. Functions: To investigate trade conditions in and with foreign countries that might affect the foreign trade of the United States, and to prevent the restraint of trade by act or agreement of associations formed under authority of an act to promote the export trade of the United States. Records: In the Federal Trade Commission.

EXPORTS ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD.—Created by an Executive order of August 21, 1917, to replace the Export Licenses Division of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau in the Commerce Department. Composed of representatives of the Secretaries of State, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Food Administrator, and the Shipping Board. Succeeded by the War Trade Board on October 12, 1917. Vance McCormick, Chairman. Functions: To administer and execute the laws relating to the licensing of exports. No commodities on the prohibited lists could be exported without a license issued by the Board. Records: With those of the War Trade Board in the State Department.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See EXPORT COAL DEPARTMENT.

EXPORTS BUREAU, War Trade Board.—Took over the duties of the Export Licenses Bureau of the Exports Administrative Board upon the establishment of the War Trade Board on October 12, 1917. Worked in close cooperation with other units of the Board, such as the Research and Statistics and War Trade Intelligence Bureaus, and depended largely upon them for results. Maintained a corps of trade advisers and trade distributors, who considered licenses for export, and had branch offices at the chief ports of export. Transferred to the State Department on June 30, 1919. Functions: To consider and dispose of applications for licenses to export commodities from the United States. After February 14, 1918, all exports of whatever commodity or destination required licenses and were within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. It cooperated with other Government agencies to bring about the conservation of commodities of which the supply was less than the demand and to prevent exports of commodities that would benefit the enemy. It also administered the export features of provisions relative to the

rationing of supplies for the Allied and neutral countries and the measures intended to facilitate the movement of supplies for the Allies, the American Expeditionary Forces, and certain relief organizations. Records: 1917-19 (5,384 feet) with those of the Board in the State Department. Include applications for export licenses, copies of export licenses issued, and correspondence.

EXPORTS COMMITTEE, GOLD, Federal Reserve Board.—See GOLD EXPORTS COMMITTEE.

EXPORTS COMMITTEE, MINERAL IMPORTS AND.—See MINERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMMITTEE.

EXPORTS CONTROL COMMITTEE.—Created jointly by the Secretaries of War and the Navy and the Director General of Railroads on June 11, 1918. Composed of representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the Railroad Administration, the Shipping Control Committee of the Shipping Board, and traffic executives controlling Allied traffic. Maintained an office in New York with the Shipping Control Committee and worked in part through the Freight Traffic, North Atlantic Ports, Southern Export, California Export, and North Pacific Export Committees. Disbanded on March 1, 1919. Functions: To control the flow of export traffic for overseas use by the routing of freight through various ports. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

EXPORTS COUNCIL.—Created by Executive orders of June 22 and August 21, 1917, under authority of the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917. Composed of the Secretaries of State, Agriculture, and Commerce and the Food Administrator. The last meeting of the Council was held on August 24, 1917. Functions: To formulate, for the consideration and approval of the President, policies to be carried out by the Export Licenses Division of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, and to make the recommendations necessary to carry out the purposes of export control. Records: Minutes of the Council are among the records of the War Trade Board in the State Department.

EXPORTS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, War Trade Board.—Created on October 18, 1918, as a successor to the Contraband Committee. Functions: To act in an advisory capacity to the Director of the Bureau of Exports, and to audit all applications for import and export licenses. Records: 1918-19 (combined with those of the Contraband Committee, total 12 feet) in the State Department.

EXPOSITIONS BUREAU, WAR, Film Division, Public Information Committee.—See WAR EXPOSITIONS BUREAU.

EXPRESS AND MAIL SECTION, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on July 10, 1918; probably discontinued with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To handle matters relating to the contract between the Administration and the American Railway Express Co. and to mail and express transportation problems. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

EXPRESS SHIPMENTS SECTION, Freight Traffic Branch, Rail Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—See FREIGHT TRAFFIC BRANCH.

EXTENSION WORK OFFICE IN THE NORTH AND EAST, States Relations Service, Agriculture Department.—Transferred from the Bureau of Plant

Industry under an appropriation act of March 4, 1915, that established the States Relations Service. Given charge of extension work in 33 northern and western States. Functions: Cooperated with the Food Administration in conducting campaigns to increase wheat and corn acreage; provided farmers with seed wheat and seed corn and taught more economical methods of cultivation; and promoted home canning of food products and the conservation of fats, fuel, sugar, and clothing by practical demonstrations in homes and by training classes. Records: 1917-18 (40 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and annual narrative and statistical reports.

EXTENSION WORK OFFICE IN THE SOUTH, States Relations Service, Agriculture Department.—Transferred from the Plant Industry Bureau under an appropriation act of March 4, 1915, that established the States Relations Service. Given charge of the extension work in 15 southern States. Functions: Cooperated with the Food Administration in solving problems of food conservation and distribution arising from increased demands for food by the armed forces. Through home demonstration agents, instructed women in home canning of meats, fish, sea foods, and game, and in methods of canning, drying, and preserving fruits and vegetables. Through county and State extension agents, supervised the preserving of vegetables in community canneries and community drying plants. Records: 1917-18 (30 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and annual narrative and statistical reports.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on February 14, 1919, by a consolidation of the Emergency Issues and Domestic Equipment Branch with the sections of the Domestic Distribution Division that handled sales of equipment and supplies. In existence on May 19, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To have charge of sales of supplies and equipment to foreign governments, State militia, and Government departments; and to keep records of sales and ascertain when payment was received. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Supply Circular No. 86, September 5, 1918. Apparently inherited some of the functions of the Supply Program Section, Purchase and Supply Branch. Operated through the following Sections: Allied Relations, Clearance, Commodity, Domestic Relations, Price-Fixing, Priorities, and Requirements. Transferred to the Administrative Branch of the Division about March 13, 1919. Functions: To represent the Department in its relations with other organizations concerning the supply of the Army. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS BRANCH, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on May 19, 1919, and discontinued on January 26, 1920. Composed of three Sections: Foreign Sales, Domestic Sales, and Record. Functions: To handle sales of supplies to foreign governments, State militia, and Government departments. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS SECTION, Control Bureau, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See COMPLAINT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS SECTION, Estimates and Requirements Division.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS SECTION, Statistics and Requirements Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See STATISTICS AND REQUIREMENTS BRANCH.

FABRICS COMMITTEE, CHEMISTRY OF TEXTILES AND, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—See **CHEMISTRY OF TEXTILES AND FABRICS COMMITTEE.**

FACILITIES DIVISION, War Industries Board.—Formed on August 26, 1918; discontinued on November 23, 1918. Functions: To coordinate activities of all Government war construction work except shipbuilding (nonwar facilities were handled in the Priorities Division); after the signing of the armistice, to act as a clearinghouse for all information relating to contract adjustment, maintaining contact with the Department of Labor. Records: 1918 (21 feet segregated from the consolidated files of the Board) in NA. Correspondence, building-construction permits, papers relating to the cancellation of projects at the end of the war, and card records of projects cleared or rejected.

FACILITIES NOW AUTHORIZED OR PROPOSED, BOARD TO REVIEW PROJECTS FOR NEW, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—A body of four members (three officers and one civilian) appointed on October 26, 1918. On November 15, 1918, its duties were taken over by the Claims Board. Functions: To review projects for new ordnance facilities, authorized or proposed, with the object of reporting such modifications of these projects as should appear after investigation to be advisable. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

FAIR PRICE COMMITTEE FOR GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF WHEAT.—Section 11 of the Food and Fuel Control Act of August 10, 1917, provided for Government purchase and sale of wheat. Several days later the President appointed a Committee of 11 members, with H. A. Garfield as Chairman, "to determine a fair price to be paid in Government purchases" of this commodity. The work of the Committee was concluded when, on August 30, 1917, it submitted a report to the President, recommending that "the price on No. 1 Northern Spring wheat, or its equivalent, at Chicago, be \$2.20 per bushel." The President accepted the recommendation. The Committee was also known as *Wheat Fair Price Committee*. Functions: As indicated above. Records: August 1917 (3 feet) in NA. Include minutes, correspondence, petitions, graphs, and charts. References: *Fair Price Committee, Report, in Official U. S. Bulletin*, August 31, 1917, p. 2, and also in William C. Mullenbore, *History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919*, p. 127-129 (Stanford University, 1941); Frank M. Surface, *The Grain Trade During the World War*, 64-75 (New York, 1928).

FAR EASTERN DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.—Began functioning in 1916 without any definite status; formally organized in 1919 under an appropriation act of July 3, 1918. Succeeded by the Regional Information Division of the Bureau in 1926. Functions: To accumulate and distribute trade information about the Far East, prepare comprehensive surveys about markets in that area, and promote trade relations. During the war

special studies requested by war agencies were prepared on shipping and particular phases of trade in the Pacific. Records: In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

FARM ENTERPRISES, HISTORY AND DISTRIBUTION OF, Farm Management Office, Agriculture Department.—See HISTORY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM ENTERPRISES.

FARM EQUIPMENT CONTROL OFFICE, Agriculture Department.—Established in April 1918 with Junius T. Cook, Assistant to the Secretary, in charge. Cooperated with the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board, the Office of Public Roads, and the Office of Farm Management. Terminated at the close of the war. Functions: To insure to farmers, if possible, an adequate and continuous supply of farm machinery and equipment at reasonable costs; to assist the farm equipment industry in obtaining the requisite quantity of raw materials; to facilitate the shipment of such materials and the distribution of the finished product; to correct abuses over which the Food and Fuel Control Act gave power; and to carry out the provisions of a Presidential proclamation of May 14, 1918, which required all individuals or firms engaged in importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing farm equipment (except those excluded by the Food and Fuel Control Act) to obtain licenses from the Secretary of Agriculture. Records: In the files of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering in the Agriculture Department and in those of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering (4 feet) in NA. Related records in the correspondence files of the Secretary of Agriculture, also in NA, consist of letters filed under "National Defense" and "Machinery"; press copies of letters prepared by Junius T. Cook for the signature of the Secretary; and a report by Cook entitled "Summary of Work Done" (Oct. 23, 1918). References: Labor Statistics Bureau, Historical Studies of Wartime Problems Division, Farm Machinery: Demand and Supply, Price, and Governmental Regulation, 1917-1918 (Historical Study No. 28. Jan. 1942. Processed).

FARM JOURNAL SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.—Organized in July 1917; terminated in the spring of 1919. Functions: To furnish a weekly syndicate service to farm journals in order to encourage improved methods of production and conservation of food. Records: 1917-19 (16 feet) in NA. Correspondence, press releases, clippings of articles supplied by the Section, and a file entitled "The Farm Press Periscope; a Reflection of Rural Sentiment Towards the Food Administration, Based on Comments of Leading Farm Journals."

FARM LABOR [PROJECT], ASSISTANCE IN SUPPLYING, Agriculture Department.—On April 24, 1917, the Agriculture and Labor Departments entered into an agreement for the cooperative mobilization of farm labor. The work of the Agriculture Department in this sphere originally was carried on with funds of the Farm Management Office, and subsequently with appropriations allotted to the Office of the Secretary. From May 1917 until the close of the project in July 1919, general supervision of the work was exercised by R. A. Pearson, Clarence Ousley, and G. I. Christie, Assistant Secretaries. Immediate supervision was exercised by E. V. Wilcox of the Farm Management Office, under whose direction were four supervising farm help specialists, in charge of activities in different regions, and farm help specialists in the various States, with headquarters

at State agricultural colleges. Functions: To ascertain the farm labor needs of the country; in cooperation with the United States Employment Service, State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, councils of defense, commissioners of agriculture and labor, county agents, and community farm bureaus and committees, to aid in the distribution to farmers of experienced farm laborers and others recruited for farm work; and to direct discharged soldiers and sailors back to the farms. Records: 1918-23 (9 feet) in NA. Include press copy books of outgoing letters of Assistant Secretaries Pearson, Ousley, and Christie; correspondence, memoranda, reports, and other papers filed under "Advisory Committee," "Farms," "Labor," "National Defense (5)," and "Reconstruction," in the general subject correspondence files of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1917-20 and 1923; notes, manuscripts, reports, schedule forms, and circular letters in the Farm Management Office "manuscript files"; and correspondence and papers of farm help specialists in the Farm Management Office "farm help work files," 1917.

FARM LABOR SECTION, EMERGENCY, Public Service Reserve, Employment Service, Labor Department.—See EMERGENCY FARM LABOR SECTION.

FARM LOAN BOARD, FEDERAL, Treasury Department.—See FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

FARM MANAGEMENT OFFICE, Agriculture Department.—Established formally in 1905. Placed in the Office of the Secretary in 1915. In 1919 reorganized as the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, which was made an independent unit within the Department in 1920. Merged on July 1, 1922, with the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates to form the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Functions: To increase the output of foodstuffs by providing information concerning costs of agricultural production to agencies engaged in stimulating such production, by fostering more effective utilization of farm machinery, and by providing immediate direction for the Assistance in Providing Farm Labor project in the Office of the Secretary. To prepare for The Inquiry and, subsequently, for the American delegation to the Peace Conference information concerning the agriculture of the territories involved in the peace negotiations. Records: The correspondence of the Office for the period prior to 1919 has disappeared. However, scattered items (1 1/2 feet) relating to the war work of the agency are in NA among the manuscript files of the Office (1903-20), as well as in the general subject files of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

FARM PRODUCTS PROJECT, MOTOR TRANSPORTATION OF, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See MOTOR TRANSPORTATION OF FARM PRODUCTS PROJECT.

FARM RESERVE DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—See FARM SERVICE DIVISION.

FARM SERVICE DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Created on January 3, 1918, by a memorandum of the Secretary of Labor. Co-operated with the Emergency Farm Labor Section of the Public Service Reserve. After the Division was abolished in April 1919, matters formerly under its jurisdiction were referred chiefly to the Division of Operations. Also known as the Farm Reserve Division.

Functions: To register calls for farm help and to direct help to areas where it was most vitally needed; to cooperate with other divisions of the Employment Service in matters concerning farm labor problems; and to act as a coordinating link in the work of official and unofficial State organizations. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 1917-1918 ([Urbana, 1920]).

FARMS BRANCH, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on October 28, 1918; discontinued about May 1, 1920. Functions: In charge of the development and direction of agricultural activities on lands owned, purchased, or leased by the Department. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

FATIGUE OF METALS COMMITTEE, Metallurgy Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.—Created in 1918 with H. F. Moore as Chairman. Functions: Conducted studies that made advances in the "knowledge of fatigue of metals, and the permanence of the elevation of the elastic limit caused by distortion in the cold." Records: In the National Research Council.

FATS AND OILS DIVISION, Food Administration.—Established in November 1917; transferred in June 1918 to the Collateral Commodities Division as the Oils and Fats Section. Functions: To assure an adequate amount of fats and oils for domestic consumption and to provide a large surplus for shipment to Allied countries; to study the production and consumption of oleomargarine, soap, glycerine, paints, varnishes, and lubricating oils; and to regulate the manufacture of soap and of substitutes for lard and butter in order to prevent the production of these commodities from being reduced. Records: 1917-19 (85 feet) in NA. Reports of manufacturers on production, consumption, and holdings of fats and oils, tabulations and card records of reports, correspondence, lists of firms, and statistical bulletins.

FATS EXECUTIVE, INTERALLIED MEATS AND.—See INTERALLIED MEATS AND FATS EXECUTIVE.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.—A Board of seven members created by an act of February 23, 1917. Comprised of four ex officio members, the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, and the Commissioner of Education, and three members appointed by the President. During the war the Board operated through the Divisions of Vocational Education, Vocational Rehabilitation, Industrial Rehabilitation, and Research. The functions pertaining to the rehabilitation of disabled veterans were transferred to the Veterans' Bureau when it was created on August 9, 1921. In 1933 the remainder of the functions of the Board were transferred to the Office of Education, and the Board has since served in an advisory capacity without compensation. Functions: To promote vocational education. The Board represented the Government in its cooperation with the locally appointed State Boards for Vocational Education, which were aided by Federal grants. It made or caused to have made vocational studies, investigations, and reports for use in aiding the States where vocational schools and classes, of less than college grade, were established to train persons for

useful employment in agriculture, commerce, home economics, and trade and industry. During the war the Board especially promoted the training of mechanics and technicians for war purposes. The scope of the work was expanded in 1918 to include vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons discharged from the armed forces and in 1920 of persons disabled in industry or otherwise. After January 1, 1919, the Board sponsored the training of employment managers. It was necessary for the Federal Board and its staff to cooperate continuously with thousands of public and private agencies, national, State, and local in their scope, including most of the executive departments and such agencies as the War Industries Board, the Shipping Board, the American National Red Cross, the Council of National Defense, and the National Catholic War Council. Records: Those in NA (134 feet) include general correspondence of the Board, 1917-21, and general correspondence, memoranda, and other records of its field agents, 1917-33. The files accumulated by the Commissioner of Education as a member of the Board, which include correspondence, circulars, reports, personnel data, and memoranda, 1917-31 (8 feet), are also in NA. In 1925 the Board was given permission to destroy as useless papers certain records for the war period (26 feet). These included records pertaining to employment management and the training of persons for war occupations, correspondence with the five regional offices, and correspondence with the vocational rehabilitation district offices relating to purchases and other matters. The case files of disabled persons who were discharged from the armed forces and who applied for vocational rehabilitation are in the Veterans' Administration. The remainder of the files (some 1,700 feet) are in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. References: Federal Board for Vocational Education, Annual Reports, 1917-32, and Statement of Policies (Bulletin No. 1. Washington, 1917); W. Stull Holt, The Federal Board for Vocational Education (New York, 1922).

FEDERAL ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMMISSION.—Before the war period, the street railways of the country were operating on a uniform 5-cent fare. This revenue proved inadequate to meet the rising costs of operation during the war, and the situation was made worse by growing automobile and jitney competition in the transportation of passengers. By the spring of 1919, no fewer than 50 of the most important urban railway systems (for example, those of New York, New Orleans, St. Louis, Denver, and Spokane) had fallen into the hands of receivers. Disturbed by this state of affairs, the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor on May 15, 1919, addressed a joint letter to the President requesting him to appoint a commission to investigate the electric railway problem. On May 31, the President responded by appointing the Federal Electric Railways Commission, a body of eight members, to which he allotted a sum of \$10,000 from his National Security and Defense Fund. Three members represented, respectively, the Commerce, Labor, and Treasury Departments. Charles E. Elmquist, president and general solicitor of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, served as Chairman, and Charlton Ogburn as Executive Secretary. The Commission performed its work by means of public hearings, questionnaires, and a special investigation conducted under contract by the Executive Secretary. On July 28, 1920, it made its report to the President. Functions: As conceived by the Commission, "to ascertain, first, the actual financial and service conditions of the electric railways of the United States at the present time; second, the causes which have contributed to such conditions; third, what readjustments of the relations between the electric railways and the

communities which they serve must be brought about in order to restore the confidence of the public and to put the companies upon such a financial basis for the future as will enable them to render continuous and efficient service to their respective communities." Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Federal Electric Railways Commission, Proceedings . . . With Final Report (Washington, 1920. 3 vols.).

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD, Treasury Department.--Created by an act of July 17, 1916. Operated through the Federal Farm Loan Bureau of the Treasury Department. The Board was consolidated with other agencies in 1933 to form the Farm Credit Administration, which was transferred to the Agriculture Department in 1939. Functions: To supervise Federal land banks and national farm loan associations through which long-term loans secured by first mortgages on farm lands were made. During the war, the land banks aided in increasing the volume and in reducing the cost of agricultural production and, in cooperation with the Agriculture Department, made special loans in sections suffering from successive crop failures. Following the war, agricultural distress was reduced by the establishment of an intermediate credit system, which Congress authorized in 1923 to furnish short-term credit. Records: Those in NA for the war period consist of papers of liquidated national farm loan associations in the files of the Farm Credit Administration. References: W. Stull Holt, The Federal Farm Loan Bureau (Baltimore, 1924).

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD, Agriculture Department.--Established in 1912 in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of that year. The Board was superseded in 1928 by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. Functions: To administer the Insect Pest Act of 1905, the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, and various other acts designed to prevent the importation or spread of diseased or insect-infested nursery stock, and to conduct investigations into the need for additional regulatory measures. During the war period foreign commerce restrictions brought the Board into a cooperative relationship with the War Trade Board, particularly in regard to the importation of foreign cotton. This cooperation had to do with "the determination of the amount of foreign cottons which should be permitted to enter the United States to meet essential war and other needs" and with the enforcement of regulations insofar as they covered products permitted entry by the War Trade Board. Records: Minutes of Board meetings and hearings, and plant quarantine regulations, 1912-28 (5 feet), and records relating to importation of nursery stock and seeds, 1919-28 (80 feet), in NA; correspondence in the files of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the Department of Agriculture. Correspondence and records relating to the Board are in NA among the records of the Office of the Secretary, the Bureau of Entomology, and the Bureau of Plant Industry. References: Gustavus A. Weber, The Plant Quarantine and Control Administration (Washington, 1930).

FEDERAL MILK COMMISSIONS, Food Administration.--Regional milk commissions, covering the New York, Chicago, Boston, Ohio, and San Francisco areas and composed of producers, distributors, consumers, and milk experts, were appointed in 1917 and 1918 by the Food Administration. The work of the Commissions was performed under the supervision of the Milk Section of the Perishable Foods Division. They terminated at various dates, the latest in November 1918. Functions: To hold public hearings and to decide upon fluid

milk prices for their respective areas. Records: In NA are hearings of the Commission for the Chicago area, in the Illinois State Food Administration files, and correspondence of the Commission for the San Francisco area, in the California State Food Administration files. Also in NA among the records of the Milk Section are correspondence with the Commissions and a copy of the hearings of the Commission for the New York area. References: Labor Statistics Bureau, Special Price Research Section, Milk Products: A Survey of Conditions and Regulation of the Industry, 1914-1918 (July 1941. Processed); Carson S. Duncan, "The Chicago Milk Inquiry," in Journal of Political Economy, 26: 321-346 (Apr. 1918).

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.—Created by an act of December 23, 1913, which was modified by the Banking Act of 1935. Consists of seven members, five appointed by the President and two ex-officio members, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency. Functions: To administer the banking system of the United States, that is, the Federal Reserve System, and to act as guardian of the Nation's reserves, credit, and currency. As special war functions, the Board took over control of security issues, foreign exchange, gold and silver, and the export of bullion, coin, and paper money, and (temporarily) security issues. Records: In the custody of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.—Created by an act of September 26, 1914. During the war it included Economic, Enemy Trade, Export, and Legal Divisions. Functions: To prevent persons, partnerships, or corporations, except banks and common carriers subject to the acts to regulate commerce, from using unfair methods of competition in interstate or foreign commerce; and to investigate the organization, business, conduct, practices, and management of certain persons, partnerships, or corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. The functions of the Commission expanded with the war. Pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, it received authority to issue licenses under patents, trademarks, or copyrights owned or controlled by alien enemies and to supervise activities of the licensees. It also operated to prevent restraint of trade by act or agreement of associations formed under authority of an act approved April 10, 1918, which aimed to promote the export trade of the United States. In addition to its other duties, it was "a principal agency of the Government in matters relating to commodity quantities, production costs, and profits." Records: Those in NA (1915-32, 2,738 feet) include case files of the Legal Division, which contain material on trade practices that were believed to be affecting the war effort, and records of the Economic Division, which pertain to investigations of corporations, industries, and commodities. Other records are in the Federal Trade Commission. References: Federal Trade Commission, Annual Reports, 1917-20; W. Stull Holt, The Federal Trade Commission (New York, 1922).

FEEDS MARKET NEWS SERVICE, GRAIN, HAY, AND, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See GRAIN, HAY, AND FEEDS MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

FELT SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—Formed about May 1, 1917, as the Felt Department of the Supplies Committee of the Council of National Defense. Became the Felt Department of the Supplies Section of the War Industries Board on May 28, 1918, and the Felt Section of the Textile and Rubber Division on June 3. Terminated on December 21, 1918. Functions: To

control the production of felt mills, to allocate wools and raw materials to the mills, and to assist Government agencies in matters of supply. Worked through the Textile Felt Department, the Papermakers' Felt Department, and the Hatters' Felt Department. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included are records of orders, lists of manufacturers and subcontractors, and samples of felt (10 feet).

FERRO-ALLOYS COMMITTEE, Metallurgy Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.—Organized in 1918 under the chairmanship of J. E. Johnson, Jr. Also referred to as the Manganese Saving Committee. Functions: In cooperation with the Bureau of Mines, it studied the production of ferromanganese and its use in steel making. Findings revealed possible improvements in the steel manufacturing process that would effect a saving of manganese and thereby release shipping engaged in the importation of manganese ores. Records: In the National Research Council.

FERRO-ALLOYS SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed in March and discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To stimulate the production and assure a sufficiency of tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, ferrosilicon, zirconium, cobalt, titanium, menezite sand, chromite, and manganese and their alloy derivatives. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

FERROUS BRANCH, Raw Materials and Paints Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See RAW MATERIALS AND PAINTS DIVISION.

FERROUS BRANCH, Raw Materials Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated as the Ferrous Control Unit of the Raw Materials Branch, Purchase Section, Gun Division. On January 15, 1918, it became the Ferrous Branch of the Raw Materials Section. Functions: To handle the purchase of ferrous raw materials. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FERROUS GROUP, Metallurgical Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See METALLURGICAL BRANCH.

FERROUS METALS SUBSECTION, Raw Materials and Scrap Section, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See RAW MATERIALS AND SCRAP SECTION.

FERROUS SECTION, Raw Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See RAW MATERIALS BRANCH.

FERTILIZER AND GARBAGE SECTION, Salvage Branch, Conservation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH.

FERTILIZER CONTROL OFFICE, Agriculture Department.—Created under authority of the Food and Fuel Control Act by a memorandum of the Secretary of Agriculture of March 13, 1918, which appointed William Wallace Mein as Assistant to the Secretary in charge of the fertilizer regulations established by a Presidential proclamation of

February 25, 1918. Operated through several Divisions. After the resignation of its head in December 1918, the Office was placed under the Bureau of Soils. With the conclusion of peace in 1921, the powers exercised under the Presidential proclamation ceased and the functions of the Office were terminated. Functions: To license fertilizer manufacturers, importers, and wholesale dealers, to enforce priorities, and to prevent hoarding, profiteering, speculation, and manipulation; and to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution and to facilitate the movement of fertilizers and fertilizer ingredients. One of the most significant of the achievements of the Office was the "thirty ton agreement" by which small lots of fertilizer could be purchased at the same price rate as large lots. The Divisions of the Office performed functions as follows: The Administration and Regulation Division licensed the industry through the medium of the Food Administration and issued regulations under which the industry operated; the Fertilizer Production Division, cooperating with the Bureau of Crop Estimates and the Bureau of Soils, determined fertilizer requirements, available supplies, and potential sources and studied the relative costs and profits of fertilizer manufacturers; the Fertilizer Distribution Division helped to establish priority needs and advised the War Trade Board on questions of exports and imports; and the Transportation Division cooperated with the Railroad Administration on problems relating to the transportation of fertilizers. Upon the conclusion of hostilities the Office sought to obtain permanent fertilizer control legislation and made investigations as to the ultimate use to be made of the Government's nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals and Sheffield, Ala. General supervision over prices and practices of the fertilizer industry was continued. Records: 1918-21 (60 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence files; schedules of inquiry; data cards concerning licensed manufacturers and fertilizers; bibliographies; and reports on fertilizer manufacturers, on the distribution, use, and prices of fertilizers, and on fraudulent manufacturers, manipulators, speculators, and hoarders. A "Report of the Assistant to the Secretary In Charge of Fertilizer Control" (1918) is in the correspondence files of the Office. Much related material is in the correspondence files of the Soils Bureau and of the Secretary's Office in NA.

FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, Fertilizer Control Office, Agriculture Department.—See **FERTILIZER CONTROL OFFICE.**

FERTILIZER INVESTIGATIONS, SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE ON, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1918 in accordance with a joint recommendation of the above-named Division and the Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division of the Council by which fertilizer work was consolidated in the former Division. Membership, which included representatives of both Divisions, consisted of soil and fertilizer specialists under the chairmanship of A. H. Woods. Functions: Among its activities it arranged for representatives of certain agricultural colleges, cooperating with the Council, to study fertilizer problems in the Middle West with reference to the most economical use of deposits of phosphate rock in Montana in connection with the quantities of sulphuric acid to be available after the war. It made plans to study the possible utilization of ammonia compounds available as byproducts of war industries and organized a subcommittee for research in connection with potash substitutes. The cooperation of the Agriculture Department was obtained for certain special studies. Records: In the National Research Council.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION DIVISION, Fertilizer Control Office, Agriculture Department.—See FERTILIZER CONTROL OFFICE.

FERTILIZER RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION, Soils Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See SOILS BUREAU.

FERTILIZER SECTION, GARBAGE AND, Waste Materials Branch, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See WASTE MATERIALS BRANCH.

FERTILIZERS COMMITTEE, CHEMISTRY OF SOILS AND, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—See CHEMISTRY OF SOILS AND FERTILIZERS COMMITTEE.

FERTILIZERS SUBCOMMITTEE, Chemicals Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed in May 1917. In January 1918 it became the Fertilizers Committee of the Chemical Alliance, Inc. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to fertilizers for the Chemicals Cooperative Committee. It made monthly surveys of the industry and acted as an allocation body for brimstone for the various fertilizer manufacturers. Records: Most of them were transferred to the Chemical Alliance, but a few are among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA, including an incomplete file of bulletins issued by the Subcommittee and the Alliance.

FIBER BOARD AND CONTAINER SECTION, Pulp and Paper Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on October 31, 1918; discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To standardize the industry, to substitute fiber board for tin wherever possible, and to promote conservation—for example, through the elimination of coloring matter in red rosin building paper and the elimination of many weights and half rolls of carpet and packing paper. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included is a card list of manufacturers.

FIBER SUBSECTION, RAG AND, Woolen Section, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—See RAG AND FIBER SUBSECTION.

FIBERS COMMITTEE, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1917 with Edward M. East as Chairman. Functions: To promote research in war problems relating to vegetable fibers. Among its activities, it made a study of fibers available for binder twine. Records: In the National Research Council.

FIELD ARTILLERY BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created early in 1915. Functions: To investigate and make recommendations in reference to trucks and tractors for field artillery purposes, and to investigate the problem of armor plating of tractors for protection against rifle fire, shrapnel bursts, and the like. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FIELD ARTILLERY CARRIAGE GROUP, Motor and Carriage Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See MOTOR AND CARRIAGE BRANCH.

FIELD ARTILLERY CHIEF'S OFFICE, War Department.—Established pursuant to General Orders, No. 15, February 10, 1918. Included an Administrative Branch, with Mobilization, Personnel, and Routine

* Departments, and an Operations Branch, with Camps and Ranges, Materiel, and Organization and Training Departments. Functions: To advise and assist the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff in matters pertaining to field artillery. Records: In the offices of the Field Artillery, Army Ground Forces, War Department.

FIELD ARTILLERY SECTION, Carriage Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See MOBILE CARRIAGE SECTION, Engineering Division.

FIELD BAKERY EQUIPMENT SECTION, Mess, Camp, and Personal Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MESS, CAMP, AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

FIELD DIVISION, Council of National Defense.--Established about October 1, 1918, pursuant to a resolution of the Council of August 29, and took over the functions of the State Councils Section and most of the functions of the Woman's Committee. Operated through the following Sections: Federal Agencies, Organization and Information, News, Child Conservation, Americanization, Speakers', and Field. The work of the Division gradually terminated, ending about June 30, 1919. Functions: To direct and coordinate the work of State defense organizations, without the duplication and overlapping that had previously existed. Records: 1917-19 (94 feet, including files begun by predecessor units) in NA. Correspondence, minutes, circulars, questionnaires, publicity material, reports, memoranda, publications, and lists.

FIELD INSPECTION DIVISION, Animal Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Created on July 1, 1912, by the separation of field inspection work from the Inspection Division, which then became the Meat Inspection Division. On May 1, 1922, the Quarantine Division became a part of the Field Inspection Division. Functions: During the war, to encourage the production of animal products, to reduce losses from disease, parasites, and similar causes, and to ensure the proper maintenance of and to improve the sanitary conditions for Army horses and mules. Records: 1917-18 (6 feet) among the general files of the Bureau in NA. Include records pertaining to animal diseases and to the exportation and importation of animals, hides, and the like.

FIELD INTELLIGENCE SECTION, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See POSITIVE BRANCH.

FIELD OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES SECTION, Miscellaneous and Office Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MISCELLANEOUS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES BRANCH.

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION, Finance Service, War Department.--Established in March 1919. At that time it took over from the Administrative Division the Demobilization Branch (established December 5, 1918, to supervise all matters relating to the payment of troops upon demobilization) and the Special Service Branch (which handled questions of foreign exchange, war loans, and other special matters). The Division also included Executive, Investigations, and Methods Control Branches, the functions of which are indicated by their names. Functions: To control methods of administration and

personnel of finance offices in the field; to investigate the activities of such offices; and to make recommendations concerning the revision of blank forms used in connection with disbursements under the control of the Director of Finance. Records: In the Finance Chief's Office, War Department.

FIELD ORGANIZATION DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.--Organized on August 5, 1918. Its name was subsequently changed to Organization Division. It was reduced in size after March 1919 because of a lack of appropriations, but several of its units continued to function to June 30 through the financial assistance of private welfare organizations. The work of the Division was largely taken over by the States. Functions: To create a system of employment offices in each State; to organize State advisory boards and community labor boards; and to supervise the work of the Public Service Reserve and the Boys' Working Reserve. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

FIELD SECTION, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on June 27, 1918, by Division Order No. 77. The work of this Section was conducted through inspection managers and inspection forces stationed in the following ordnance district offices (as of November 11, 1918): Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester, St. Louis, and Toronto. Functions: To perform inspection duties in the field. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FIELD SUPERVISION SECTION, Enforcement Division, Food Administration.--Created in August 1918 to substitute field supervision for the former system of food control through reports submitted by licensees. A full force of inspectors worked in close cooperation with the State Food Administrators, and a staff of inspectors was maintained in the Washington office for special assignments. Abolished in January 1919. Functions: To investigate charges of violations of food regulations by questioning the licensees involved and if necessary by examining and auditing their business records. Records: 1918-19 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports of inspectors. References: William C. Mullenore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 338-340 (Stanford University, 1941).

FIELD SUPPLY SECTION, Gas Defense Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Established on August 31, 1917. Functions: To supervise the purchase, manufacture, and inspection of gas masks and similar appliances for the military service. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FIELD TESTS OF GASES SECTION, Physiological Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Organized in August 1917 at the suggestion of the Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department. Transferred with the War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To develop apparatus for testing the toxicity of gases under large-scale field conditions. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 23 (Bulletin 178A, Washington, 1919).

FIELD TRAFFIC SECTION, Inland Traffic Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Established with the Division in March

1918. Functions: Supervised matters originating in the Navy field traffic offices located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Chicago, and Detroit. The field traffic officers kept in close touch with various contractors and subcontractors in their districts and rendered regular and special reports on existing and prospective transportation and other conditions. To assist them, the Director General of Railroads assigned three experienced railroad executives with headquarters in Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. Records: Probably dispersed among those of the Bureau in NA.

FIELD WORK BRANCH, Production Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on October 1, 1917; transferred to the Production Division by General Division Order No. 58, January 17, 1918. Functions: In charge of all field work done under the Section. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FILMS DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.--Organized by authority of Executive Order No. 2708 of September 25, 1917. Later it included the Bureau of War Expositions and the Bureau of War Photographs (formerly the Picture Division). Offices in Washington and New York. Discontinued in June 1919. Louis W. Mack and Charles S. Hart, Directors successively. Functions: To make and distribute photographs and motion pictures (including such full-length films as "Pershing's Crusaders" and "America's Answer") concerned with America's war activities. Records: 1918-19 (8 inches) in NA. Correspondence and shipping records. Most of the correspondence, reports, and film leases were disposed of as useless papers in 1928 and 1930.

FILMS DIVISION, Foreign Section, Committee on Public Information.--Created in July 1918. Central office in New York, with branch offices abroad. Directed the activities of the Foreign Picture Service Division and worked in cooperation with the Films Division of the Committee, which handled domestic motion-picture matters. Discontinued on July 1, 1919. Carl Byoir, Director, and Marcus A. Beeman, Special Assistant. Functions: To bring about the introduction of American films abroad, especially such propaganda films as "Pershing's Crusaders" and "America's Answer." Records: Apparently disposed of as useless papers in 1928 and 1930.

FINANCE, INTERALLIED COUNCIL ON WAR PURCHASES AND.--See INTERALLIED COUNCIL ON WAR PURCHASES AND FINANCE.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Existed prior to the outbreak of war as the Finance and Accounting Division. In January 1918 it became first the Finance and Accounts Branch of the Administration Division and then of the General Administration Bureau. On April 16, 1918, it was established as a Division. Operated through the following Branches: Apportionment Accounts, Claims, Contract Files, Financial Control, Money Accounts, Property Accounts, and Subsistence Returns. Its functions were transferred to the Finance Service, War Department, on October 21, 1918. Functions: To handle all matters pertaining to the central accounting and administrative auditing of all divisions of the Office, except those handled by the Central Disbursing Division. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Finance, War Department.

FINANCE AND PROPERTY SECTION, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in June 1917. Upon the reorganization of the Office on January 14, 1918, effected by Office Order No. 104, it was transferred to the Finance and Property Section, General Administration Bureau, and it was later transferred to the Administration Division as its Finance Section. On February 1, 1919, pursuant to Office Order No. 495, it was transferred to the new Small Arms Division. Functions: To maintain records pertaining to appropriations, estimates, allotments, and production costs; to be accountable for Government property at manufacturing plants; and to exercise the functions of disbursing officers. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FINANCE AND PURCHASES DIVISION, Railroad Administration.—Created on February 9, 1918, with John Skelton Williams as Director. It was discontinued on March 15, 1919, and in its place there were created the Finance Division and the Purchases Division. Functions: To coordinate and supervise purchases of materials and supplies by railroads, and to assist the roads in formulating plans for meeting their financial obligations. Records: Those dealing with finances are in the Treasury Department; those dealing with purchases were authorized for destruction in 1934.

FINANCE AND SPECIAL CONTRACT SECTION, Civil Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. Functions: In charge of matters pertaining to questions of contract law, the allotment of funds, the preparation of contracts for ordnance materials, and the preparation of financial reports and data. Records: In the Navy Department.

FINANCE AND SUPPLY DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See **PROCUREMENT DIVISION.**

FINANCE AND SUPPLY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Established on September 20, 1917, with the consolidation of the Property Return and the Audit Sections of the Record, Correspondence, and Examining Division and the Supply and Finance Sections of the Supply Division. On November 15, 1918, the supply functions of the Division were transferred to the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff, and the payment of all accounts and property accounting were transferred to the Director of Finance. From that time on the Division functioned only in an advisory capacity insofar as the supplies of the Medical Department were concerned. Functions: To have charge of matters pertaining to medical supplies and disbursements and to manage all matters pertaining to the finances of the Medical Department. Records: 1917-20 (464 feet) in NA. Include contracts for medical and hospital supplies and related correspondence; shipping papers pertaining to the distribution of medical, surgical, and veterinary supplies; and correspondence and other papers pertaining to the financial relations of the Medical Department and the American National Red Cross.

FINANCE CHIEF'S OFFICE, War Department.—See **FINANCE SERVICE.**

FINANCE CORPORATION, WAR.—See **WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.**

FINANCE DIRECTOR'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Finance and Purchases Division, Railroad Administration.—The organization of an Advisory Committee to the Finance Director was announced in March 1918.

The Committee probably terminated with the Division on March 15, 1919. Functions: Indicated by title. Records: Probably destroyed as useless papers in 1934.

FINANCE DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on May 10, 1918. Abolished on February 10, 1920, and replaced by the Construction Division in the General Comptroller's Department of the Corporation. Functions: To supervise and control fund allotments, especially those for construction activities; to maintain accounts showing the financial status of the Corporation; to audit all financial transactions, including claims and adjustments; and to manage and control all financial affairs of the Corporation. Records: In the Maritime Commission.

FINANCE DIVISION, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established prior to February 24, 1919, to take over the duties of the former Accounts and Contracts Division, Civil Works Branch, as well as other functions. Functions: To handle all matters pertaining to contracts and money accounts, property accountability, claims, and various other matters. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FINANCE DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on May 31, 1917, to take over the functions formerly performed by the Property and Finance Division. Operated through the following Sections: General Control, Bookkeeping and Allotment, Auditing, Legal, Cost Accounting, Disbursing, Freight, Personnel, Pay Roll, Mail and Record, and Stores and Scrap. On January 14, 1918, the work of the Division was transferred to the Finance Branch, Finance and Property Section, General Administration Bureau. Functions: To handle questions of funds, maintain records of appropriations and allotments made to arsenals and disbursing officers, handle legal questions in regard to contracts, check expenditures made by contractors under cost-plus contracts, audit freight vouchers, and prepare pay rolls. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FINANCE DIVISION, Railroad Administration.—Created on March 15, 1919. Formerly a part of the Finance and Purchases Division. Abolished on January 31, 1925. Thereafter, its work was handled successively by the Office of the Director General of Railroads and the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Functions: To exercise general supervision over financial matters of the Administration; to approve, in certain instances, the declaration of dividends by carriers under Federal control; to approve the issuance of bonds, notes, equipment trust agreements, and stocks by carriers; to purchase railroad securities for the Government; and, after Federal control ended, to assist the Administration in liquidating its financial obligations to the railroads. Records: 1918-25 (140 feet) in the Treasury Department. Include open account files, cash books, security ledgers, and paid checks. All other records were authorized for destruction as useless papers on March 20, 1934.

FINANCE SECTION, Supreme Economic Council.—See SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

FINANCE SERVICE, War Department.—A Director of Finance, who at the same time was an assistant to the Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic, was authorized by Supply Circular No. 98, October 11, 1918.

The Finance Service thus created was made an independent operating bureau of the War Department on April 11, 1919, and it continued without any further major change in status until an act of June 4, 1920, effective on July 1, created the Finance Department, headed by the Chief of Finance. Operated through several Divisions, including: Field Operations; Funding; Money Accounts; Property Accounts; and Settlements. Functions: To direct the activities, personnel, and equipment of the several finance and accounting divisions of the General Staff and of the supply corps of the Army; and to be responsible for the finances of the several corps, departments, and other separate activities of the Army, including accounting for funds and property. Records: Fragmentary records for the war period are in MA, including miscellaneous ledgers and accounts, as well as various budget papers. Others are in the Finance Chief's Office, War Department.

FINANCIAL CAPACITY OF THE ENEMY STATES--THEIR MEANS OF PAYMENT AND REPARATION, SUBCOMMITTEE ON, Reparation of Damages Commission, Peace Conference.--Appointed February 4, 1919. Consisted of one representative from each of the five Great Powers (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan) and three others chosen later as representatives of Rumania, Serbia, and Poland. Held 32 meetings (Feb. 15-Apr. 18, 1919). American representative, Thomas W. Lamont. Lord Cunliffe, Chairman. Functions: To study the financial capacity of the enemy States to make payments and reparations. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

FINANCIAL COMMISSION, Peace Conference.--On January 23, 1919, the Council of Ten created a Financial Drafting Committee of five members, composed of one representative from each of the Great Powers (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan). This Committee functioned until March 1, 1919, when the Council replaced it with the Financial Commission, a much larger body. Two representatives from each of the Great Powers and six lesser powers served on the Commission, which worked through the following five Subcommittees: Immediate Requirements; Monetary Questions; Enemy Debts; Interallied Problems and Plans of the Financial Section of the League of Nations; and Payment of Austro-Hungarian Obligations. The Commission later reduced itself to a membership of four. American members, Albert Straus and Thomas W. Lamont. E. S. Montague, President. Functions: To prepare financial clauses for incorporation into the peace treaties. Records: Some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. References: H. H. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 1, p. 502; vol. 2, p. 64 (London, 1920); André Tardieu, The Truth About the Treaty, 92 (Indianapolis [1921]).

FINANCIAL DRAFTING COMMITTEE, Peace Conference.--See FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

FINANCIAL REQUISITION OFFICERS, Treasury Department.--The position of Financial Requisition Officer was created under the authority of an act of September 24, 1917, in pursuance of a plan for pooling funds to the credit of disbursing officers in the American Expeditionary Forces. Financial Requisition Officers were named for France, Great Britain, and Italy. The Requisition Officers were given credits with the Treasurer of the United States, and working balances were maintained in Paris, London, and Rome. Against these balances the disbursing officers drew checks. Functions: To receive moneys

from the Treasurer of the United States and distribute them to disbursing officers, thus obviating the transmittal of requisitions to Washington and funds to Europe by many officers. Records: Accounting records in the Accounts Bureau, Treasury Department; detailed pay records in the Finance Chief's Office, War Department.

FINE ARTS COMMISSION.--Established by an act of May 17, 1910. Functions: To give advice concerning plans and designs of buildings and parks, and the location and designs of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia. On October 16, 1918, the Secretary of the Navy directed that the Commission be consulted whenever a medal or decoration is authorized by the Navy Department. A similar order was issued by the Secretary of War on October 18, 1918. The Commission supervised the preparation of and approved plans for American cemeteries in Europe and war memorials in Europe and the United States. Records: 1910-40 (109 feet) in NA, except for those relating to incomplete projects. About one-fifth of the total relates to projects directly concerned with or arising out of the war. References: Fine Arts Commission, Reports, 1916-25.

FINE CHEMICALS SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.-- See **MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS SECTION.**

FINISHED PRODUCTS DIVISION, War Industries Board.--Originated in the appointment by the Council of National Defense on July 28, 1917, of Robert S. Brookings as Commissioner of Finished Products in the War Industries Board. Reorganized on April 1, 1918, with George H. Peek as Commissioner. Discontinued on December 17, 1918. Functions: To aid the Government in meeting its war needs for finished products of all kinds and to assist in stabilizing industry. Worked through commodity sections. Records: 1917-18 in NA. Most of them are dispersed in the consolidated or "commodity" files of the Board, but there are some segregated correspondence files, card records, and miscellaneous materials (154 feet) for the Commissioner's Office and the following Sections: Automotive Products; Crane; Electric Wire and Cable; Electrical and Power Equipment; Hardware and Hand Tool; Machine Tool; Military Optical Glass and Instrument; Miscellaneous; and Vehicle, Implement, and Wood Products. In addition, there is a large quantity of records of the Resources and Conversion Section, 1916-18 (282 feet), many of them taken over from the Industrial Inventory Section of the Council of National Defense.

FINISHED STEEL SECTION, Steel Division, War Industries Board.--See **STEEL PRODUCTS SECTION.**

FIR PRODUCTION BOARD.--On June 4, 1917, the West Coast Lumbermen's Association created the voluntary Douglas Fir Emergency Bureau to control lumber production in the Pacific Northwest. Because of enforcement difficulties, this Bureau was replaced on February 19, 1918, by the Fir Production Board, which was created by an inter-departmental conference of representatives of the Aircraft Board, the Signal Corps, the Shipping Board, the War Industries Board, and the War and Navy Departments. Offices in Portland, Oreg. Abolished on July 16, 1919, when its functions were turned over to the Cancellation Section of the Supply and Sales Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation. Functions: To allocate orders received from the agencies mentioned above to lumber mills in Washington and Oregon on the basis of their ability to furnish promptly the grade of lumber required; to inspect lumber; to expedite shipment by routing and assembling cars in trains containing only Government lumber; to

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Section of the Finance and Purchases Division on July 16, 1918. Renamed the Fire Loss and Protection Section on October 22, 1918. Became a unit of the Finance Division after March 15, 1919, and was probably discontinued with that Division on January 31, 1925. Functions: To handle the adjustment of fire losses of railroad property and to prevent such losses through inspection and insistence on the observance of fire rules and regulations. Presumably, after March 15, 1919, it took over duties formerly handled by the Marine Insurance Section of the Finance and Purchases Division. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

FIRE PREVENTION DEPARTMENT, DUST EXPLOSION AND, Crop Experts Office, Grain Corporation.--See CROP EXPERTS OFFICE.

FIRE PREVENTION SECTION, War Industries Board.--Organized on April 5, 1918, and shortly thereafter took over work that had been carried on for many months by the National Board of Fire Underwriters in cooperation with the Council of National Defense. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To inspect plants manufacturing munitions for the Government and to issue recommendations for securing adequate fire protection. Records: 1918 (49 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence; correspondence on fire-prevention activities in plants; correspondence with underwriters and insurance companies concerning fire-fighting equipment and supplies; certificates of information regarding insurance inspectors; and card records of the National Board of Fire Underwriters concerning plant protection.

FIRE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--See PROCUREMENT SECTION.

FIRE PROTECTION SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred with its superior agency to the Construction Division on March 13, 1918. Functions: To prepare plans for fire protection in the construction work of the Army. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

FIRE PROTECTION SECTION, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Initiated on September 28, 1917, with the appointment in the Shipyard Plants Division of an Advisory Engineer on Fire Protection whose staff became known as the Fire Protection Section. The Section terminated on March 12, 1919, and its functions were turned over to the Shipyard Plants Construction Section. Functions: To inspect shipyards for fire protection equipment; to make reports on their physical conditions with respect to fire hazards; and to make recommendations for increasing fire protection. Records: 1917-20 (12 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, notes, reports, and memoranda relating to fire-fighting equipment, fire prevention, and fire fighting in shipyards. There are also some fire marshals' reports.

FISCAL AFFAIRS DIVISION, ACCOUNTS, CLAIMS, AND, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.--See ACCOUNTS, CLAIMS, AND FISCAL AFFAIRS DIVISION.

FISCAL DIVISION, Housing Corporation.--Organized in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau in February 1918, and one of the last divisions of the Corporation to cease operations. Included

administer the embargo on the sale or exportation of fir lumber to private individuals; and to furnish information concerning orders, the embargo, and priorities to Government agencies. Records: 1917-19 (152 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, notes, memoranda, reports, and other data relating to lumber orders and prices, the lumber embargo, embargo releases, the lumber supply of shipyards, mill capacity, and freight-car and train movements. Also included are lumber orders, order placements, mill reports of lumber cut, and order records for various Government departments. A small group of records of the Board is with the files of the Supply and Sales Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation; another small group is with the records of the Lumber Section, Raw Materials Division, War Industries Board.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION BRANCH, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—On May 13, 1919, with the abolition of the Domestic Operations Division, its Fire and Accident Prevention Branch became a part of this Division. Operated through three Sections: Statistical, Fire Prevention, and Accident Prevention. It remained in the Division when the latter was renamed Storage Administration Division in 1919. About January 26, 1920, it was transferred to the Supplies Division of the Storage Service as a Section of the Warehousing Branch. Functions: To have charge of fire and accident prevention as related to Army supply activities. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION BRANCH, Service Subdivision, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized on November 1, 1918, as the Fire and Accident Branch. On January 30, 1919, its name was changed to Fire and Accident Prevention Branch. On May 13, 1919, the Branch was transferred to the Operations Control Division, Storage Service. Functions: To install and supervise methods of fire and accident prevention in depots, stations, and camps and in private plants working on Army contracts. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

FIRE-CONTROL AND OPTICAL SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. Functions: To have charge of the design and manufacture of all material pertaining to or forming part of the fire-control system of a battleship and, with a few exceptions, of the design, manufacture, and procurement of all optical instruments. It supervised naval optical shops and such other plants as were engaged in the production of fire-control or optical instruments for the Bureau. Records: In the Navy Department.

FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT SECTION, Engineer Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **ENGINEER SUBDIVISION**.

FIRE CONTROL SECTION, Artillery Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **ARTILLERY DIVISION**.

FIRE LOSS AND PROTECTION SECTION, Finance Division, Railroad Administration.—Originally created as the Insurance and Fire Protection

on daily and weekly prices, and mailing lists of dealers. References: William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 242-249 (Stanford University, 1941).

FIXED NITROGEN ADMINISTRATION, War Department.--Established on March 29, 1919, with the appointment by the Secretary of War of Arthur G. Glasgow as Fixed Nitrogen Administrator. On April 2, George J. Roberts, Deputy Fixed Nitrogen Administrator (appointed March 31), was made Special Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance in charge of fixed nitrogen interests in the Ordnance Department. About November he became Administrator. The Administration appointed the Fixed Nitrogen Commission to study fixed nitrogen practices abroad, and also sent J. G. Lipman abroad on a mission similar to that of the Commission. It cooperated with the Department of Agriculture. It ceased to function about the middle of 1920. Functions: To represent the Secretary of War in matters pertaining to fixed nitrogen. Particularly, to draft plans for the peacetime utilization of the nitrate plants of the War Department, to negotiate with various interests regarding the disposition of these plants, to make the plants ready for peacetime production, to reorganize the Nitrate Division of the Ordnance Department in order to further this objective, and to promote research into the utilization of nitrogen products. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Correspondence with the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator, however, is in NA in the files of the Chief of Ordnance, the Nitrate Division, and the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory. Correspondence with the Administrator, including copies of reports and memoranda submitted by him to the Secretary of War, 1919-20 (1 inch), may be found in a folder on "Muscle Shoals" in the Secretary of Agriculture's general subject correspondence file, 1921, also in NA.

FIXED NITROGEN COMMISSION, Fixed Nitrogen Administration, War Department.--Appointed by the Fixed Nitrogen Administrator, A. G. Glasgow, with the approval of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Ordnance, on or about May 28, 1919. Consisted of three members of the Nitrate Division of the Ordnance Chief's Office and one member detailed from the Chemical Warfare Service. Col. J. W. Joyes, Chairman. The Commission spent about 2 months abroad during the summer of 1919. Functions: To make a study in Europe, and especially in the occupied German territory, of foreign practices in nitrogen fixation, particularly in the synthesis of ammonia, with the object of salvaging the large investments in nitrate plants that had been made by the War Department during the war. Records: Correspondence of the Nitrate Division with members of the Commission (1919) and an informal statement of the Chairman, March 18, 1920 (1 inch), are in NA.

FIXED NITROGEN RESEARCH LABORATORY, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Under authority of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, the Secretary of War on March 29, 1919, established the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory as a unit of the Nitrate Division of the Ordnance Chief's Office. On July 1, 1921, the unit, which had apparently absorbed the functions of the Research Technical Section of the Nitrate Division, was transferred by Executive order from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. In 1926 it became the Fertilizer Research Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of that Department. Functions: To continue the various researches on nitrogen fixation begun during the war, to obtain further information necessary for the peacetime utilization of the two nitrate plants constructed by the Government at Sheffield and Muscle Shoals, Ala., and to conduct such other investigations as would

Auditing and Accounting Sections. Headed by a Comptroller. Functions: Controlled the financial transactions of the Corporation and kept records of all payments made by the Comptroller. Records: 1918-30 (600 feet) in NA. Include vouchers, field orders, general and special correspondence, and a general subject file.

FISH SECTION, Canned Foods Division, Food Administration.--Created in August 1917; terminated in December 1918. Functions: To license and regulate the fish canning industry, maintain an inspection service, and determine fair maximum prices for packs. Records: 1917-18 (4 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, copies of agreements with sardine packers, minutes of conferences, and notices of allotments made by the Coordination of Purchase Division.

FISH SECTION, RETAIL, Wholesale and Retail Division, Food Administration.--See RETAIL FISH SECTION.

FISHERIES BUREAU, Commerce Department.--Created in 1903, succeeding the Fish and Fisheries Commission. A few years later the Alaskan Fisheries Division and the Alaska Fur Seal Service were merged with it. Transferred to the Interior Department in 1939, and merged with the Biological Survey Bureau in 1940 to form the Fish and Wildlife Service of that Department. Functions: To conserve the fisheries and increase their productiveness, to improve the methods of utilizing marine and fresh-water food products, and to bring about the increased use of such products. These activities were immediately useful in connection with the war food program, and throughout the war the Bureau concentrated its efforts on such of them as would serve to increase the available food supply. For example, its fish-cultural work was concentrated on the propagation of commercial food fishes. It actively cooperated with the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Shipping Board, the War Trade Board, and the War and Navy Departments. Records: Those in NA (1868-1940, 461 feet) include for the war period miscellaneous correspondence, files concerning "station histories" of fish hatcheries and laboratories, field notes, reports, photographs, and miscellaneous records of the Alaska Division. Other records, including practically all records of the other divisions, are in the Fish and Wildlife Service. References: Fisheries Bureau, Annual Reports, 1917-21.

FISHERIES COMMITTEE, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.--Appointed in 1917. H. F. Moore of the Bureau of Fisheries, Commerce Department, was a member. Functions: To promote investigations of war problems relating to fisheries. One such investigation, supervised by the Fisheries Bureau, was a study of the availability of alginic acids for use as sizing materials without decreasing the food supply. Records: In the National Research Council.

FISHERIES SECTION, Perishable Foods Division, Food Administration.--Organized in August 1917. Transferred nominally to the Canned Foods Division in October 1918 but appears to have continued to function as a separate unit. Functions: To stimulate the production of fish, to supervise the licensing of salt-water fishermen, to investigate cases of apparent excessive prices, to maintain "fair maximum" prices on frozen fish, and to survey and analyze, in conjunction with the Retail Fish Section of the Wholesale and Retail Division, retail fish margins. Records: 1917-19 (35 feet) in NA. Correspondence, minutes of conferences, rules and regulations, data

FLOUR AND CEREALS BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **SUBSISTENCE DIVISION**.

FLOUR AND SUGAR SECTION, Staple Groceries Division, Food Administration.--See **SUGAR AND FLOUR SECTION**.

FLOUR DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.--Established in October 1917. After the latter part of July 1918 it negotiated purchases of wheat and other flours from the millers, work previously handled by the Milling and Cereal Divisions of the Food Administration. Functions: To handle all purchases and sales transactions in wheat flour except certain accounts kept by the Expeditionary Flour Department between July 1918 and March 1919. Records: 1917-20 (446 feet, combined with files inherited with the functions indicated above from the Food Administration) in NA. Includes purchase, sales, shipping, and claims records, correspondence, contracts, vouchers, invoices, journals, and ledgers. Related papers are among the records of the Auditing and Expeditionary Flour Departments.

FLOUR DEPARTMENT, EXPEDITIONARY, Grain Corporation.--See **EXPEDITIONARY FLOUR DEPARTMENT**.

FLOUR DIVISION, GRAIN AND, Food Administration.--See **COARSE GRAINS SECTION**, Cereal Division.

FLOUR SECTION, SUGAR AND, Staple Groceries Division, Food Administration.--See **SUGAR AND FLOUR SECTION**.

FLY AND MOSQUITO CONTROL SUBSECTION, Sanitary Engineering Section, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See **SANITARY ENGINEERING SECTION**.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION.--Created by Executive Order No. 2679-A of August 10, 1917, under authority of the Food and Fuel Control (Lever) Act of the same date (not to be confused with the Food Production Act, also of the same date), with Herbert Hoover as Food Administrator. Branch administrations were set up in every State and in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and two corporations, the United States Sugar Equalization Board, Inc., and the Food Administration Grain Corporation, were created to act as agents of the Administration. It worked in close cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and after the armistice with agencies engaged in the relief of Europe. The Washington office functioned through numerous divisions and sections, which were continually being reorganized or combined with other units as new problems arose or as the changing situation demanded changes in emphasis. Following the armistice the activities of the Administration were gradually terminated, and after November 21, 1919, most of the remaining work was carried on by the Wheat Director, Julius H. Barnes. On August 21, 1920, all branches of the Administration still in existence were abolished by Executive Order No. 3320. Functions: To provide for the supply, distribution, and conservation of food, to prevent monopolies and hoarding, and to maintain governmental control of foods by means of voluntary agreements and a licensing system. The following names of some of the more important Divisions give an indication of the scope and breakdown of its activities: Alimentation, Baking, Canadian Relations, Canned Foods, Cereal, Collateral Commodities, Coordination of Purchase, Dairy Products, Distribution, Educational,

Enforcement, Garbage Utilization, Home Conservation, Hotels and Restaurants, Legal, License, Marine Transportation, Meat, Mexican Relations, Milling, Miscellaneous Commodities, Perishable Foods, Schools and Colleges, Staple Groceries, States Administration, Statistical, Sugar, Transportation, and Wholesale and Retail. Records: 1917-20 (13,000 feet) in NA. Include the files of the Washington office, which are relatively complete; the records of the State Food Administrations, with the exception of those of Delaware and Florida and certain files for California that are now in the Bancroft Library at Berkeley, Calif.; and the records of county and city administrations, which vary considerably in completeness. Papers of a number of officials of the Food Administration are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University, Calif. References: Food Administration, Annual Reports, 1917-18; William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919 (Stanford University, 1941), prepared in 1921 as the final report of the Administration; Frank M. Surface and Raymond L. Bland, American Food in the World War and Reconstruction Period (Stanford University, 1931); Nina Almond and Harold H. Fisher, Special Collections in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, 80-83 (Stanford University, 1940); William F. Willoughby, Government Organization in War Time and After, ch. 11 (New York, 1919); Charles O. Hardy, Wartime Control of Prices, ch. 9 (Washington, 1940); George P. Adams, Jr., Wartime Price Control, ch. 3 (Washington, 1942); Almon R. Wright, "World War Food Controls and Archival Sources for Their Study," in Agricultural History, 15: 72-83 (Apr. 1941). Detailed studies of the work of two of the branch administrations may be found in George N. McCain, War Rations for Pennsylvanians (Philadelphia, 1920), and Ivan L. Pollock, The Food Administration in Iowa (Iowa City, 1923). A number of articles were published in various periodicals between 1937 and 1942 on the records in NA for the California, Idaho, Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Virginia, and Washington Food Administrations.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.—Organized about May 1917 and probably terminated on October 1, 1918. Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Chairman. Functions: Served as a medium through which the cooperation of the women of the Nation with the Food Administration was obtained. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA.

special laboratory investigations regarding food conservation and preservation. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FOOD AND RELIEF SECTION, Supreme Economic Council.--See SUPREME COUNCIL FOR SUPPLY AND RELIEF and INTERALLIED FOOD COUNCIL.

FOOD AND SANITATION COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of five members; Leo H. Baekeland, Chairman.--See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

FOOD COMMISSION, INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC.--See INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC FOOD COMMISSION.

FOOD COMMITTEE, CONSULTATIVE.--See INTERALLIED WHEAT EXECUTIVE.

FOOD CONSERVATION DIVISION, Food Administration.--See HOME CONSERVATION DIVISION.

FOOD CONTAINERS SECTION, SISAL AND TEXTILE, Collateral Commodities Division, Food Administration.--See COLLATERAL COMMODITIES DIVISION.

FOOD CONTROL LABORATORY, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--In existence before the war. Functions: In cooperation with the Food Administration, to search for flour substitutes, assist in the promulgation of restrictions on the production of beer and malt liquors, and furnish information on the uses and consumption of ammonia in the brewing and refrigerating industries; in cooperation with the Council of National Defense, to obtain data on and review processes for making alcohol, fusel oil, and acetone for war needs; and to analyze food samples for the War Department, the Marine Corps, the Food Administration, the Panama Railroad, the District of Columbia Commissioners, and the General Supply Committee. Records: Correspondence and reports for the war period are among the general and special files of the Chemistry Bureau in NA.

FOOD COUNCIL, INTERALLIED.--See INTERALLIED FOOD COUNCIL.

FOOD COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES, INTERALLIED, Interallied Food Council.--See INTERALLIED FOOD COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOOD INVESTIGATION SECTION, Inspection Branch, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Organized February 23, 1918. On October 19, 1918, it was transferred with the Branch to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To investigate the relative values of foods; to study substitution in case of shortages; to maintain a file of unreliable products and unreliable dealers; and to investigate the reliability of foods and of their producers. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.--Organized about May 1917 and terminated on October 1, 1918. Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Chairman. Functions: To cooperate with the Agriculture Department in transmitting information on the production and saving of foodstuffs. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA.

FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM COMMITTEE, Agriculture Department.--Established in the latter part of June 1917 and reconstituted before each

agricultural season. Loosely organized with members drawn from bureau chiefs and their most important subordinates, who functioned under the chairmanship of an Assistant to the Secretary (later an Assistant Secretary) or his representative. Under the Committee were Subcommittees on Animal Products, Farm Implements, the Labor Situation, Perishable Food Products, Potatoes, Production and Requirements, and the Possibilities of Increasing the Production of Staple Crops. Also known as the Production Program Committee and the Program Committee. Continued to exist for several years after the armistice as the General Committee on Agricultural Policies. Functions: To formulate seasonal planting programs that the Department might recommend to farmers, with suggestions for executing such programs. Records: 1917-19 (1 1/2 foot) in NA. Include minutes of meetings, drafts of reports, and reports of subcommittees, together with correspondence of the Secretary's Office relating to the Committee, in the general files of the Secretary's Office under "Grain" and "Grain-Wheat" for 1917, under "Grain-Wheat," "Production," "Production Program," and "Program of Work" for 1918, and under "Production Committee" for 1919.

FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTION SERVICE, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Originated as a unit operating experimentally during the 1916 shipping season. Established on November 1, 1917, as the Food Products Inspection Service (also known as the Market Inspection of Perishable Foods Project) under authority of the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917. Functioned as part of, or in close relation with, the Market Grades and Standards Project. After 1919 its duties were carried on in the Fruits and Vegetables Division of the Bureau. Functions: To decrease the number of disputes causing delays in the unloading of perishable foods; to improve the distribution, accelerate the transportation, and further the conservation of foodstuffs by investigating and certifying to shippers and other interested parties the quality and condition of fruits, vegetables, and other perishable farm products when received at important central markets; and to inspect perishable foods for the armed forces and aid those forces in organizing such inspection. Records: 1917-21 (3 1/2 feet) in NA. Carbon copies of inspection certificates issued at Cleveland, New York, and Washington and correspondence of staff members with Bureau authorities and the public.

continued to meet weekly or biweekly until early August, when the Council was dissolved. Robert A. Taft and Col. James A. Logan, Jr., American representatives. Herbert Hoover, Chairman. Functions: To deal with problems relating to food supply. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Frank M. Surface and Raymond L. Bland, American Food in the World War and Reconstruction Period, 28-29 (Stanford University, 1931).

FOOD SUPPLY COMMITTEE, Agriculture Department.—Probably established in November 1916 and continued to function through the early part of 1917. Membership composed originally of two representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry, two of the States Relations Service, and the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who acted as Chairman. Representatives of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization (later the Bureau of Markets) and of the Bureau of Crop Estimates soon were added as members or consultants. Members of the staff of the Bureau of Fisheries also served as consultants. Functions: To ascertain the quantity of foodstuffs available and to estimate future supplies; to determine the extent to which food prices were justified; and to consider the extent to which it might be advisable for the Department to stimulate production of food products and the use of substitutes. Records: A few reports of meetings with memoranda prepared by Committee members (filed under "Food"), together with papers drawn up in the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture concerning the work of the Committee, are in the general files of the Office of the Secretary for 1916 in NA.

FOOD SURVEYS OF THE UNITED STATES, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Functioned as early as July 1917. Formally established as a project in August 1917 with funds and authority provided by the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917, which empowered the Secretary of Agriculture, with the President's approval, to require of persons certain types of information possessed by them regarding the food supply. Functioned with the assistance of the States Relations Service and the Bureaus of Crop Estimates and of Chemistry. Terminated on June 30, 1919. Also known as the War Emergency Food Survey. Functions: To aid the Government and the public in planning production, efficient distribution, and conservation of food by providing information, in the form of periodic or special reports, concerning food supply of the country, particularly as to the quantity of important food commodities in the hands of farmers, manufacturers; dealers, storage agencies, and householders and the rate of consumption of these commodities. Records: 1917-19 (19 feet) in NA. Include memoranda, circular letters, schedule forms, and editing and tabulating instructions, 1917-18, and schedules and tabulation sheets relating to a survey of household stocks of December 20, 1917; correspondence between the project head and Bureau authorities among the Markets Bureau correspondence files; and an unpublished report for 1918 in the Bureaus of Markets and of Agricultural Economics "manuscript files." Large quantities of schedules were destroyed in 1918 and 1920, and most of the correspondence of the project was destroyed in 1926.

FOODS, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TOXICITY OF PRESERVED, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.—See TOXICITY OF PRESERVED FOODS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

FORAGE BRANCH, Fuel and Forage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Organized on December 14, 1917, as the Fuel and Forage Branch, Supplies Division. Became the Forage Branch of

the newly organized Fuel and Forage Division on January 26, 1918. Transferred to the Subsistence Division in October 1918, when that Division was transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To handle the procurement of forage for animals overseas and in the United States and insular possessions. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FORAGE BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

FORAGE BRANCH, FUEL AND, Quartermaster Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See FUEL AND FORAGE BRANCH.

FORECAST DIVISION, Weather Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Organized in 1893 to coordinate the forecasting duties exercised since 1870 by the Forecast Room, the River and Flood Room, and the Telegraph Division. Functions: During the war it furnished special forecasts to Army camps and naval bases and to railroads and truckers and helped to train forecast officials for work with the armed forces. Records: Among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

FOREIGN AGENTS AND REPORTS BUREAU, War Trade Board.—Established on November 2, 1917. Maintained agents (designated as "special assistants of the Department of State") in 26 countries, whose reports were abstracted in the Washington office and referred to the proper bureau heads or Board members until April 18, 1918, when most of this work was turned over to the Research Bureau. By June 1, 1918, only seven of the foreign offices were being maintained. In the fall of 1918 the name was changed to Foreign Agents Bureau. Transferred to the State Department in accordance with an Executive order of March 3, 1919. Functions: To instruct and direct the agents in foreign countries who were engaged in carrying out the policies of or collecting information for the Board, and to make available the reports and information received from these agents and other official sources abroad. Records: Among those of the Consular Bureau in the State Department.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE BUREAU, Commerce Department.—Established in 1912 and still in existence. During the war it functioned through the following Divisions: Commercial Agents, Commercial Attaches, District Offices, Foreign Investigations, Export Licenses, Far Eastern, Foreign Tariff, Latin American, Research, Statistics, and Trade Information. Functions: To promote the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States. During the war it gathered information concerning industrial and trade conditions at home and abroad; assisted in the procurement of raw materials and other essential war supplies; adjusted difficulties between business houses and Government agencies; and undertook to solve problems involving trade restrictions. It maintained close relationships with nearly all war agencies. Records: In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. References: Laurence F. Schneckeber and Gustavus A. Weber, The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 33-36 (Baltimore, 1924).

FOREIGN AND INSULAR (MARITIME) QUARANTINE AND IMMIGRATION DIVISION, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.—Probably in existence before the war. Functions: To enforce laws and regulations for preventing the introduction into the United States of quarantinable diseases, including, following the armistice, the investigation of

the sanitary conditions of all ports from which troops or emigrants would embark for the United States. Records: Some for the period of the war are among those of the Service in NA, including reports of quarantine stations and records of inspections of such stations.

FOREIGN BORN DIVISION, WORK WITH THE, Committee on Public Information.--See WORK WITH THE FOREIGN BORN DIVISION.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.--See WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD.

FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL WORK DIVISION.--See FOREIGN SECTION, Committee on Public Information.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIVISION, Federal Reserve Board.--Organized on January 30, 1918, to administer powers given to the Secretary of the Treasury by the President under the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, and the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917. Functions: To keep apprised of foreign exchange operations and to prevent all transactions directly or indirectly of benefit to the enemy. Records: In the custody of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE SECTION, Conservation Division, War Industries Board.--See CONSERVATION DIVISION.

FOREIGN HIDES AND SKINS SECTION, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.--Began work on May 21, 1918. Its members also served in the Hide and Leather Control Branch, Supply and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, until that unit was abolished on October 1, 1918. Discontinued on December 31, 1918, with a recommendation that its activities be continued by the Bureau of Markets, Agriculture Department. Functions: To prevent the development of a runaway market, threatened because of an embargo on imports of hides and skins and increased Government demands for leather and leather goods, by controlling prices, allocating available supplies, and encouraging conservation. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE, ENEMY PROPAGANDA SECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--One of the four Sections out of which grew the Branch. Operated through seven Subsections, as follows: Executive, Departmental, Propaganda, Foreign, Legal and Liaison, Research, and Labor and Sabotage. Functions: To study espionage and propaganda directed against the United States or its Allies; also to study any subversive actions that had a bearing upon the military situation. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, State Department.--Originated as the Information Division, established in 1909. Became the Foreign Intelligence Division by Departmental Order No. 82, May 7, 1917. Superseded by the Foreign Information Division in 1921, although some of its functions were assumed by the Publications Division. Functions: To prepare news items for the press; to exercise censorship over and to control departmental publicity; to furnish confidential information to diplomatic and consular officers; to supply the Department with press bulletins; and to distribute through news agencies explanations of American policies and activities. Records: In the Communications and Records Division, State Department.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SECTION, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See POSITIVE BRANCH.

FOREIGN INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.--See COMMERCIAL AGENTS DIVISION.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.--Organized in April 1917 and discontinued in March 1918. William Churchill, Director. Also known as the Division of Foreign Language Publications. Functions: To keep a close watch on foreign language newspapers and to perform translating services. Records: 1917-18 (6 inches) in NA. Consist of propaganda articles and translations from Swiss newspapers in the German language. "Foreign newspapers" disposed of in 1928 as useless papers may have been records of this Division.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS SUBSECTION, News Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See NEWS SECTION.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.--See FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER DIVISION.

FOREIGN LOAN BUREAU, Treasury Department.--A temporary unit over which, in April 1918, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was placed. Functions: To supervise the loans by the Government of the United States to foreign governments made under acts of April 24 and September 24, 1917, and April 4 and July 9, 1918, which vested authority in the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to establish credits in favor of foreign governments engaged in war with the enemies of the United States; and to the extent of the credits so established, to purchase from such governments their several obligations. Records: In the Treasury Department. References: Lloyd M. Short, The Development of National Administrative Organization in the United States, 287-288 (Baltimore, 1923).

FOREIGN MAILS DIVISION, Post Office Department.--In existence before the war. Renamed the International Postal Service Division in 1928. Functions: In addition to its regular duties, to provide mail facilities for the American Expeditionary Forces; after July 1, 1918, to cooperate with the Military Postal Express Service of the War Department, which assumed responsibility for this work; and to assist the War Trade Board in the licensing of merchandise through the foreign mails. Records: Some may be among those of the Department in NA. Others are in the Post Office Department.

FOREIGN MARKETING INVESTIGATIONS, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Established in 1916 in order to prepare for the return of normal conditions. Functioned during the fiscal year 1919 with the aid of emergency funds. Activities made normal functions of the Bureau by an appropriation act for the fiscal year 1922. Placed in the Statistical and Historical Research Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in 1922. Duties now performed by the Foreign Agricultural Relations Office. Functions: To handle questions relating to exports and imports of agricultural products brought to the attention of the Bureau. To promote post-war reconstruction of American agriculture by providing statistical and news services relating to American foreign trade in agricultural products, by investigating facilities for handling exports and markets for exports of American farm and nonmanufactured food products, by advertising such products, and

by negotiating for their export. Records: 1916-22 (5 feet) in NA. Include consular reports accumulated by the project, scattered among the "Reports on Foreign Agricultural Conditions," 1904-38, of the Foreign Agricultural Relations Office; correspondence of staff members with Bureau authorities, the project head, and the public in the Markets Bureau central correspondence files; and unpublished reports, 1917-19, in the "manuscript files" of the Bureaus of Markets and of Agricultural Economics.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAU, News Department, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.—See **NEWS DEPARTMENT**.

FOREIGN PERMIT OFFICE, Passport Control Division, State Department.—Established by Departmental Order No. 115, August 13, 1918, pursuant to a Presidential proclamation and Executive order of August 8, 1918. Discontinued on June 30, 1920, by Departmental Order No. 170, June 15, 1920. Functions: To perform work relating to the issuance of passports to aliens preparing to leave the United States. Records: In the Communications and Records Division, State Department.

FOREIGN PICTURE SERVICE DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—Authorized by Executive Order No. 2774-A, December 17, 1917, although it had been actually organized in October. Office in New York. Direction of the Division was taken over by the newly created Films Division of the Foreign Section in July 1918. Functions: To furnish motion pictures to American soldiers at home and abroad and, through such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., to the Allies. The Division promoted the dissemination abroad of "educational" films by cooperating with the War Trade Board in licensing their exports. Records: 1917-19 (8 feet) in NA. Records of films reviewed for export, film receipts and shipments, and accounting records.

FOREIGN PRESS BUREAU-MAIL SERVICE, Foreign Section, Committee on Public Information.—Established in November 1917 to supplement the work abroad of the Foreign Press-Wireless and Cable Service. Office in New York. Cooperated with the Division of Syndicate Features, the Division of Pictures, and representatives of the Committee abroad. Terminated in May 1919. Ernest Poole, Director. Functions: To compile and to mail weekly for dissemination abroad press material, consisting largely of news and feature articles but including also some posters and pamphlets and pictures to illustrate the articles. Records: 1918-19 (7 feet) in NA. Include some press material, requisitions, purchase orders, and accounting records. The records of the Service were in large part disposed of as useless papers in 1930.

FOREIGN PRESS-WIRELESS AND CABLE SERVICE, Foreign Section, Committee on Public Information.—Began functioning in September 1917. Main office in New York. Maintained agents in Europe, Asia, and South America. The longest-lived of the Committee's divisions, it was terminated in June 1919, after facilitating transmission to the United States of news concerning the Peace Conference. Walter S. Rogers, Director. Functions: To disseminate to the world by means of wireless and cables daily news dispatches from the United States. Records: 1917-19 (1 foot) in NA. Telegrams, cables, press releases, and financial records. A considerable quantity of records was disposed of in 1930 as useless papers.

FOREIGN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENTAL AND, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See GOVERNMENTAL AND FOREIGN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT.

FOREIGN RELATIONS SECTION, External Relations Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See ALLIED RELATIONS SECTION.

FOREIGN RELATIONS SECTION, General Relations Division, National Research Council.--Organized in 1917 under the chairmanship of George E. Hale and was a part of the Administrative Division of the Council until the war organization was established, when it became a part of the General Relations Division. In the reorganization that followed the end of the war, it became the Division of Foreign Relations. Functions: Its chief work was to participate in plans for the international organization of research. These plans took form when the International Research Council was provisionally constituted at Paris in November 1918. Records: In the National Research Council.

FOREIGN RELIEF DEPARTMENT, American National Red Cross War Council.--See AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.

FOREIGN RELIEF DEPARTMENT, HOME AND, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.--See HOME AND FOREIGN RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

FOREIGN REQUIREMENTS BUREAU, LUBRICANTS AND, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--See LUBRICANTS AND FOREIGN REQUIREMENTS BUREAU.

FOREIGN SALES SECTION, External Relations Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See EXTERNAL RELATIONS BRANCH.

FOREIGN SECTION, Committee on Public Information.--Began work abroad about September 1917, at first under the direct supervision of George Creel, Chairman of the Committee. Operated mainly through the Foreign Press-Wireless and Cable Service, Foreign Press Bureau-Mail Service, the Division of Foreign Picture Service, and local representatives abroad. Terminated in June 1919. Arthur Woods, Will Irwin, and Edgar Sisson, Directors successively. Also known as the Division of Foreign Educational Work. Functions: To disseminate abroad news and educational information regarding the United States. Records: 1917-19 (32 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, reports from representatives abroad, records of the postal censorship, news summaries, newspaper clippings, press releases, and news bulletins. Some records of the offices of the Committee's representatives abroad are also in NA. "Cables and daily reports of foreign bureaus" were among records disposed of as useless papers in 1928.

FOREIGN SERVICE COMMITTEE, National Research Council.--Created in April 1917, with Joseph S. Ames as Chairman. Functions: Soon after American entry into the war, its members went to Europe, where they obtained military and industrial information from the French and British Governments and from scientists engaged in research on war problems. Records: In the National Research Council.

FOREIGN SERVICE DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.--See COMMERCIAL AGENTS DIVISION.

FOREIGN TARIFF DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.—An agency antedating the creation of the Bureau and still in existence. Functions: To furnish information regarding foreign tariffs and other trade regulations. During the war it supplied war agencies, especially the Shipping Board and War Trade Board, with information regarding trade restrictions in foreign countries. Later it studied the post-war tariff policies of foreign countries. Records: In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE, State Department.—Originated in 1912. Functions: Under Departmental Order No. 86 of October 8, 1917, the Office was given the function of conducting all correspondence of a routine nature with foreign diplomatic representatives in Washington and with American representatives abroad with reference to the issuance of export licenses and of answering all requests from the Exports Administrative Board for information as to whether it was desirable to grant export licenses for shipments to certain consignees in foreign countries. After the Exports Administrative Board was replaced by the War Trade Board, Departmental Order No. 90 of November 26, 1917, required the Office to answer such requests from that Board. The Office of the Adviser on Commercial Treaties, established in 1916, was made a part of the Foreign Trade Adviser's Office in 1920. Records: In the Communications and Records Division, State Department.

FOREIGN WOOL SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—Created on June 13 and discontinued on December 21, 1918. For a period following July 17, 1918, while the Chief of the Section was abroad, its work was performed by the Woolens Section. Functions: To handle Government purchases of foreign wool. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included is correspondence of the Chief, A. M. Patterson.

FOREST PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Probably in operation from February to October 1918. Functions: To supervise vessels handling mahogany for the Army, timber and lumber for the Corporation, and forest products for the general timber and lumber trade. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

FOREST PRODUCTS JOINT OFFICE, LUMBER AND.—See **LUMBER AND FOREST PRODUCTS JOINT OFFICE**.

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY, Forest Service, Agriculture Department.—Established in June 1910 at Madison, Wis., through the cooperation of the University of Wisconsin and the Forest Service. The University furnished the plant and utilities, and the Forest Service supplied the raw materials and a staff. During the war the staff was increased from 45 to 458. Functions: During the war, its regular functions of rendering practical assistance to manufacturers and users of wood through studies of timber mechanics, preservative treatment of woods, kiln-drying, timber physics, paper-pulp making, and wood derivatives and of promoting forest conservation and the practice of forestry were continued. Special emphasis was placed on research on the uses of forest products in aviation, on the making of explosives, on kiln-drying, wood specifications, water-proof coatings, glue, plywood and veneer, charcoal, wood pulp, and shipping containers. In its work on shipping containers, the Laboratory made box and crate tests, developed specifications for

containers, and conducted schools for Army officers. Records: 1917-18 (68 feet) in NA. Include production reports with information on the supply and availability of forest products for such wartime uses as airplane and ship construction; correspondence between the Washington office of the Service and the Forest Products Laboratory; and technical reports pertaining to its investigations.

FOREST PRODUCTS SECTION, Purchases Division, Railroad Administration.--Established as part of the Central Advisory Purchasing Committee of the Finance and Purchases Division in September 1918. Maintained branches in New Orleans and Seattle and cooperated with the War Industries Board. Transferred to the Purchases Division on March 15, 1919, and probably discontinued with the Division on April 1, 1920. Functions: To cooperate in the procurement, treatment, and distribution of all raw materials of wood. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

FOREST SERVICE, Agriculture Department.--The Bureau of Forestry became the Forest Service in 1905. In the same year the administration of the national forests was transferred from the Interior Department to the Agriculture Department. Functions: Its regular functions of protecting, managing, and improving the national forests and promoting the conservation and best use of private and State owned forest lands were continued during the war and special experiments were conducted to learn the best use of the country's wood supplies for aircraft, wooden ships, boxes, crates, structural timber, and wood for offensive and defensive gas warfare. It also guarded means of communication, engaged in activities connected with wood fuel campaigns, and did translation work for the Army War College. Regiments of woodsmen were enlisted for forest service in the United States and the Allied countries. Records: Those in NA for the war period (90 feet) include correspondence in regard to the 10th and 20th Engineers and memoranda, reports, and other papers dealing with the cooperation between the Forest Service and other Government agencies during the war. Other records for the war period remain in the Agriculture Department. References: Jenks Cameron, The Development of Governmental Forest Control in the United States (Baltimore, 1928); Darrell H. Smith, The Forest Service (Washington, 1930).

FORESTRY COMMITTEE, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.--Appointed in 1917, with Raphael Zon and I. W. Bailey as members, to serve as a correlating agency for research in forestry and "to represent the interests of forestry and its relation to work in botany and agriculture." Records: In the National Research Council.

FORESTRY SECTION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established as a temporary unit prior to the end of 1917. Functions: To study forestry problems and to train and provide personnel for this work for the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FORGING SPECIFICATIONS, JOINT ARMY AND NAVAL BOARD ON GUN.--See JOINT ARMY AND NAVAL BOARD ON GUN FORGING SPECIFICATIONS.

FORGINGS, ORDNANCE, SMALL ARMS, AND SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--Created on June 1 and discontinued on December 20, 1918. Also known as the Ordnance Section and the Ordnance, Forgings, Machining, and Small Arms Section. Functions: To carry on the programs of design, specifications, and

procurement of the commodities previously handled by the Small Arms and Ammunition Committee, Munitions Standards Board, Council of National Defense. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

FORTIFICATION AND MAPPING DIVISION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Created by an Office circular of July 8, 1918, to assume all duties in connection with fortifications and military mapping formerly assigned to the Equipment and Construction Division. Merged into the Fortification, Design, and Construction Section of the Military Construction Division upon the formation of that Division some time prior to February 24, 1919; the mapping duties were assumed by the Military Mapping Section of the Division. Functions: To supervise the procurement of enlisted men and the training of engineer troops and engineer military operations in connection with seacoast fortifications and military mapping. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FORTIFICATION BOARD, ORDNANCE AND, War Department.--See **ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION BOARD**.

FORTIFICATION, DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCTION SECTION, Military Construction Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See **FORTIFICATION AND MAPPING DIVISION**, Military Branch.

FORTIFICATION DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, War Department.--See **MILITARY BRANCH**.

FORTIFICATIONS AND CABLEGRAMS SECTION, Equipment and Construction Division, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established prior to the end of 1917. By an office circular of July 8, 1918, its functions were transferred to the newly created Fortification and Mapping and Equipment and Operations Divisions. Functions: To supervise the procurement of enlisted men and the training of engineer troops for seacoast fortifications and cable stations. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FOUR MINUTE MEN DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.--Organized privately in Chicago by Donald M. Ryerson, and taken over by the Committee on Public Information on June 16, 1917. At its height it controlled 75,000 speakers throughout the country. In September 1918 it was consolidated with the Speaking Division to form the Speakers' Bureau. Terminated December 31, 1918. Donald M. Ryerson, William McCormick Blair, and William H. Ingersoll, Directors successively. Functions: To provide subjects for four-minute speeches, and to supervise their delivery by a volunteer corps of speakers, whose principal audiences were in theaters throughout the country. Records: 1917-19 (16 feet) in NA. Include bulletins issued for the use of speakers (45 nos.) and card records of speakers. Some records of the Division were disposed of as useless papers in 1928.

FRAUD AND GRAFT SECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--Originated in the Quartermaster General's Office early in 1918 as a unit headed by a Military Intelligence officer on detail. Transferred to the Military Intelligence Division on July 13, 1918, and constituted a Subsection of the Army Section. On September 24, 1918, it was made a separate Section (sometimes called the Graft and Fraud Section), because of the growth of the work. It functioned until June 30, 1920, when its duties were transferred to the Inspector General's Department by the provisions

of War Department Circular No. 268, July 16, 1920. Functions: To detect and prevent fraud and graft in the purchase and handling of military stores. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

FREIGHT CLAIM SECTION, Law Division, Railroad Administration.--Created in August 1918; it was abolished and its functions were taken over by the Claims and Property Protection Section of the Law Division on September 1, 1918. Functions: To handle claims relating to losses and damages of freight and to take measures to prevent such losses. Records: Among those of the Division in NA.

FREIGHT RELEASE BRANCH, OVERSEAS, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See OVERSEAS FREIGHT RELEASE BRANCH.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC BRANCH, Rail Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--Established about March 11, 1919, as essentially a continuation of the Property Movements Branch of the Inland Transportation Service. Probably also known as the Cargo Branch. Operated through seven Sections, as follows: Bills of Lading and Transportation Requests; Adjustments and Decisions; Expedition and Demurrage; Rail Equipment; Reconsignments and Diversions; Transportation Orders; and Express Shipments. In addition, it included a Priorities Committee, which consisted of the heads of Subsections, as follows: Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Aviation, Medical Corps, Engineer Corps, Chemical Warfare, Refrigeration, Animal, and Statistical. Functions: To follow shipments through from point of origin to port in France, and to maintain a similar system covering shipments from France. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC COMMITTEES, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.--Created July 22, 1918. There was an eastern committee with headquarters in New York City; a southern in Atlanta; and a western in Chicago. These were coordinated by the Traffic Section of the Division of Public Service and Accounting. Probably discontinued with the Traffic Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To handle matters relating to changes in freight rates, rules, and regulations in official eastern, southern, and western classification territories. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC CONTROL COMMITTEE, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--Created on April 23 and abolished on December 1, 1918. Functions: To facilitate the movement of freight traffic through Potomac Yard, Va., Hagerstown, Md., and Hampton Roads, Va., and to decide on embargoes affecting traffic passing through these points. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

FREIGHTS AND LICENSES, COFFEE COMMITTEE ON.--See COFFEE COMMITTEE ON FREIGHTS AND LICENSES.

FRESH MILK AND BREAD DIVISION, Food Administration.--See BAKING DIVISION.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE UTILIZATION LABORATORY, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--In existence prior to the war. Functions: To study methods for drying fruits and vegetables with a view to improving the dehydration industry. Records: Those for the war period are interfiled with records of the Bureau in NA.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES MARKET NEWS SERVICE, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Established July 1, 1916, as a separate project entitled "Collecting and Distributing Market Information" to carry on work begun in 1915. Greatly expanded under the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917, and supplementary appropriations of 1918. Functioned in close relation with the Market Surveys, Methods, and Costs Project. On November 24, 1919, it was placed under the Fruits and Vegetables Division of the Bureau. Functions: To improve distribution, accelerate transportation, further conservation, and stabilize prices of perishables by collecting and distributing information concerning supply, commercial movement, and market prices of fruits and vegetables. Records: 1915-40 (150 feet) in NA. Include processed copies of news bulletins issued at various stations; correspondence of staff members with Bureau authorities, the project head, and the public in the Market Surveys correspondence files, 1917-18, and in the Markets Bureau central correspondence files; and detailed annual reports, combined with those of related projects, in the "manuscript files" of the Bureaus of Markets and of Agricultural Economics.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES SECTION, Perishable Foods Division, Food Administration.—Organized in August 1917; transferred to the Canned Foods Division in October 1918. Functions: To prevent waste in transportation and to regulate storage charges and the marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables. Records: 1917-18 (12 feet) in NA. Correspondence, interoffice memoranda, and related papers.

FRUITS SECTION, CANNED AND DRIED, Canned Foods Division, Food Administration.—See **CANNED FOODS DIVISION**.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION.—Authorized by the Food and Fuel Control Act of August 10, 1917. Harry A. Garfield was appointed Fuel Administrator by the President on August 23, 1917. The principal operative units were the Administrative, Distribution, and Oil Divisions, which in turn had many subunits. Some of the Fuel Administration's early work was based upon data gathered by the Federal Trade Commission. After the armistice was signed, the activities of the Administration came gradually to a close, and it officially terminated on July 1, 1919. On October 29, 1919, however, the Fuel Administrator was recalled to assist in temporarily restoring fuel regulations, and served, together with a few advisers, until December 13, 1919, working through the Railroad Administration. Functions: To exercise supervision over the production, distribution, and conservation of fuel. The Administration was at first concerned with coal and coke because of the great shortage during the winter of 1918-19. The importance of oil to industrial life and to modern warfare was soon recognized, however, and the Oil Division was created. General standardization of specifications, improved production methods, more efficient transportation, and the advancement of conservation practices were among the contributions of the Administration. Records: 1917-19 (2,116 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, reports, memoranda, tabulations, statistical data, and specialized records dealing with almost all phases of the production, distribution, and consumption of coal, coke, and oil. Matters relating to the supplying of the armed forces, of industry, and of the Allies are dealt with, and there is much material concerning conservation and increased efficiency in consumption. The general regulatory and educational policies of the Administration and the effects and successes of such policies are shown in detail. References: William F. Willoughby, Government Organization in War Time and After, ch. 12 (New York, 1919); Charles O. Hardy, War-time Control of Prices, ch. 10 (Washington, 1940); George P. Adams, Jr., War-time

Price Control, ch. 4 (Washington, 1942). The Fuel Administration issued no annual reports. After the close of its activities there appeared the Report of the Distribution Division, 1918-1919, by Carl E. Leshner and Wayne P. Ellis (1919. 3 vols.), the Report of Engineers Committee, 1918-1919 (1919), the Final Report of the Business Manager, edited by Lawrence Mitchell (1920), and part 1 of the Report of the Administrative Division, 1917-1919 (1920), which consists of reports of the Bureau of State Organizations and of the Federal Fuel Administrators for the various States and districts, edited by George E. Howes. Appearing in one volume, published in 1921, were three reports: the Final Report of the United States Fuel Administrator, 1917-1919, by Harry A. Garfield; part 2 of the Report of the Administrative Division, 1917-1919, which consists entirely of reports of the bureaus with headquarters at Washington, edited by George E. Howes; and the Report of the Oil Division, 1917-1919, by Mark L. Requa.

FUEL AND FORAGE BRANCH, Quartermaster Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on November 1, 1918, and discontinued in January 1919. Functions: To be responsible for the delivery of the following classes of supplies to ports of embarkation and for securing priorities and releases therefor: Forage, oil and greases, and gasoline in bulk and drum. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

FUEL AND FORAGE DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established December 14, 1917, as a Branch in the Supplies Division. On January 19, 1918, by General Orders, No. 8, it became a Division. Its functions were expanded by General Orders, No. 23, of March 4, and General Orders, No. 53, of May 27. By October 28, the Division had split up, its Fuel and Oil Branches going to form the basis for the Raw Materials Division of the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, and its Forage Branch going to the Subsistence Division. Functions: To handle the procurement, purchase, and distribution of fuel, oil, and forage for the Army. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FUEL AND FUEL HANDLING COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—Organized early in 1916. Consisted of 10 members; Spencer Miller, Chairman. Acted in conjunction with the Naval Fuel Oil Board. Functions: To gather and make available for the Navy Department engineering, scientific, and industrial information concerning the supply, transportation, storage, and use of fuel oil. Records: In the Navy Department. References: Lloyd H. Scott, The Naval Consulting Board of the United States, 56-63 (Washington, 1920).

FUEL AND PERSONNEL DIVISION, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.—Established in 1914 to take over certain functions of the former Bureau of Equipment. Discontinued about 1921. Functions: To have charge of the inspection of fuel for the Navy; the preparation of specifications for fuel; the supervision of the Naval Petroleum Reserve; the detail of engineering personnel in cooperation with the Bureau of Navigation; and the confidential files of the Bureau. Records: 1914-21 (combined with the general files of the Bureau of Engineering, total 4,134 feet) in NA. Chiefly correspondence. Other records are in the Navy Department.

FUEL AND POWER SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

FUEL BRANCH, Fuel and Forage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Originally part of the Fuel and Forage Branch, Supplies Division. On January 19, 1918, it became a Branch of the newly created Fuel and Forage Division. Transferred on October 28, 1918, as the Fuels Branch to the Raw Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To handle the procurement of the coal, coke, and wood required by the Army; and to assist manufacturers of supplies for the Army to obtain necessary fuel. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FUEL CONSERVATION SECTION, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on May 1, 1918; probably abolished with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To develop efficient and economical methods of fuel consumption in locomotives and railroad power plants; to improve the quality of fuel consumed; and to instruct engineers in the economical use of fuel. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

FUEL DISTRIBUTION SECTION, RAILROAD, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

FUEL DIVISION, LOGISTICS AND, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—See LOGISTICS AND FUEL DIVISION.

FUEL OIL SECTION, Oil Conservation Bureau, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—See OIL CONSERVATION BUREAU.

FUEL OIL SECTION, Petroleum Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See PETROLEUM DIVISION.

FUEL REQUIREMENTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS SECTION, Logistics and Fuel Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Existed from 1917 to 1920. Functions: In charge of the procurement of naval fuel supplies for contractors having Navy contracts. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

FUEL SECTION, Purchases Division, Railroad Administration.—Originally established on June 11, 1918, as part of the Central Advisory Purchasing Committee of the Finance and Purchases Division. Transferred to the Purchases Division on March 15, 1919. Probably abolished on April 1, 1920; thereafter its unfinished work was handled, first, by the Director General's Office, and, after May 19, 1920, by the Liquidation Claims Division of the Administration. Functions: To act as liaison between the Railroad and Fuel Administrations, and to devise a plan that would insure the Railroad Administration an adequate fuel supply. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

FUEL SECTION, Raw Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See RAW MATERIALS BRANCH.

FUEL SECTION, ALLOTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF NAVY, Logistics and Fuel Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—See ALLOTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF NAVY FUEL SECTION.

FUEL STOCKS AND VESSEL ASSIGNMENTS, Logistics and Fuel Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Existed from 1917 to 1920. Functions: To have charge of assignments for loading of and ports of discharge for fuel cargoes, the assignments being based on requirements of vessels bunkering at the various ports; the upkeep of stocks of fuel at fuel depots; and the placing of orders with Navy contractors for the supplying of fuel. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

FUEL ZONE COMMITTEE, JOINT, Railroad Administration.--See JOINT FUEL ZONE COMMITTEE.

FUELING FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT SECTION, Logistics and Fuel Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--See DEVELOPMENT OF FUELING FACILITIES SECTION.

FUELS BRANCH, Raw Materials and Paints Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 13 of October 28, 1918, the Fuel and Forage Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, exclusive of the Forage Branch, was transferred to the Raw Materials Division, where it became the Fuels Branch. In existence when the Division became a Branch of the Regular Supplies Division of the Purchase Service on August 18, 1919. Functions: To maintain contact with the Fuel Administration in the coordination of Army coal and coke procurement requirements and in the allocation of fuel supplies to Army contractors. After the close of the war this Branch procured coal for the Army by direct purchase. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

FUELS COMMITTEE, CHEMISTRY OF, National Research Council.--See CHEMISTRY OF FUELS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division.

FUNDING DIVISION, Finance Service, War Department.--Established on October 11, 1918. Functioned through Executive, Apportionment and Allotments Accounts, and Funds Distribution Branches. Functions: To supervise the distribution of funds and allotments to disbursing officers. Records: In the Finance Chief's Office, War Department.

FUNGICIDE BOARD, INSECTICIDE AND, Agriculture Department.--See INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE BOARD.

FUNGICIDE LABORATORY, INSECTICIDE AND, Miscellaneous Division, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LABORATORY.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT SECTION, Operating Division, Housing Corporation.--See OPERATING DIVISION.

FUZE AND CARTRIDGE CASE BRANCH, Projectile Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on April 12, 1918. Functions: To handle the purchase of complete fuzes, primers, and cartridge cases of all kinds. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FUZE BRANCH, Purchase Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on September 20, 1917; transferred to the Procurement Division by Gun Division Order No. 57, January 13, 1918. Functions: To handle all business negotiations in connection with

the purchase of complete fuzes of all kinds and of primers, not including the handling of the raw materials for fuzes or any packing containers. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

FUZE GROUP, Artillery Ammunition and Trench Warfare Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See ARTILLERY AMMUNITION AND TRENCH WARFARE BRANCH.

FUZE SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See PROJECTILE SECTION.

GARBAGE AND FERTILIZER SECTION, Waste Materials Branch, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See WASTE MATERIALS BRANCH.

GARBAGE SECTION, FERTILIZER AND, Salvage Branch, Conservation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH.

GARBAGE UTILIZATION DIVISION, Food Administration.--Organized in November 1917. In October 1918 it became a Section in the Collateral Commodities Division. On March 7, 1919, its functions were transferred to the Soils Bureau, Agriculture Department. Functions: To encourage the building of garbage reduction plants from which to procure fats, glycerine, and fertilizer, and to promote the use of garbage as hog feed where reduction plants were not established. Records: 1917-21 (9 feet) in NA. Correspondence, a tabulation of garbage disposal systems and uses to which garbage could be put, and related records. References: William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 101-103 (Stanford University, 1941); Food Administration, Garbage Utilization, With Particular Reference to Utilization by Feeding (Washington, 1918).

GARDEN ARMY, SCHOOL, Education Bureau, Interior Department.--See SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY.

GARDENING BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division.

GAS AND BY PRODUCTS COAL SECTION, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.--See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

GAS AND FLAME BRANCH, Trench Warfare Section, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Probably established in 1917 as part of the Trench Warfare Section, Gun Division; transferred with the Section to the Gun Division on January 18, 1918. In July 1918, duties relating to the production and handling of gases were turned over to the Chemical Warfare Service, but certain functions pertaining thereto were retained by the Trench Warfare Section. Functions: To handle the manufacture of the mechanical apparatus for employing toxic materials in the field, including such apparatus as gas cylinders, emplacement sets, twin projectors and drums, special nozzles, and flame projectors. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GAS BUREAU, NATURAL, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--See NATURAL GAS BUREAU.

GAS DEFENSE DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Organized on August 31, 1917. The work was divided among the following three Sections: Field Supply, Overseas Repair, and Training.

With the establishment of the Chemical Warfare Service on June 28, 1918, gas defense ceased to be a function of the Medical Department and the Division ceased to exist. All personnel, property, and funds were transferred to the new Service. Functions: To provide for the supply of gas-defense appliances, to repair them, and to give instruction in their use. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GAS DEFENSE PRODUCTION DIVISION, Chemical Warfare Service, War Department.—Established on June 28, 1918, to carry on work formerly performed by the Gas Defense Division of the Surgeon General's Office. Functions: To produce gas masks and other defensive appliances. Records: In the War Department.

GAS ELECTRICAL SETS SECTION, Electrical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See **ELECTRICAL DIVISION**.

GAS FACTORIES SECTION, SANITATION CONDITIONS AT POISON, Physiological Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **SANITATION CONDITIONS AT POISON GAS FACTORIES SECTION**.

GAS INVESTIGATIONS, WAR, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **WAR GAS INVESTIGATIONS**.

GAS-MASK RESEARCH DIVISION, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Organized in March 1917. At the request of the Army, it supervised the design and actual construction of gas masks prior to July 1917, when the construction work was transferred to the Surgeon General's Office. Continued as a research organization until it was transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To conduct investigations relating to gas masks. Operated through the following Sections, most of which were organized in the summer of 1917: Absorbent Testing; Canister Testing; Gas-Penetrability of Fabrics; and Canister-Filling. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 18-21 (Bulletin 178A, Washington, 1919).

GAS OFFENSE PRODUCTION DIVISION, Chemical Warfare Service, War Department.—Originated in 1917 under the Ordnance Chief's Office, where on May 4, 1918, it was made a separate organization known as the Edgewood Arsenal (formerly the Gunpowder Reservation). On July 13, 1918, it was transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service. Functions: To produce and test articles of gas offense. Records: In the War Department.

GAS-PENETRABILITY OF FABRICS SECTION, Gas-Mask Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **GAS-MASK RESEARCH DIVISION**.

GAS PLANTS BUREAU, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—Created in June 1918 and discontinued in November. Included an Anthracite Section. Administered in cooperation with the Natural Gas Bureau of the Oil Division. Functions: To supervise the artificial gas industry insofar as it affected the consumption of fuel, and to collect data on the heat unit and candle-power standards of artificial gas and the possible effects of changes. Records: 1918 (4 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports.

GAS-SHELL SECTION, Pyrotechnic Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Probably organized late in 1917. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To determine the stability of various gases and toxic solids when used in shells, and to study lachrymatory, smoke, and so-called noise bombs. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 29 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

GASES AND GAS PRODUCTS SECTION, INDUSTRIAL, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.--See INDUSTRIAL GASES AND GAS PRODUCTS SECTION.

GASES SECTION, FIELD TESTS OF, Physiological Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--See FIELD TESTS OF GASES SECTION.

GASES USED IN WARFARE COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.--Appointed in 1917 as the Noxious Gases Committee. V. H. Manning and George A. Burrell, Chairmen successively. In September 1917 its name was changed to Gases Used in Warfare Committee. Early in 1918, under the war organization of the Council, it became a part of the Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, and on August 13, 1918, it was dissolved because its work had been absorbed by the War Department. Functions: The Committee "inaugurated extensive research work on the problems of gas warfare," which was continued under the direction of the Bureau of Mines. Records: In the National Research Council.

GASOLINE AND KEROSENE SECTION, Oil Conservation Bureau, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--See OIL CONSERVATION BUREAU.

GASTROENTEROLOGY SECTION, Internal Medicine Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Created in October 1917; discontinued on July 1, 1918. Functions: To furnish trained gastroenterologists for service at base hospitals and to standardize the work in gastrointestinal diseases. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GAUGE BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 14, 1918. Included the following Groups: Artillery Ammunition and Trench Warfare, Gun and Carriage, Tank and Tractor, Small Arms Weapons, and Small Arms Ammunition. Functions: To supervise matters relating to master gauges and inspection gauges. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GAUGE BRANCH, Miscellaneous Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 15, 1918. Functions: To handle the purchase of gauges for the Section. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GAUGE SECTION, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 19, 1918. Functions: To see that the gauges and test tools necessary for the production of material furnished by the Division were properly designed, and to act as consultant to the Design Section. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GAUGE SECTION, Weights and Measures Division, Standards Bureau, Commerce Department.--Established in July 1917 and still in existence.

Functions: To improve the design and use of munition and other gauges and to originate and develop methods of testing, manufacturing, and salvaging gauges. Cooperated with the War and Navy Departments, the Council of National Defense, and the National Screw Thread Commission. There were branch laboratories in New York, Cleveland, and Bridgeport during the war. Records: In the National Bureau of Standards.

GAUGE UNIT, Technical Branch, Inspection Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **TECHNICAL BRANCH**.

GAUGES COMMITTEE, DIES AND, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—See **DIES AND GAUGES COMMITTEE**.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BRANCH, Equipment Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **CONTROL SECTION**, Equipment Division.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BUREAU, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **ADMINISTRATION DIVISION**.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SECTION, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on May 23, 1917, and included the following Branches: Development, Installation, and Maintenance of Methods; Field Depot; Financial Control; Inquiry and Adjustment; Inquiry and Complaint; Military Personnel; Office Management; Policy Determining; Requirements Determination; and Statistical. Functions: To act for the Chief of the Division in planning, supervising, and directing the work of the Division as a whole; to act as the connecting link on all special matters between the Division and outside military and civil branches of the Government; to perform certain routine functions not readily susceptible of delegation to other sections; and to cooperate with ordnance depots not under the direct control of the Division as to personnel, methods, and procedure. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAU, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION**.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—Probably existed before the war. Functions: To write opinions on questions not falling within the scope of the work assigned to other divisions. These included questions of military status, appointment, rank, promotion, and assignment and questions pertaining to command, the wearing of uniforms, badges, and ribbons, and many other subjects of a general character. Records: In the Judge Advocate General's Office.

GENERAL BOARD, Navy Department.—Established by General Order No. 544 of March 13, 1900, and still in existence. Functions: To advise the Secretary of the Navy on matters of naval policy, naval strategy, logistics, and administration. Records: Such as are extant are still in the custody of the Board. Among the general correspondence files of the Secretary's Office in NA, however, are numerous files pertaining to the Board, including many of its reports. References: Richard Wainwright, "The General Board, a Sketch," in Naval Institute Proceedings, 48: 189-201 (Feb. 1922). Reports of the General Board on a variety of subjects have been published in the Annual Reports of the Department. For lists of the subjects referred to the

Board and of recommendations, see Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1917, p. 9-11; 1918, p. 117-120; 1919, p. 149-153.

GENERAL CANCELLATIONS, CLAIMS, AND CONTRACTS BOARD, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See CONSTRUCTION CLAIMS BOARD.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION SECTION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established as a temporary unit prior to the end of 1917. Functions: To study general construction problems and to train and provide personnel for general construction work for the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GENERAL CONTROL BRANCH, Design Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created during the latter part of 1917. Functioned through the following units: General Administration, Engineering Staff, Publications, Military Information, Interview, and Instruction. Transferred with the Section to the Engineering Bureau by Gun Division Order No. 58, January 17, 1918. Functions: To coordinate the work of the various branches of the Section and that of the Section with other sections, and to conserve and make more efficient the available technical knowledge by installing and maintaining routine work orders, standardizing specifications and bills of materials, directing the drafting room, preparing programs and estimates, and designing the master gauges. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GENERAL CONTROL SECTION, Engineering Bureau, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See GENERAL CONTROL SECTION, Gun Division.

GENERAL CONTROL SECTION, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on September 7, 1918, by Gun Division Order No. 4. Operated through the following Branches: Administrative, Coordination, and Finance. Transferred on January 17, 1918, by authority of Gun Division Order No. 58, to the Engineering Bureau, with the exception of its Military Information Unit, which was transferred to the General Administration Bureau, and its Coordination Branch, which was transferred to the Control Bureau. Functions: To coordinate, direct, and supervise generally the work of the other sections of the Division; to be responsible for the determination of questions of general policy and the dissemination among the heads of the sections of general plans and methods of procedure and general instructions; and to approve all projects, estimates, work orders, purchase orders and accompanying allotments, and contracts. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GENERAL CONTROL SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Originated as a Branch of the Purchase Section, Gun Division. By Gun Division Order No. 57 of January 11, 1918, it was transferred to the Procurement Division as a Section. Included the following Branches: Administration, American Ordnance Base Depot, Interbureau, Mail and Record, Ordnance Supplies, Personnel, Property and Service, and Statistical. Functions: To coordinate and exercise general supervision over the work of the other sections of the Division; to determine questions of general policy, plans, and methods of procedure; to transmit information and instructions to the heads of the sections; and to maintain cooperation with the other divisions of the Office. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GENERAL CONTROL SUBCOMMITTEE, International Regime of Ports, Waterways, and Railways Commission, Peace Conference.--Composed of nine members. André Weiss (of France), President. Functions: To draft regulations regarding rivers, ports, and railways. Records: Probably some are in the Communications and Records Division, State Department.

GENERAL EFFICIENCY BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on December 21, 1917, by Office Order No. 88. Composed of the chairmen of the separate divisional efficiency boards of the Office, together with the head of the Civilian Personnel Division. Functions: To assist and cooperate with the divisional efficiency boards in the preparation of efficiency ratings, to develop a uniform rating system in each division of the Office, and to act on such other efficiency matters as affected the interests of more than one division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established in April 1917, and operated through the following Departments: Business Administration, Depot, and Engineering and Purchasing. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, October 22, 1918, most of its purchasing and storage functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, which was established the same day in the Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To purchase and store engineer material, equipment, and supplies required for troops in the field. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT SECTION, Equipment and Construction Division, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established prior to the end of 1917. By an office circular of July 8, 1918, it was merged into the newly created Equipment and Operations Division. Functions: To handle the procurement of miscellaneous equipment for engineer troops. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GENERAL INSPECTION BRANCH, Supply Control Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Established on July 22, 1918, as the Inspection and Production Branch. On August 30 the name was changed to General Inspection Branch. It was abolished on October 28, 1918, and its duties were transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To coordinate and supervise the inspection, production, and follow-up system of the several divisions of the Office. Records: Among those of the Office in NA.

GENERAL INSPECTION SERVICE, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--Originated in 1919 in an inspection section of the Division of Marine Hospitals and Relief. This was superseded on February 16, 1920, by an Inspection Section separate from the Division, which on August 29, 1920, became the General Inspection Service. The Service included two Sections: Records and Correspondence and Reviews and Reports. Following the creation of the Veterans' Bureau on August 9, 1921, the activities of the Service were gradually curtailed, and it ceased to function in the fiscal year 1925. Functions: To make routine inspections and special investigations of all activities of the Public Health Service, especially of relief stations and of marine and contract hospitals. Records: 1919-25 (156 feet) in NA. Include reports and other administrative records concerning

routine inspections and special investigations of Service activities. Also included is correspondence with the American Legion relating to its efforts to improve facilities for the treatment of veterans.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Interior Department.—Established in the Treasury Department in 1812 and transferred to the Interior Department in 1849. **Functions:** To facilitate the orderly settlement and most effective utilization of the public lands. During the war it co-operated with the legislative branch of the Government in order to obtain appropriate legislation for the increase of agricultural and mineral products of the country, including natural sources of potash supply, and for the protection, benefit, and relief of homesteaders and other applicants for public lands and entrymen serving in the military and naval services. It administered the withdrawal of lands for aviation purposes and the sale of timber from the public domain for ship and airplane construction. **Records:** Those in NA for the war period (225 feet) consist of copies of outgoing letters of the Commissioner and of the divisions of the Office. Incoming correspondence, individual entry files, and other records remain in the General Land Office. **References:** General Land Office, Reports, 1917-18; Milton Conover, The General Land Office (Baltimore, 1923); Benjamin H. Hibbard, A History of the Public Land Policies (New York, 1939).

GENERAL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SECTION, Maintenance and Repair Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Probably created before the war as a Section of the Construction and Repair Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to the Maintenance and Repair Branch, Cantonment Division, on October 10, 1917. Probably became part of the Maintenance and Repair Branch, Construction Division, War Department, upon the formation of that Division on March 13, 1918. **Functions:** To deal with general maintenance and repair work on Army construction jobs. **Records:** In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

GENERAL MEDICAL BOARD, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed under authorization of the Secretary of War on April 2, 1917, by Dr. Franklin Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Sanitation. Its work, however, had actually begun on April 26, 1916, when the Executive Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness tendered their services to the President. It operated through a number of committees and subcommittees, some of which were later absorbed by the Surgeon General's Office, War Department. Officially dissolved on April 1, 1919. **Functions:** To consider problems of the coordination of the medical, military, and civil resources of the country. It helped to recruit medical officers, made recommendations to the Surgeon General's Office, and completed various research studies. **Records:** Some are among those of the Council in NA, particularly records relating to membership in the Medical Reserve Corps, the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, and the Student Nurse Reserve.

GENERAL MILITARY HISTORY SECTION, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.—Created in 1918 and discontinued in December of that year. **Functions:** To collect data upon the war and the participation of the United States therein. **Records:** In the General Staff, War Department.

GENERAL MUNITIONS BOARD, Council of National Defense.—Created by a resolution of the Council of March 31, 1917. Composed of representatives of the War and Navy Departments and of several civilians. Frank A. Scott served as Chairman. The Board early absorbed the Munitions Standards Board, and it was itself superseded by the new War Industries Board in July 1917. Functions: "To assume the prompt equipping and arming, with the least possible disadjustment of normal industrial conditions, of whatsoever forces may be called into the service of the country." This was to be done by coordinating Army and Navy purchases, by assisting the Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee of the Advisory Commission in the acquisition of raw materials, and by establishing precedence of orders between the War and Navy Departments and between military and civilian needs. Its activities are indicated by the names of the Committees that functioned under it: Armored Cars and Motor Trucks; Army Vehicles; Army and Navy Artillery; Army and Navy Projectiles; Clearance; Dies and Gauges; Emergency Construction and Contracts; Fuses and Detonators; Machine Guns; Optical Glass; Priorities; Small Arms and Ammunition; Storage Facilities; and Sulphuric Acid. Records: Among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA. Included are general correspondence of the Secretary of the Board, minutes of meetings, miscellaneous papers of the Board and its committees, and data on contracts and supplies. References: General Munitions Board, Minutes ... April 4-August 9, 1917 (74 Cong., 2 sess., S. Com. Print 6. Washington, 1936).

GENERAL PATHOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See **STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE**.

GENERAL PUBLICITY BOARD, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—In February 1918, a Publicity Committee was organized in the Office, and in April of that year the General Publicity Board was created. It functioned as such until February 1919, when it was made the General Publicity Section. Functions: To review and pass upon information given out by the Office for official publication; to review and advise on contemplated publications relating to the work of the Office by members of the Medical, Dental, Veterinary, Sanitary, and Nurse Corps; to visa requests for information from the Committee on Public Information, newspaper correspondents, and others; and to establish and supervise newspapers at Army hospitals. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

GENERAL RELATIONS DIVISION, National Research Council.—Created in 1917 as the Administrative Division. In the war organization of 1918 it became the General Relations Division, with activities conducted by three Sections: Foreign Relations, Industrial Research, and Relations With Educational Institutions and State Committees; and three Committees: Patent Office, Reconstruction Problems, and Education and Special Training. Arthur A. Noyes served as Chairman throughout the war period. Functions: To develop and maintain relations with agencies abroad, in the Government, and in the States; to gather research information; and to correlate research activities in industry and in educational institutions. Records: In the National Research Council.

GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION**.

GENERAL STAFF, War Department.--Created by an act of February 14, 1903, which abolished the separate office of the Commanding General of the Army and provided for a Chief of Staff and a General Staff Corps. The organization of the General Staff at the outbreak of the war was unsuited to the duties and responsibilities confronting it, so successive revisions were made, culminating in that set forth in General Orders, No. 80, August 26, 1918. This order divided the work of the General Staff into four primary Divisions: Operations; Purchase, Storage, and Traffic; Military Intelligence; and War Plans. In addition, there was an administrative office directly responsible to the Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff. The General Staff was subsequently reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1920, and it has undergone numerous organizational changes since then. Functions: To assist the Chief of Staff in performing his duty as the immediate adviser of the Secretary of War and in his coordinating and supervising capacity. These functions were performed mainly by preparing plans and policies and gathering information with reference to the Army's part in the national defense program and by issuing the necessary orders to make the plans effective. Records: 1903-25 (841 feet) in NA. Include central files of the General Staff, 1903-21, and records of some of the various subdivisions of the General Staff and related agencies, 1917-25. References: General Staff, Reports, 1917-21.

GENERAL SUPPLIES AND RAW MATERIALS SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on May 19, 1919, and functioned through the following Subsections: Domestic Distribution, Export Distribution, Replenishment, Stock Record, and Surplus Property. In the divisional reorganization of November 6, 1919, it became the General Supplies Branch. On May 19, 1920, it was transferred to the Regular Supplies Division. Functions: To supervise the storage and distribution of kitchen utensils, tools, band instruments, refrigerators, typewriters, and other articles classed as general supplies and to determine the existence of surplus stocks. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH, Quartermaster Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on October 28, 1918. Functioned through the following Sections: Heavy Hardware and Metals; Kitchen and Camp Equipment; Office Supplies and Sundries; Small Tools and Chests; and Statistical. In existence on May 19, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To supervise the distribution to the Army and the conservation of articles classified as general supplies. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH, Quartermaster Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on November 1, 1918. In existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To be responsible for the delivery of the following classes of supplies to ports of embarkation and for obtaining the necessary priorities and releases: Heavy hardware and metals; kitchen and camp equipment; office supplies and sundries; and small tools and

chests. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH, Requirements and Requisitions Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION**.

GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized on November 30, 1918. In February 1919 it was functioning through the following Sections: Shelf and Heavy Hardware; Tools, Handles, and Tool Chests; Mess, Camp, and Kitchen Equipment; Containers and Hemp and Jute Products; Brooms, Brushes, and Toilet Equipment; Athletic Goods and Musical Instruments; and Paper and Miscellaneous. About June 1, 1919, the Miscellaneous and Office Supplies Branch, including the former Remount Branch, was merged with it. Functions: Originally to have charge, primarily, of the disposal of surplus hardware. With the merger of other branches it became responsible for the disposal of surplus office supplies and animals. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 1, October 17, 1918. On October 28, by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 13, the Hardware and Metals Division of the Quartermaster General's Office was transferred to this Division. Operated through several Branches, including: Contract and Purchase; Hardware, Cordage, and Miscellaneous; Hardware and Hand Tools; Heavy Hardware; Kitchen and Camp Equipment; Mess, Camp, and Personal Equipment; and Small Tools and Chests. About August 18, 1919, the Division became the General Supplies Branch of the Regular Supplies Division of the Purchase Service. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of such items as hardware, hand tools, metals, office equipment, rolling kitchens, caskets, and camp equipage. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

GENERAL SUPPLIES SECTION, Purchase Summaries Branch, Statistical Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **PURCHASE SUMMARIES BRANCH**.

GENERAL SUPPLIES SUBSECTION, Quartermaster Stores Section, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **QUARTERMASTER STORES SECTION**.

GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE, Treasury Department.—Created by an act of June 17, 1913, and composed of representatives of the executive departments. The Superintendent of Supplies was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Committee was abolished in 1933. Functions: To negotiate the making of contracts for supplies and equipment in use by two or more executive departments or other Government establishments. During the war the work of the Committee was greatly increased. After the armistice it was responsible for receiving and disposing of the huge quantities of office supplies, material, and equipment that were no longer needed. It maintained a card record of such surplus Government items in various places throughout the United States. Records: In the Procurement Division, Treasury Department.

GENERAL SURGERY COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See SURGERY COMMITTEE.

GENERAL SURGERY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Established in June 1917. On November 30, 1918, it became a Section of the Surgery Division, in compliance with Office Order No. 97. Functions: To classify the surgeons of the Medical Reserve Corps according to their professional qualifications; to provide schools for the training of men lacking in proficiency; to standardize surgery and equipment; to inspect the surgical staff of hospitals; to maintain and increase surgical efficiency; and to investigate surgical problems. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GENITO-URINARY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

GEODESY DIVISION, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Commerce Department.--In existence prior to the war. Formerly known as the Office of Inspector of Geodetic Works. Functions: To prepare geodetic surveys throughout the United States and Alaska; to determine geographic positions by triangulation or traverse; to determine field astronomical positions; and to establish stations at which the intensity of gravity is determined. During the war the Division worked almost exclusively for the War and Navy Departments. Records: Triangulation, astronomical, leveling, gravity, and other records of observations and surveys for the period of the war are in NA. Other records are in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

GEODETIC SURVEY, COAST AND, Commerce Department.--See COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

GEOGRAPHIC BRANCH, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--Probably established in February 1918 as a Section of the Positive Branch; on April 24, 1919, it was elevated to the status of a Branch and operated through two Sections: Map and Monograph. Functions: To deal with the policies governing matters relating to maps and mapping and to terrain information prepared in written form. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

GEOGRAPHY COMMITTEE, National Research Council.--Appointed about December 1916, with W. M. Davis as Chairman. Became a part of the Geology and Geography Division when it was organized in January 1918. Functions: The Committee "devoted its chief attention to special maps for military purposes (in cooperation with the Geological Survey), instructions for the use of topographic maps, handbooks on military areas, and physiographic features of the United States." Records: In the National Research Council.

GEOLOGIC BRANCH, Geological Survey, Interior Department.--A unit of the Survey since 1889. During the war, it operated through four Divisions, as follows: Alaskan Mineral Resources; Chemical and Physical Research; Geology; and Mineral Resources. Functions: To investigate and provide information on mineral resources in this country and abroad with a view to aiding the manufacture of munitions. Records: 1917-19 (4 feet) in NA. Correspondence and data relating to mineral resources.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Interior Department.—Established in 1879. During the war, when its activities were mainly diverted to emergency work, the Survey operated through six Branches, as follows: Administrative; Geologic; Land Classification; Publication; Topographic; and Water Resources. Cooperated with the Bureau of Mines, the National Research Council, the Fuel Administration, the War and Navy Departments, and other agencies. George Otis Smith, Director. Functions: Among other duties, to locate new deposits of materials required in the manufacture of munitions; to advise other Government agencies in regard to Allied and enemy mineral resources; to conduct extensive investigations of surface and ground waters in order to help promote agriculture in arid regions; and to furnish data concerning military camp water supplies. Records: 1917-19 (4 feet) in NA. Consist of correspondence and data relating to mineral resources. Most of the records are in the Geological Survey. References: Geological Survey, Annual Reports, 1917-21; Institute for Government Research, The U. S. Geological Survey (New York, 1918); P. S. Smith, "The Geologist in War Times; the United States Geological Survey's War Work," in Economic Geologist, 13: 392-399 (July 1918).

GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, National Research Council.—Organized in January 1918 by a consolidation of the Geology and Paleontology Committee (originally the Geology Committee) and the Geography Committee, which had been appointed about December 1916 among the original 17 committees of the Council. Headed by J. C. Merriam. Reorganized for peacetime activity in February 1919. Functions: To stimulate, organize, coordinate, and carry out research in geology and geography in the interests of national defense and the prosecution of the war. Among its activities it promoted the utilization of geologists by the Corps of Engineers, both in Europe and the United States, in connection with operations involving a knowledge of the subsoil, such as in trench warfare; studied the application of seismological methods to the measurement of earth vibrations as a means of locating distant artillery; carried out a survey of the location of rock materials suitable for quick highway, railway, and fortification construction along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States (the results of which were embodied in a 7-vol. manuscript report accompanied by 3 atlases of large-scale maps); investigated clear-quartz resources with reference to the use of this material in certain instruments; studied the question of water supply in military camps; gathered information on the geology and geography of the environs of Army cantonments and camps in the United States (some of which was published by the Geological Survey and some of the State geological surveys); gathered information on the geography of the western front in Europe (some of which was published in Douglas W. Johnson, Topography and Strategy in the War, New York, 1917, and William E. Davis, Handbook of Northern France, Cambridge, Mass., 1918); fostered instruction in geology and geography, map reading, and meteorology in military training camps and colleges, especially with reference to the Students' Army Training Corps (partly by preparing and publishing the following textbooks: Military Geology and Topography, edited by H. E. Gregory, New Haven, 1915; Introductory Meteorology, New Haven, 1918; and Geography of Europe, New Haven, 1918); sponsored the publication of the booklet What a Geologist Can Do in War, by R. A. F. Penrose (Philadelphia, 1917); and compiled a card index of personnel in geology and geography available for special kinds of service. Records: Some correspondence and other papers are in the Geology and Geography Division, National Research Council. Other records have probably been dispersed in various ways. In 1918, one copy of the road materials

report referred to above was transmitted to the Chief of Engineers, and another copy was deposited with the Geological Survey. References: Alfred H. Brooks, The Use of Geology on the Western Front (Geological Survey, Professional Paper 128D. Washington, 1920), includes a list of publications relating to the war work of American geologists; Whitman Cross, "Geology in the World War and After," in Geological Society of America, Bulletin, 30: 165-188 (1919); Douglas W. Johnson, "The Role of the Earth Sciences in the War," in Robert M. Yerkes, ed., The New World of Science, ch. 12 (New York, 1920); National Academy of Sciences, Proceedings, 1916-19.

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY COMMITTEE, National Research Council.--Organized about December 1916 under the chairmanship of J. M. Clarke as the Geology Committee, but soon became known as the Geology and Paleontology Committee. Became a part of the Geology and Geography Division when it was organized in January 1918. Functions: Its subcommittees dealt with matters pertaining to camp sites and water supply, trenches, war minerals, roads and road materials, the measurement of earth vibrations, the geology of the Pacific Coast, the geology of cantonments, and topographical instruction in training camps. Records: In the National Research Council.

GEOLOGY DIVISION, Geologic Branch, Geological Survey, Interior Department.--In existence before the war. During the war it cooperated with the Mines Bureau, the Fuel Administration, and the War and Navy Departments. Functions: To conduct field investigations for the purpose of locating new deposits of minerals, both metallic and nonmetallic, required in the manufacture of munitions, as well as deposits of essential ores for which the United States had been dependent upon overseas transportation; to examine the structure of promising oil regions; and to conduct searches for natural gas of high helium content. Records: In the Geological Survey. Include correspondence files; records pertaining to the location and distribution of minerals, ores, and rocks; field notebooks; reports and descriptions of Army camps and camp sites in the United States; and reports concerning the discovery, extent, and development of domestic deposits of minerals in the United States.

GLASS AND INSTRUMENT SECTION, MILITARY OPTICAL, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--See MILITARY OPTICAL GLASS AND INSTRUMENT SECTION.

GLASS AND STONEWARE SECTION, CHEMICAL, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.--See CHEMICAL GLASS AND STONEWARE SECTION.

GLASS COMMITTEE, CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY OF, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.--See CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY OF GLASS COMMITTEE.

GLASS COMMITTEE, OPTICAL, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.--See OPTICAL GLASS COMMITTEE.

GLASS COMMITTEE, OPTICAL, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--See OPTICAL GLASS COMMITTEE.

GLASS COMMITTEE, OPTICAL, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geophysics Division, National Research Council.--See OPTICAL GLASS COMMITTEE.

LOVE LEATHER SECTION, SHEEPSKIN AND, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—See SHEEPSKIN AND GLOVE LEATHER SECTION.

LOVES AND LEATHER CLOTHING SECTION, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—Created on October 28 and discontinued on November 20, 1918. Functions: To administer the conservation program of the glove industry as announced by the Conservation Division. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

LOVES SECTION, SHEEPSKINS AND, Hide and Leather Control Branch, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See HIDE AND LEATHER CONTROL BRANCH.

BLUE AND OTHER COLLOIDS SUBCOMMITTEE, CHEMISTRY OF, Chemistry Committee, National Research Council.—See CHEMISTRY OF COLLOIDS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division.

GOLD AND SILVER SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Created on September 9, 1918; discontinued after the armistice. Functions: To formulate and execute a program for the conservation of gold and silver. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

GOLD EXPORTS COMMITTEE, Federal Reserve Board.—Organized in September 1917, following Presidential Proclamation No. 1392 and Executive Order No. 2697, both of September 7, 1917, which "transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the Federal Reserve Board, the control of exports of bullion, coin, and currency conferred by the Espionage Act of June 1917." The administrative powers of the Committee were extended and strengthened under the much stronger powers granted by the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, and Executive orders of October 12, 1917, and January 26, 1918. Functions: To exercise control over the export of bullion, coin, and currency. Records: In the custody of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

GOLD-MINING SITUATION COMMITTEE, Interior Department.—Created in July 1918 by the Secretary of the Interior. Probably terminated in October after submitting its report. Functions: To investigate the factors causing the decrease in the gold output of the United States, particularly the rise in cost of gold-mining operations, and to make recommendations for the relief of the industry and the stimulation of gold production. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Interior Department, Annual Report, 1919, vol. I, p. 684; Gold-Mining Situation Committee, Report of a Joint Committee Appointed From the Bureau of Mines and the U. S. Geological Survey by the Secretary of the Interior To Study the Gold Situation (Mines Bureau, Bulletin 444, Washington, 1919).

GOVERNING SALES BOARD, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 67, November 30, 1918, its members to be appointed by the Director of Purchase and Storage, except for one member to be appointed by the Director of Finance. The Board was to consist of one representative each of the Director of Purchase, the Director of Purchase and Storage, and the Chief of the Surplus Property Division, and representatives of such other divisions as might be found desirable. Still in existence in January 1920. Functions: To act as a board of review, approval, and

direction relative to sales; to pass on the acceptance of bids; and to determine fixed prices on commodities for market sale or sale to designated purchasers. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

GOVERNING SALES BOARD ON UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTY, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Constituted by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 149, December 20, 1918, and still in existence on January 1, 1920. Its members were appointed by the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To act as a board of review, approval, and direction relative to sales of unserviceable property. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS SECTION, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.--See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT CLAUSES AFFECTING INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, COMMITTEE CK, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Authorized by the War Labor Policies Board on May 29, 1918, and held its first meeting on June 18. Probably terminated in August. Functions: To prepare clauses affecting industrial relations for insertion in Government contracts. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of meetings of the Committee and its report.

GOVERNMENT EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL SECTION, Constructing Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--Established in the Constructing Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, on May 24, 1917. Transferred with the Branch to the Construction Division upon its establishment on March 13, 1918. Functions: To supervise the handling of Government equipment and materials on Army construction work. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

GOVERNMENT HOTELS, Housing Corporation.--On July 15, 1918, an Executive order was issued by the President authorizing the use of squares 229 and 230 in Washington, D. C., for housing purposes to alleviate the inadequate living conditions and general housing shortage in the Capital. The project covered an area of 15 acres and consisted of 12 houses, 2 administration buildings, an infirmary, a heating plant, a cold-storage and shop building, and a laundry. The Operating Division of the Housing Corporation supervised the "hotels" from September 25, 1918, to February 1919. After March 1, 1919, the manager of the hotels reported directly to the Vice President of the Corporation. Functions: To provide suitable residences for women Government workers during the war and after the armistice. Records: 1918-30 (160 feet) in NA. General files and correspondence of the auditor, correspondence of the manager, forms, blueprints, laundry records, tenant records, vouchers, and receipts.

GOVERNMENT RECREATION LEAGUE.--See HOUSING AND HEALTH DIVISION, War Department.

GOVERNMENTAL AND FOREIGN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on April 16 and dissolved on June 30, 1919. Functions: To review correspondence with the various Government departments and with representatives in foreign countries. Records: 1919 (4 inches) in NA. Copies of correspondence with other Government agencies.

GRAFT AND FRAUD SECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See FRAUD AND GRAFT SECTION.

GRAIN AND FLOUR DIVISION, Food Administration.--See COARSE GRAINS SECTION, Cereal Division.

GRAIN CORPORATION.--The Food Administration Grain Corporation was established by the Food Administrator in August 1917, under Executive Order No. 2681. On July 1, 1919, by Executive Order No. 3087, it was reorganized and expanded as the United States Grain Corporation under the direction of a Wheat Director. After that date it included the following subdivisions, most of which had been in existence for some time previously: Coarse Grain, European, Flour, Marine Transportation, Statistical, Transportation, and Wheat Departments; Bean and License Divisions; and a Crop Experts Office. Other units that had existed over various periods included the following Departments: Belgian, Cereal Products, Expeditionary Flour, Grain Reports, Mill Schedule, and Miscellaneous Commodities. Liquidation was ordered on August 21, 1920, by Executive Order No. 3320, and was completed by December 31, 1927. Functions: To regulate the grain trade by buying, selling, and storing grain and cereal products and, in cooperation with the War Trade Board, to control grain exports and imports. In 1918-19 it also handled noncereal commodities for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the American Relief Administration, and other European relief organizations, and in 1921-22 it served as fiscal agent for the Purchasing Commission for Russian Relief. Records: 1917-27 (5,500 feet) in NA. Consist of central files of correspondence, official diaries, regulatory agreements and minutes of conferences involving the grain trade, and claims papers; files kept separately by the various officers, by the 9 commodity accounting departments, and by other units in the home office in New York City; records of the 14 zone agencies or regional offices; and records of some of the European offices. Papers of some of the officers are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University, Calif. References: Frank M. Surface, The Grain Trade During the World War (New York, 1928); Frank M. Surface and Raymond L. Eland, American Food in the World War and Reconstruction Period, 5, 17, 39-41, 45 (Stanford University, 1931); Chester L. Guthrie, "The United States Grain Corporation Records in The National Archives," in Agricultural History, 12: 347-354 (Oct. 1938); Harold A. Van Dorn, Government Owned Corporations, ch. 4 (New York, 1926).

GRAIN DEPARTMENT, COARSE, Grain Corporation.--See COARSE GRAIN DEPARTMENT.

GRAIN DUST EXPLOSION DEPARTMENT, Crop Experts Office, Grain Corporation.--See CROP EXPERTS OFFICE.

GRAIN DUST EXPLOSIONS INVESTIGATIONS, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--A unit originating in studies begun in 1914 in cooperation with the Mines Bureau and the Public Roads and Rural Engineering Office. In July 1919 the functions and personnel were transferred to the Grain Corporation. In 1920 dust explosion work was assigned to the Development Work Office of the Chemistry Bureau. In 1927, when the Bureaus of Chemistry and Soils became one, the investigations were continued by the Division of Chemical Engineering Research. Functions: During the war, to conduct, in cooperation

with the Food Administration, a campaign for the prevention of grain dust explosions. Records: Those for the war period are in NA. Include general correspondence in the central files and letters relating to the prevention campaign conducted in cooperation with the Food Administration in the special files of the Chemistry Bureau.

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEEDS MARKET NEWS SERVICE, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Established on August 11, 1917, under the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917. Also known as the Grain and Hay Market Reporting Service and, after January 1, 1919, as the Hay and Feed Market Reporting Service. Functioned in close relation with other grain projects of the Bureau. In 1920 its duties were assigned to the Hay, Feed, and Seed Division of the Bureau. Functions: To increase production, improve distribution, stabilize prices of food-stuffs, and conserve transportation facilities by collecting and disseminating to private persons and Government agencies information as to the demand for and the supply and prices of grain, hay, and feed; to make special surveys relating to such matters in behalf of the Railroad and Food Administrations and other agencies; and to arrange transactions necessary for the provision of feed for drought areas. Records: 1917-22 (20 feet) in NA. Include correspondence of staff members with Bureau authorities, project heads, and the public scattered in the Federal Grain Supervision correspondence files, 1917-22, and in the Markets Bureau central correspondence files, 1913-22; and reports for 1918 and 1919 in the "manuscript files" of the Bureaus of Markets and of Agricultural Economics.

GRAIN INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, Crop Experts Office, Grain Corporation.--See CROP EXPERTS OFFICE.

GRAIN INVESTIGATION LABORATORY, CATTLE FOOD AND, Miscellaneous Division, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See CATTLE FOOD AND GRAIN INVESTIGATION LABORATORY.

GRAIN REPORTS DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.--Established in August 1918. Terminated on June 30, 1919, when its functions were transferred to the newly created Information Bureau. Functions: To compile summaries of reports received from flour mills and terminal and country elevators. Records: 1917-19 (4 feet) in NA. Consist of copies of material prepared by the Department.

GRAIN STANDARDS, INVESTIGATION AND DETERMINATION OF, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See MARKETS BUREAU.

GRAIN SUPERVISION DEPARTMENT, Crop Experts Office, Grain Corporation.--See CROP EXPERTS OFFICE.

GRAIN THRESHING DIVISION, Grain Corporation.--Established in April 1918; terminated in February 1919. Also known as the Threshing Division. Functions: To promote conservation of grain among threshermen, chiefly by disseminating information as to threshing practices and the adjustment and repair of threshing machinery. Records: 1918-19 (13 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and questionnaires returned by threshermen. Related papers are in the records of the Cashier's Department of the Grain Corporation in NA.

GRAINS SECTION, COARSE, Cereal Division, Food Administration.--See COARSE GRAINS SECTION.

GRAPHIC SECTION, Geographic Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MAP SECTION.

GREAT LAKES DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Probably existed from May through November 1918. Functions: To supervise the operation of vessels constructed on the Great Lakes and the transfer of these vessels to the seaboard. In the latter work it cooperated with the Engineer Committee and the Special Agent's Office at Cleveland, Ohio, both of the Shipping Board. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Related records, however, may be found among those of the Special Agent's Office in NA.

GRENADE BRANCH, Trench Warfare Section, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Probably established in 1917 as part of the Trench Warfare Section, Gun Division; transferred with the Section to the Engineering Division on January 18, 1918. Functions: To handle the design, development, procurement, production, and inspection of hand grenades and rifle grenades. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

GROCERIES DIVISION, STAPLE, Food Administration.—See STAPLE GROCERIES DIVISION.

GROCERS' WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, Food Administration.—See DISTRIBUTION DIVISION.

GROUND WATERS DIVISION, Water Resources Branch, Geological Survey, Interior Department.—In existence prior to the war. Functions: To collect data concerning ground waters. In the war period, it reported to the War and Navy Departments the results of investigations of ground-water supplies for military establishments. Records: In the Water Resources Branch.

GUARANTEES SUBCOMMITTEE, MEASURES OF CONTROL AND, Reparation of Damages Commission, Peace Conference.—See MEASURES OF CONTROL AND GUARANTEES SUBCOMMITTEE.

GUN AND CARRIAGE GROUP, Gauge Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See GAUGE BRANCH.

GUN DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established before the war and designated on May 23, 1917, as one of the 10 divisions of the Office. After September 7, it included the following Sections: Cannon, Design, General Control, Inspection, Production, and Purchase. Dissolved on January 17, 1918, with the transfer of its sections to other divisions of the Office. Functions: To handle the design, procurement, and superintendence of production and the inspection of cannon, artillery and seacoast ammunition, explosives, and accessories; to design, procure, and inspect trench warfare material, including pyrotechnics, grenades, trench mortars, ammunition, drop bombs, offensive material for gas warfare, and incendiary material; to develop additional manufacturing facilities for any of the material when necessary; to handle the procurement of ammunition and material for artillery target practice and for the design and procurement of artillery targets; and to provide and supervise means for the instruction of commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel required for the maintenance of ordnance material designed, modified, and procured by the Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

GUN FORGING SPECIFICATIONS, JOINT ARMY AND NAVAL BOARD ON.--See
JOINT ARMY AND NAVAL BOARD ON GUN FORGING SPECIFICATIONS.

GUN MOUNT SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the war. Functions: To have charge of the design, specifications, manufacture, and procurement of gun mounts, gun firing batteries, and accessories, except such as were within the cognizance of other sections, and also of the procurement of rifles and small arms, signal devices such as Very's pistols, dotters, and other gunnery training devices. Records: In the Navy Department.

GUN SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the war. Functions: To have charge of the design, manufacture, and procurement of naval guns, except rifles and small arms. Records: In the Navy Department.

GUNNERY EXERCISES AND ENGINEERING PERFORMANCES OFFICE, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.--Originated as the Offices of the Inspector of Target Practice and Inspector of Engineering Competitions, which were combined in 1911 in the Division of Fleet Operations under the designation "Office of the Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions." Transferred on May 11, 1915, to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, where on April 22, 1916, the name was changed to Office of Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Performances. Functions transferred by General Order No. 108 of June 6, 1923, to the Fleet Training Division of the Naval Operations Office. Functions: To direct all gunnery practice on naval vessels and running tests of engines, including the preparation of rules and reports relating thereto. Records: In the Fleet Training Division.

GYNECOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

with reference to sources of supply, production, means of conservation and standardization, and possible extension of facilities in order to meet the needs of purchasing agencies of the Government and the Allies. Records: With those of the Board in NA. Most of them are probably dispersed in the "consolidated files," but there are some segregated lists of manufacturers, records of purchase applications, clearance requests, and the like (15 feet).

HARDWARE AND HAND TOOLS BRANCH, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on December 31, 1918, taking over part of the functions of the former Small Tools and Chests Branch and part of the functions of the Heavy Hardware Branch; on January 1, 1919, it assumed part of the functions of the Hardware, Cordage, and Miscellaneous Branch. Functioned through five Sections: Heavy Hardware, Hand Tools, Cordage and Handles, Miscellaneous Hardware, and Records. In existence in August 1919, when the Division was transferred as a Branch to the Regular Supplies Division of the Purchase Service. Functions: In charge of the procurement of heavy hardware, hand tools, and cordage. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on April 16, 1918, as a Branch of the Supply and Equipment Division. On June 18, by Office Order No. 376, it was made a Division. Some time later the Equipment Section of the Bakery Branch, Subsistence Division, was transferred to it. Operated through several Branches, as follows: Contract and Purchase; Kitchen and Camp Equipment; Metals and Heavy Hardware; Office Equipment and Sundries; Production and Inspection; Small Tools and Chests; and Tool and Hardware Sundries. On October 28, 1918, the Division was abolished and its duties were transferred to the General Supplies Division of the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of hardware, office equipment, personal accessories, and kindred items. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

HARDWARE BRANCH, Inspection Section, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See INSPECTION SECTION.

HARDWARE BRANCH, HEAVY, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See HEAVY HARDWARE BRANCH.

HARDWARE, CORDAGE, AND MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Originated in the Metals and Heavy Hardware Branch, Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Became the Hardware, Cordage, and Miscellaneous Branch on October 28, 1918. Functioned through the following Sections: Shelf Hardware and Cordage; Automobile and Bicycle Accessories; Athletic Supplies; Brushes; Personal Accessories; and Records. Dissolved on January 1, 1919. Its functions were taken over by the Hardware and Hand Tools Branch and the Mess, Camp, and Personal Equipment Branch. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of certain types of heavy hardware, axes, cordage, brushes, trench mirrors, and similar products. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—See **PROCUREMENT SECTION**.

HARDWARE SECTION, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in 1917. Transferred to the Equipment Section of the Procurement Division of the Office on January 14, 1918. Functions: To procure hardware—both complete units, such as picks, axes, shovels, and pliers; and parts, such as hooks, rings, eyelets, snap fasteners, and buckles. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

HARDWOOD SECTION, Lumber Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **LUMBER BRANCH**.

HARNESS AND LEATHER SECTION, Clothing and Equipage Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH**.

HARNESS AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT SECTION, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—Organized on June 12, 1918, and discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To obtain and furnish manufacturers with information regarding the industry and to plan means of conservation. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION, NATIONAL.—See **NATIONAL HARNESS AND SADDLERY ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION**.

HARNESS BRANCH, Vehicles and Harness Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Originally part of the Vehicles and Harness Branch, Supplies and Equipment Division, established on April 16, 1918. Became the Harness Branch, Vehicles and Harness Division, upon the establishment of the latter on May 18. Abolished in October, when its functions were transferred to the Leather and Rubber Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To procure harness for the use of the Army. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

HARNESS BRANCH, VEHICLE AND, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **VEHICLE AND HARNESS BRANCH**.

HARNESS BRANCH, VEHICLES AND, Quartermaster Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **VEHICLES AND HARNESS BRANCH**.

HARNESS DIVISION, VEHICLES AND, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **VEHICLES AND HARNESS DIVISION**.

HARNESS LEATHER SECTION, UPPER AND, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—See **UPPER AND HARNESS LEATHER SECTION**.

HARNESS REPAIR BRANCH, SHOE AND, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage,

and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See SHOE AND HARNESS REPAIR BRANCH.

HARNESS SECTION, Shoes, Leather, and Rubber Branch, Clothing and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See SHOES, LEATHER, AND RUBBER BRANCH.

HAT REPAIR BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Established on January 26, 1918, as the Hat Repair Section of the Repair Branch, Reclamation Division. On April 16, 1918, it became a Branch of the Reclamation Division, and later, on April 22, of the Conservation and Reclamation Division. It was discontinued on October 28, 1918, and its functions were taken over by the Clothing Renovation Branch, Salvage Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To handle the repair of hats at camps and other Army posts. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

HAT REPAIR SECTION, Repair Shops Branch, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See REPAIR SHOPS BRANCH.

HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS COMMITTEE, Woman in Industry Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Probably created in the summer of 1918. Consisted of representatives of the Woman in Industry Service, the Working Conditions Service, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department; the Surgeon General's Office, the Ordnance Chief's Office, and the Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department; the Navy Department; and the Bureau of Standards, the Public Health Service, the National Research Council, and the War Industries Board. Probably went out of existence with the Service on July 1, 1919. Functions: To determine the occupations in which women might be employed safely and the measures needed to remove all hazards not inherent in industry. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

HEAD SURGERY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See SURGERY OF THE HEAD DIVISION.

HEAD SURGERY SECTION, Surgery Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Formed on July 7, 1917, as a superior coordinating office to control the activities of the Subcommittee on Otolaryngology and the Subcommittee on Ophthalmology. Functions: The Section apparently existed only for administrative purposes and to make recommendations to the Surgeon General's Office, War Department. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--Created on September 25, 1918; probably terminated with the Division on March 1, 1920. Executive Order No. 3389 of January 24, 1921, ordered the transfer of the records of the Committee to the Public Health Service. Functions: To conduct surveys of sanitary conditions on railroads and to make recommendations for the proper protection of the health of employees and patrons of roads under Federal control. Records: Probably among those of the Public Health Service in NA.

HEALTH AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.--Organized about May 1917 and terminated on October 1, 1918. At first known as the Department for the Safeguarding

of Moral and Spiritual Forces. Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Chairman. Functions: Encouraged the providing of recreation in camps and camp vicinities for men in military and naval service, cooperating with the various organizations engaged in such work. It also cooperated with the Young Women's Christian Association in providing recreation and patriotic work for young women. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA, including reports on the entertainment of soldiers.

HEALTH AND SANITATION DEPARTMENT, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See HEALTH AND SANITATION SECTION.

HEALTH AND SANITATION SECTION, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Initiated on November 16, 1917, with the appointment of a Fleet Corporation Medical Officer. On January 15, 1918, a Health and Sanitation Department was established in the Shipyard Plants Division and was later transferred to the General Service Division. On May 17, 1918, it became a Section of the Industrial Relations Division. Abolished February 15, 1919. Functions: To supervise the conditions of health and sanitation that might affect the physical welfare of the men working in shipyards; to provide care for injuries; and to exercise general supervision over sanitation in housing projects and the homes of workers. Records: 1918 (1 foot) in NA. Include reports on sanitary conditions and medical care in shipbuilding plants, photographs and blueprints of plant layouts and sanitary equipment, record cards on plant welfare activities, and a small amount of administrative correspondence. Additional material relating to the activities of the Section is in the general files of the Industrial Relations and Shipyard Plants Divisions in NA.

HEALTH DIVISION, HOUSING AND, War Department.--See HOUSING AND HEALTH DIVISION.

HEALTH EDUCATION SECTION, PUBLIC, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--See PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION SECTION.

HEALTH SERVICE, PUBLIC, Treasury Department.--See PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

HEALTH UNIT, Women in Industry Branch, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See WOMEN IN INDUSTRY BRANCH.

HEAT AND THERMOMETRY DIVISION, Standards Bureau, Commerce Department.--Succeeded by the Heat and Power Division about 1922. Functions: To study and establish heat and thermometry standards. During the war it assisted the War and Navy Departments in the field of aeronautics and investigated roofing materials for temporary war structures. Records: In the National Bureau of Standards.

HEATING AND PLUMBING SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred with its superior agency to the Construction Division when the latter was organized on March 13, 1918. Functions: To prepare plans for providing Army camps and cantonments with heating and plumbing facilities. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department..

HEATING SECTION, BEDS, STOVES, AND, Mess, Camp, and Personal Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MESS, CAMP, AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

HEAVY HARDWARE AND METALS SECTION, General Supplies Branch, Quartermaster Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

HEAVY HARDWARE BRANCH, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized shortly before the armistice, when it took over part of the functions of the Metals and Hardware Branch, Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Functioned through the following Sections: Chain [and] Blacksmith's Equipment; Track and Road Tools; Logging and Entrenching Tools; and Records. In the reorganization of December 31, 1918, the Branch was abolished, part of its functions being taken over by the Hardware and Hand Tools Branch. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of heavy entrenchment tools, blacksmith's equipment, and chains. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

HELIUM PRODUCTION RESEARCH, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Investigations concerning helium production were begun as early as 1916 and were continued after July 31, 1917, under authority of appropriations made for the Army and Navy but allocated to the Mines Bureau. Two of the plants built and operated for the production of helium were closed on January 23, 1919, but the third continued in operation, financed by Army and Navy funds. Control of helium research and production has remained in the Mines Bureau. Functions: To design and operate plants for helium production. Actual construction was undertaken by the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, but research work was performed under the personal supervision of the Director of the Mines Bureau. The unit cooperated with the Geological Survey in the recovery of helium from natural gas, and also with the Bureau of Standards. Records: 1918-23 (11 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, reports, blueprints, photographs, and technical data relative to the construction and operation of the Experiment Station, Helium Plant No. 3, at Petrolia, Tex. Other records are probably in the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, Petroleum Investigations and Production of Helium, 75-87 (Bulletin 178C. Washington, 1919).

HELMETS AND BODY ARMOR COMMITTEE, Metallurgy Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.—Organized in 1917 under the chairmanship of Bashford Dean. Also referred to as the Protective Body Armor Committee. Functions: Studied old types of body armor and their adaptation to modern war and the types of steel best adapted for helmets. Records: In the National Research Council.

HIDE AND LEATHER CONTROL BRANCH, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on February 7, 1918, as a Board. Shortly thereafter, it was reorganized as a Branch and operated through the following Sections: Administrative; Hides and Skins; Sheepskins and Gloves; Sole and

Belting Leather; Tanning Materials; and Upper Leather, Harness, Bag, and Strap Leather. In March the Chief of the Branch was appointed by the Chairman of the War Industries Board as Chief of the Hide, Leather, and Tanning Materials Section of that Board. On May 15, the work and personnel connected with tanning materials were transferred to the Chemicals Division, War Industries Board. On October 1, 1918, the remainder of the personnel and activities of the Branch was transferred to the same Board. Functions: To have jurisdiction over the production of leather of all kinds and also of tanning materials. Records: Probably in NA among those of the Office and of the War Industries Board.

HIDE AND SKIN SECTION, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—Began work on May 2, 1918, its members also serving on the Hide and Leather Control Branch of the Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, until the Branch was abolished on October 1. Discontinued on December 31, 1918, with a recommendation that its activities be continued by the Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department. Functions: To recommend maximum prices of hides and skins to the Price Fixing Committee and publish the price schedules adopted; to allocate raw stocks to meet restrictions on the sales and importations of foreign hides made by the War Trade Board; and to make regulations for the conservation of domestic hides and skins. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

HIDE, LEATHER, AND LEATHER GOODS DIVISION, War Industries Board.—Originated in March 1918 as the Hide, Leather, and Tanning Materials Section of the Finished Products Division. About May 15 the work relating to tanning materials was transferred to the Chemicals Division. On October 1 the Hide and Leather Control Branch of the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, was consolidated with the Section, which then became the Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division. Discontinued December 31, 1918. Functions: To provide for Government, civilian, and Allied leather requirements; to protect the industry from the collective buying of other nations; to stabilize prices and eliminate nonessentials; and to allocate materials where there were shortages. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Include a considerable quantity of card records (8 feet), among them lists of dealers and manufacturers.

HIDE, LEATHER, AND TANNING MATERIALS SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—See HIDE, LEATHER, AND LEATHER GOODS DIVISION.

HIDES AND SKINS SECTION, Hide and Leather Control Branch, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See HIDE AND LEATHER CONTROL BRANCH.

HIDES AND SKINS SECTION, FOREIGN, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—See FOREIGN HIDES AND SKINS SECTION.

HIGH COST OF LIVING DIVISION, Justice Department.—Organized following the passage on October 22, 1919, of an amendment to the Food and Fuel Control (Lever) Act of August 10, 1917, extending its scope and establishing governmental control of the necessities of life, particularly food and clothing. Terminated late in 1920 because of the decline in food prices and an adverse Supreme Court decision in October that declared the amended act unconstitutional. Included a Women's Activities Division, which operated through a voluntary

field organization. Functions: To check profiteering, hoarding, and other factors contributing to the high cost of living following the war. Records: 1919-20 (36 feet) in NA. Correspondence, chiefly with State Food Administrators, State Fair Price Commissioners, and United States attorneys; case and commodity files; price reports; and records of the Fair Price Committee of the District of Columbia. References: Justice Department, Annual Reports, 1919, p. 14-15; 1920, p. 180-185; 1921, p. 14.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS SECTION, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS.

HIGHWAYS COUNCIL, Agriculture Department.—Formed at the suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture through the designation by the Secretary of War, the Director General of Railroads, the Chairman of the War Industries Board, the Fuel Administrator, and the Secretary of Agriculture of representatives to act in council. First meeting held on June 8, 1918. Terminated in 1919. L. W. Page, Chairman. Functions: To coordinate the activities of Government agencies insofar as they related to highways, with the objects of avoiding delay, confusion, and conflict and of conserving money, labor, materials, and transportation facilities for essential war purposes, through appropriate regulation of highways work. Arrangements were made with State highways departments whereby applications for approval of highways and street work were submitted to the Council, which restricted such work to the most essential needs. Records: 1918-19 (1 inch) among the correspondence files of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture in NA. Records regarding engineering and clerical personnel, quarters, supplies, and equipment, which were supplied to the Council by the Public Roads Bureau, are in the files of the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency.

HIGHWAYS TRANSPORT COMMITTEE, Council of National Defense.—Established by the Council in November 1917 and functioned during the war through a system of State and local committees. It was dissolved on September 15, 1919, and its peacetime duties were transferred to a newly created Transportation Section. By the Federal Highways Act of 1921 these duties were transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. Functions: To strengthen the Nation's transportation system by increasing the use of the highways, particularly as a means of relieving overcrowding on the railroads. The organization set up by the Committee assisted the War Department in the routing of its motor-truck convoy service, encouraged the removal of snow from main highway, sought to relieve railroad terminal congestion, and developed or shipping points. Records: A small amount is in NA among the records of the Council of National Defense and of the Secretary of Agriculture. The whereabouts of the bulk of the records is not known, although they may be among those of the Public Roads Bureau in the Federal Works Agency. References: Council of National Defense, Annual Reports, 1918, p. 74-79; 1919, p. 88-92; 1920, p. 12, 18-24.

HISTORIAN OF THE WAR, OFFICE OF, State Department.—The Secretary of State appointed Gaillard Hunt Historian of the War on October 1, 1918. The Office of the Historian was incorporated in the Publications Division by Departmental Order No. 203, May 13, 1921. Functions: To prepare "the history of the World War as shown by the records of the Department of State." (The narrative part of

this projected work has never been published.) Records: In Communications and Records Division, State Department. References: State Department, Register, 1918, p. 124; American Historical Association, Annual Report, 1919, vol. 1, p. 160-161 (Washington, 1923); Elizabeth B. Drewry, Historical Units of Agencies of the First World War, 19-21 (National Archives, Bulletin No. 4. [Washington] 1942).

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, Shipping Board.—Originated in the Division of Planning and Statistics established in February 1918. In April Raymond G. Oettell was assigned to the Division to prepare the annual report of the Board. He was later designated Historian, and his Office became practically independent of the Division. He was succeeded in August 1918 by James G. Randall, who served until August 31, 1919. The work was thereafter carried on in the Office of the Secretary. Functions: To obtain data on the origin, organization, and activities of the Board and of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; and to prepare material for the annual reports, for weekly and special reports and articles, and for a final history of the Board. Records: 1918-20 (8 feet) in NA, consisting chiefly of materials on the activities and functions of the Board. These include histories of its units; organization charts; copies or digests of minutes, orders, memoranda, newspaper accounts, and related material; and correspondence and reports.

HISTORICAL BOARD, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See HISTORICAL DIVISION.

HISTORICAL BRANCH, General Administrative Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Purchase and Storage Office Memorandum No. 1, January 8, 1919, and still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To assemble the records of the Quartermaster Corps and of the Purchase and Storage Service and to compile the history of these agencies. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

HISTORICAL BRANCH, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized on March 5, 1918, under the direction of Lt. Col. Charles W. Weeks. Operated through the following Sections: Administrative; Diplomatic Relations; Economic Mobilization; General Military History; Military Mobilization; Operations (later the Historical Section, Office of the Chief of Staff, American Expeditionary Forces); and Pictorial. It was greatly reduced in size in the summer of 1919, and plans for the preparation of a general history of the war were abandoned by direction of the Secretary on August 4, 1919. In the same month it was placed under the direction of Brig. Gen. Oliver L. Spaulding. In 1921 it became the Historical Section of the Army War College. Functions: To compile historical data relating to American participation in the war. The organization records accumulated by the Historical Section of the American Expeditionary Forces in France remained for a time in the custody of the Branch, but in 1922 they were transferred to The Adjutant General's Office. Records: Those in NA consist of part of the records of the Economic Mobilization Section, 1918-19 (55 feet). Other records are in the General Staff, War Department. References: Elizabeth B. Drewry, Historical Units of Agencies of the First World War, 7-13 (National Archives, Bulletin No. 4. [Washington] 1942).

HISTORICAL DATA SECTION, Administrative Division, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established on February 23, 1918. Continued in the Office Division, which succeeded the Administrative Division early in 1919. It was finally abolished about 1923, but its functions essentially were taken over at that time by the newly created Intelligence Division. Functions: To collect and arrange material for the eventual compilation of a history of the activities of the Engineer Corps and the Office of the Chief of Engineers during the war. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

HISTORICAL DIVISION, Marine Corps.--Established on September 8, 1919, under Maj. Edwin N. McGlellan, who had been historical officer for the Corps in France. Functions: To collect material of a historical nature relating to the Marine Corps, to prepare a history of the Corps for the period of the World War, and to revise and complete a history of the Corps from 1775. Plans for the longer history did not materialize and the Division became principally an agency for collecting, arranging, and indexing records. A brief history entitled The United States Marine Corps in the World War was published in 1920. Records: In the Navy Department.

HISTORICAL DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Established on August 23, 1917, as the Historical Board. On November 30, 1918, it became the Historical Section of the Museum and Library Division and, finally, on December 4, 1919, the Historical Division. Functions: To collect and prepare material for a medical and surgical history of American participation in the war. This history was issued from 1923 to 1929 in 15 volumes under the title Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

HISTORICAL SECTION, Naval Intelligence Office, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.--Established about June 20, 1918, under the direction of Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball, with personnel largely detailed from the Office of Naval Intelligence. Shortly after the armistice another Historical Section was set up by Admiral Sims in London under Capt. Dudley W. Knox, which was later merged with the Historical Section in Washington. On July 1, 1919, the Section became a part of the Office of Naval Records and Library, which had been established in 1915, succeeding the Navy Department Library and the Naval War Records Office. Functions: To collect and arrange naval records relating to American participation in the war. Files of both the Navy Department and of naval forces operating abroad were collected, a number of administrative histories prepared in other branches of the Department were assembled, and there were prepared a number of monographs on naval activities in the war, some of which were published. Records: Most of those collected by the Historical Section and the Office of Naval Records and Library, as well as the records created by them, are still in the custody of the Office although located in the National Archives Building. References: Elizabeth B. Drewry, Historical Units of Agencies of the First World War, 13-18 (National Archives, Bulletin No. 4. [Washington] 1942). A partial list of the monographs prepared can be found in Waldo G. Leland and Newton D. Mereness, Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War, 110-112 (New Haven, 1926).

HISTORICAL SUBSECTION, Information Section, Positive Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See INFORMATION SECTION.

HISTORY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM ENTERPRISES, Farm Management Office, Agriculture Department.--A project established in 1912 to determine historical and geographical factors controlling the distribution of crops and types of livestock in the United States and foreign countries. An order of the Secretary issued June 28, 1918, largely suspended the routine work of the project. As a result, activity during the following fiscal year consisted mainly of aid to The Inquiry and its successor in the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, which partly financed this work. In 1919, the project became the Agricultural History and Geography Division, which continued much of the emergency activity on a normal basis. Such work has been carried on since 1922 by the Statistical and Historical Research Division of the Agricultural Economics Bureau, but foreign studies are now handled by the Foreign Agricultural Relations Office. Functions: To supply data and prepare maps for use by the Labor Department, State labor commissioners, and farm help specialists in mobilizing farm labor; and to prepare for The Inquiry and its successor reports and maps relating to agricultural conditions in foreign countries and to the interdependence of such countries with regard to agricultural products. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Related material in NA includes a few "project statements" of the Farm Management Office and several items relating to emergency activities of the project among the incoming letters of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1918.

HISTORY AND STATISTICS BRANCH, MILITARY, Commissioned Personnel Section, Administration Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See MILITARY HISTORY AND STATISTICS BRANCH.

HISTORY SECTION, GENERAL MILITARY, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.--See GENERAL MILITARY HISTORY SECTION.

HOG CHOLERA CONTROL OFFICE, Animal Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Hog cholera investigations were begun in the Bureau in 1883. After July 1, 1913, they were conducted on a wide scale under the direction of the Biochemic Division. The hog cholera field work was separated from this Division on January 1, 1916, when the Office of Hog Cholera Control was established. The Office became a Division on April 16, 1919. On July 1, 1934, the field work against hog cholera and other infectious diseases of swine was assigned to the Division of Tick Eradication and Special Diseases. Functions: To investigate, suppress, and control outbreaks of hog cholera and other infectious diseases of swine. Records: 1917-18 (4 feet) among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

HOME AND FOREIGN RELIEF DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.--Organized about May 1917 and terminated on October 1, 1918. Functions: To cooperate with the American National Red Cross and other relief agencies. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

HOME CONSERVATION DIVISION, Food Administration.--Organized in July 1917 and known as the Food Conservation Division or the Conservation Division. About December 1917 its Hotels and Restaurants Section was given division status, and the Division was renamed the Home

Conservation Division. It cooperated with the Educational and States Administration Divisions, which later took over some of its activities. In October 1918 the Schools and Colleges Division was formed by a consolidation of two of its sections. Dissolved early in 1919. Functions: To create public sentiment in favor of the food bill and of other legislation controlling profiteering, hoarding, and waste of food and to encourage the conservation of food in the homes. Records: 1917-19 (96 feet) in NA. Correspondence, recipes, menus, and administrative and pledge campaign records.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, FOOD PRODUCTION AND, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.--See FOOD PRODUCTION AND HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT.

HOME ECONOMICS OFFICE, States Relations Service, Agriculture Department.--Nutrition investigations were conducted by the Experiment Stations Office from 1894 to 1915. On July 1, 1915, this Office became a part of the States Relations Service, where a separate Home Economics Office, coordinate with the other Offices in the Service, was organized. On July 1, 1923, the Home Economics Office was given bureau status. Functions: To survey and study war foods and diets, especially the use of dried fruits and vegetables, cottage cheese, and other milk products as substitutes for wheat and fats; to promote food conservation and improve dietetic practices through the preparation of pamphlets and leaflets distributed by the Agriculture Department, the Food Administration, the Education Bureau, and the Interior Department; and to prepare outlines for courses of instruction in food conservation. Records: Data relating to the work of the Home Economics Office is contained in reports of county agents, home demonstration agents, and other field workers, 1917-18 (100 feet), which are among the annual narrative and statistical reports of the Extension Service in NA. Schedules of a national dietary survey made in 1917-18 (50 feet) are in the Agriculture Department. The destruction of correspondence and other papers regarding the dietary survey and a food survey made in cooperation with the Markets Bureau was authorized in 1926. References: Paul V. Betters, The Bureau of Home Economics (Washington, 1930).

HOME SECTION, OWN-YOUR-OWN, Public Works and Construction Development Division, Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--See OWN-YOUR-OWN HOME SECTION.

HOMES REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION DIVISION, Housing Corporation.--Created in June 1918, taking over the functions of the Reference Library and Publication Division. On September 17 it took over the work of the Room Registration Office of the District of Columbia Council of Defense, the activities of which were coordinated with those of the Washington Committee on Equipment of Houses and the Committee on Requisitioned Houses. In addition to the work carried on in the Washington office, this Division had supervision over rent profiteering committees established in 26 cities throughout the United States. Terminated on June 30, 1919. Functions: To keep the records of the surveys made by the Survey and Statistics Division, assemble data and inform the public concerning housing projects, conduct vacancy canvasses in industrial communities and establish registers of rooms, flats, and houses for the use of employees in war industries, and maintain a reference library. Records: 1918-19 (6 feet) in NA. Correspondence, descriptions of

the various housing projects, reports of housing committees in various cities, interoffice memoranda, personnel records, work sheets used in writing the Housing Corporation report, and an index to complaints relative to rent profiteering.

HOMESEEKERS' BUREAU, Agricultural Section, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.—Organization announced on January 1, 1919; discontinued on March 1, 1920. Functions: To furnish free information to individuals about opportunities in farming, dairying, stock raising, and related pursuits. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

HORSE AND HAND-DRAWN VEHICLES BRANCH, Motors and Vehicles Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MOTORS AND VEHICLES DIVISION.

HORSE DRAWN TRANSPORT SECTION, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

HORSE EQUIPMENT BRANCH, PERSONAL AND, Ordnance Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See PERSONAL AND HORSE EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

HOSPITAL DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Created early in July 1917. Operated at first through the following Sections: Administrative, Army Nurse Corps, Army School of Nursing, Census, Construction and Repair, Overseas Hospital, Procurement, and Selection. In November 1918, two Sections, the Army Nurse Corps and the Army School of Nursing, were transferred to the Personnel Division, while the Overseas Hospital Section became a Division on July 10, 1918. In the course of postbellum contraction, the Administrative Section became a Subsection of the new Hospital Administration Section; and the following units, which carried full divisional status throughout the war, were constituted Sections of the Division soon after the signing of the armistice: Internal Medicine, Surgery, Psychology, and Physical Reconstruction. Functions: To handle the program of hospitalization for the Army in the United States, and to organize and administer overseas units, such as base hospitals, evacuation hospitals, ambulance companies, and hospital ships. Records: Probably with those of the Office in RA.

HOSPITAL DIVISION, OVERSEAS, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See OVERSEAS HOSPITAL DIVISION.

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES BRANCH, Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES SECTION, Medical and Hospital Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

HOSPITAL SECTION, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.--Established in the fall of 1917, taking over work from the Marine Corps, Fuel Oil, and Radio Section of the Bureau. Functions: To be responsible for the design of hospital and dispensary lay-outs and buildings, the preparation of drawings and specifications, and the allotment of funds and expenditures in connection with hospital work. Records: Dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES BRANCH, MEDICAL AND, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES DIVISION, MEDICAL AND; Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

HOSPITALS AND PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION DIVISION, SPECIAL, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

HOSPITALS AND RELIEF DIVISION, MARINE, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--See MARINE HOSPITALS AND RELIEF DIVISION.

HOSPITALS COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Appointed on April 9, 1917; transferred to the Surgeon General's Office, War Department, about June 1918. Functions: To recommend to general hospitals plans for the reorganization of their staffs so as to release personnel for war service; to classify hospitals as to size and facilities and to classify offers of private houses and buildings for use as military hospitals; to make studies looking toward uniformity in medical nomenclature; and to make plans for the hospitalization of returned soldiers. Records: Probably in NA among those of the Surgeon General's Office and of the Council.

HOTELS, GOVERNMENT, Housing Corporation.--See GOVERNMENT HOTELS.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS DIVISION, Food Administration.--Created in July 1917 as a Section of the Food Conservation Division. During the latter part of the year it became a separate Division. The country was divided into seven districts, each with a prominent hotel man as chairman, and in each State chairmen were appointed to organize food conservation work among hotels and restaurants and to cooperate with the State Food Administrators. In August 1917 the dining-car services of the country were organized for this work through a committee of the Association of Dining Car Superintendents, and in October a chairman was appointed to head a steamship section. Terminated in January 1919. Functions: To organize food conservation programs in dining cars, hotels, restaurants, and clubs. Records: 1917-18 (31 feet) in NA.

Questionnaires on the amount of food consumed in hotels, clubs, and steamships; menus; and recipes. References: William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 95-97 (Stanford University, 1941).

HOUSE FURNISHINGS SECTION, KITCHEN UTENSILS AND, Kitchen and Camp Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See KITCHEN AND CAMP EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE, REQUISITIONED, Housing Corporation.—See REQUISITIONED HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE.

HOUSING AND HEALTH DIVISION, War Department.—Created after the United States entered the war. Terminated in March 1919. Functions: To consider the matter of the housing and health of Government employees and of Army and Navy officers stationed in Washington, D. C., and to give legal advice and to care for the health and recreation of employees. In carrying out the latter function, it operated through two subsidiary organizations, the War Department Red Cross Auxiliary and the Government Recreation League. Records: In the War Department.

HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, INDUSTRIAL, Labor Department.—See INDUSTRIAL HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION BUREAU.

HOUSING BRANCH, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Organized December 1917 in the Section, at that time directly under the Chief of Ordnance. Functions: To supervise the scope and design of housing projects for industrial workers at private Government-owned plants where ordnance materials were manufactured; and to outline the general scheme of development, prepare sketch plans for building and street lay-outs, estimate costs, and approve the developed projects. After the organization of the Housing Corporation in July 1918, it was a function of the Branch to analyze and present the needs for housing in connection with ordnance establishments and to make requests that these needs be supplied by the Corporation. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

HOUSING COMMITTEE, Council of National Defense.—Appointed on October 9, 1917. After conducting a 2-weeks hearing, the Committee recommended that a Government agency be created to provide housing for war workers. It was advised on January 10, 1918, that the administration of housing had been placed under the Secretary of Labor but that it would continue to act in an advisory capacity. On February 12, Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman of the Committee, became the Director of the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau of the Labor Department, and the work of the Committee was continued by the Preliminary Investigation Division of the Bureau. Functions: To investigate and report upon the extent of the housing problem in connection with workers employed on Government contracts and the relation of that problem to the supply of raw materials. Records: Among those of the Director of the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau in NA.

HOUSING CORPORATION.—Incorporated on July 9, 1918, under the laws of the State of New York under authority granted the President by an act of June 4, and delegated by an Executive order of June 18 to the Secretary of Labor, to carry on work begun by the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau of the Labor Department. Functioned through the following Divisions, some of which originated under the Bureau: Architectural, Construction, Engineering, Fiscal, Homes Registration and Information, Industrial Relations, Legal, Operating, Preliminary Investigation, Real Estate, Requirements, Survey and Statistics, Town Planning, Transportation, and Treasury; also included Committees on Adjustment (of claims), Design, Requisitioned Houses in the District of Columbia, and Sites. In 1937 the Corporation was transferred from the Labor Department to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, where the work of liquidating its former undertakings was carried on. Since 1939 this work has been performed by the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency. **Functions:** To make available housing and other facilities for laborers in war industries. It made available existing housing in crowded communities, attempted to reduce housing congestion by distributing labor through improved transportation, and constructed and operated houses, apartments, and dormitories. **Records:** 1918-32 (2,463 feet) in NA. Correspondence, contracts, vouchers, blueprints, building specifications, cost estimates, and memoranda. Other records are in the Procurement Division, Treasury Department. **References:** Housing Corporation, Report, December 3, 1918 (Washington, 1919), and its final Report (Washington, 1919-20); Harold A. Van Dorn, Government Owned Corporations, ch. 6 (New York, 1926); John F. Crowell, Government War Contracts, 268-269, 280-286 (New York, 1920).

HOUSING DEPARTMENT, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **HOUSING SECTION, Passenger Transportation and Housing Division.**

HOUSING SECTION, Passenger Transportation and Housing Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on May 7, 1918, as successor to the Housing Section of the General Service Division, created on February 23, 1918, and to the Housing Department of the Shipyard Plants Division, created on August 30, 1917. Abolished on July 1, 1920. **Functions:** To survey housing requirements in communities in which shipyards were located and to build, operate, and maintain houses for shipyard labor. **Records:** 1917-19 (3 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, memoranda, and reports relating to housing requirements and house construction. Related records are in the general files of the Division in NA.

HOUSING SECTION, Welfare Work Subcommittee, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed on June 28, 1917. After October 1917 its functions were carried on by the Housing Committee of the Council. **Functions:** To investigate housing conditions in munitions-making and shipbuilding centers throughout the country. **Records:** Some may be in NA among those of the Council or of the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau.

HOUSING UNIT, Women in Industry Branch, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **WOMEN IN INDUSTRY BRANCH.**

FULL BRANCH, Technical Section, Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See TECHNICAL SECTION.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, Navigation Bureau, Navy Department.—Originated in 1830 in the Depot of Charts and Instruments, which was later known as the Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office. Separated from the Observatory in 1866. Functions: To make marine surveys in foreign waters and on the high seas and to collect and disseminate hydrographic and navigational data. Records: 1862-1934 (418 feet) in NA. Those for the war period include general correspondence and ocean current reports.

HYDROGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY DIVISION, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Commerce Department.—In existence prior to the war. Succeeded by the Coastal Survey Division in 1941. Functions: To determine where surveys or resurveys are required and how they shall be conducted; to prepare instructions for surveying parties, examine records, and inspect field work; to supervise the construction, maintenance, and repair of vessels and field equipment (except instruments); to prepare the publication Coast Pilot and sailing directions; and to compile tide and current data. During the war almost the entire work of the Division was for the War and Navy Departments. Records: Some for the period of the war are among those of the Survey in NA. Others are in the Commerce Department.

HYGIENE AND MEDICINE DIVISION, INDUSTRIAL, Working Conditions Service, Labor Department.—See **INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND MEDICINE DIVISION.**

HYGIENE AND SANITATION COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed on April 9, 1917. Cooperated with the War Department, the Navy Department, the Public Health Service, the American National Red Cross, and civilian health agencies. Discontinued after the armistice. Functions: To assemble information and make recommendations on sanitary measures to be undertaken by the War and Navy Departments for the protection of troops. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

HYGIENE BOARD, INTERDEPARTMENTAL SOCIAL.—See **INTERDEPARTMENTAL SOCIAL HYGIENE BOARD.**

HYGIENE COMMITTEE, MEDICINE AND, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.—See **MEDICINE AND HYGIENE COMMITTEE.**

HYGIENE DIVISION, SOCIAL, Training Camp Activities Commission, Navy Department.—See **SOCIAL HYGIENE DIVISION.**

HYGIENE DIVISION, SOCIAL, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.—See **SOCIAL HYGIENE DIVISION.**

HYGIENIC LABORATORY, Scientific Research Division, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.—See **SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DIVISION.**

ICE SECTION, ALMONIA AND, Collateral Commodities Division, Food Administration.—See COLLATERAL COMMODITIES DIVISION.

ILLUMINATION SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred with the Branch to the Construction Division upon its organization on March 13, 1918. Functions: To provide plans for illumination at Army camps and cantonments. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.—Organized in July 1917 as the Photographic Section and renamed the Illustrations Section in December. Became the Illustrations and Plates Section in October 1918, when it absorbed the motion-picture work of the Advertising Section. Dissolved early in 1919. Functions: To furnish photographs, matrices, and cuts to newspapers, periodicals, and Government agencies and to provide lantern slides and motion pictures for publicity work. Records: 1917-19 (32 feet) in NA. Correspondence, photographs of Food Administration personnel used by the Speakers' Bureau, lantern slides, and some records relating to motion pictures.

IMMIGRANT EDUCATION DIVISION, Education Bureau, Interior Department.—A section on immigrant education was organized as early as April 1914. In May 1918 it became a Division (also known as the Division for the Investigation of the Education of Immigrants), and in September 1918 it was absorbed by the newly created Americanization Division. Functions: To promote the education and assimilation of foreign-born residents in this country through classes in schools and industrial plants and in connection with social organizations; to establish standards in immigrant education; and to encourage the cooperation of all agencies dealing with Americanization. Records: Probably destroyed as useless papers.

IMMIGRATION BUREAU, Labor Department.—In existence since March 3, 1891; became a part of the Labor Department upon its creation in 1913; and as the Immigration and Naturalization Service was transferred in June 1940 to the Justice Department. Anthony Carminetti, Commissioner General during the war period. Functions: To enforce the Chinese exclusion and other immigration laws. During the war it assumed custody of alien enemies taken from German merchant ships in American harbors at the declaration of war and administered an internment camp at Hot Springs, N. C., for those so detained; it had control over the temporary admission of otherwise inadmissible aliens for contract war work; and it cooperated with the State Department in the promulgation and enforcement of passport regulations, with the War, Navy, and Justice Departments in investigating aliens of all classes and in assisting in the enforcement of the espionage, trading with the enemy, and sabotage laws, and with the Commerce Department in manning merchant vessels with alien

seamen. Records: 1917-20 (500 feet) in NA. Include warrant, appeals, deportation, and alien radicalism case files; records of aliens admitted under bond; contracts for services and construction; and personnel and other administrative files. For records of the Bureau's internment camp, see INTERNMENT DIRECTOR'S OFFICE. The Justice Department has retained some general files covering the war period. References: Darrell H. Smith and H. Guy Herring, The Bureau of Immigration (Baltimore, 1924).

IMMIGRATION DIVISION, FOREIGN AND INSULAR (MARITIME) QUARANTINE AND, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--See FOREIGN AND INSULAR (MARITIME) QUARANTINE AND IMMIGRATION DIVISION.

IMPORT SECTION, Port Operations Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See PORT OPERATIONS BRANCH.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMMITTEE, MINERAL.--See MINERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMMITTEE.

IMPORTS BUREAU, War Trade Board.--Established on October 15, 1917, to succeed the Imports Division of the Export Licenses Bureau of the Exports Administrative Board. Worked in cooperation with trade associations in the allocation of imports. Transferred to the War Trade Board Section, State Department, on June 30, 1919. Functions: To have charge of the disposition of all applications for import licenses and of the administration of the Board's control measures with relation to imports. Such measures were designed to conserve tonnage for essential transportation purposes and to give priority to the procurement of such raw materials and commodities as were needed for Government or essential civilian use. Records: 1917-19 (501 feet) in the State Department, with the exception of records relating to imports of dyes, synthetic chemicals, and drugs, which are now in the custody of the Customs Bureau, Treasury Department. The records include applications for import licenses and copies of licenses issued, allocation certificates, "in transit" licenses, and correspondence.

IMPROVEMENT OF METALS BY TREATMENT AT BLUE HEAT COMMITTEE, Metallurgy Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.--Organized in 1918 under the chairmanship of Zay Jeffries. Functions: To study the effects on metals of treatment in the blue heat range. Records: In the National Research Council.

INCENDIARY SECTION, Chemical Research Division (Offense), War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Organized in October 1917. Reorganized as the Section of Inorganic Chemical Research in April 1918, when remaining incendiary problems were turned over to the Pyrotechnic Research Division. Transferred with the War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To conduct research on the intensive and scatter type of bombs; to prepare specifications for smoke mixtures; to develop red and yellow smokes and colored rockets; to develop improved mixtures for use in smoke boxes; and to develop a resistant enamel for lining shells. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 30-33 (Bulletin 178A, Washington, 1919).

INCENDIARY SECTION, Pyrotechnic Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Organized under the Chemical Research Division (Offense) in October 1917. Transferred to the Pyrotechnic Research Division in April 1918, and with the War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918, where it became a part of the Inorganic Section of the Chemical Warfare Service. Functions: To perfect bomb types for the Army and to develop incendiary darts and projectiles. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 30 (Bulletin 178A, Washington, 1919).

INDIAN AFFAIRS OFFICE, Interior Department.—Established in 1824 and charged with the education, property, and general welfare of the Indian tribes of the United States. Functions: During the war, its activities included the registration under the Selective Service Act of Indians and white persons resident on Indian reservations; the direction of reservation programs for the increased production and conservation of foodstuffs and other essential products; the supplying of Indian labor for productive employment; the sale of Liberty Loan bonds; and the organization of Red Cross assistance work and other work helpful to the war effort. Records: Those for the war period are interfiled with the general correspondence of the Office in NA. Include circulars initiating and regulating programs for emergency war work, narrative reports, special reports and letters from the Indian field service concerning war work, and correspondence with other Government agencies, agricultural colleges, welfare organizations, clubs, institutions, and individuals. In the library of the Office of Indian Affairs, there are field reports made in 1920 on Indian war work (10 binders). References: Indian Affairs Office, Annual Reports, 1918-19.

INDOOR ADVERTISING SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.
—See ADVERTISING SECTION.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD, Commerce Department.—Began to function as a section in the Secretary's Office in February and terminated in May 1919. Functions: To promote general confidence and hasten the revival of trade by obtaining the voluntary assent of industries to reduction in prices. Records: 1919 (5 feet) in NA. General and administrative correspondence, reports, charts, memoranda, and other materials.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS SECTION, Planning and Statistics Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on November 30, 1918, and soon transferred to the War Trade Board. Functions: To issue, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, a "Weekly Report on Labor Conditions" (see COMMODITIES STATISTICS SECTION). Records: Probably among those of the War Trade Board in the State Department.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, JOINT SHIPPING, Shipping Board.—See JOINT SHIPPING INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION SERVICE, Commerce Department.—Began to function as a section in the Secretary's Office on January 1, 1919, under an authorization (probably issued on December 3, 1918) of the President by which \$100,000 was allotted to the Secretary of Commerce from the "National Security and Defense Fund." Took over some of the functions of the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board. Terminated on June 30, 1919. Functions: To serve

as a focal point for the study and discussion of business and industrial problems, particularly those concerned with standardization, and to search for outlets for waste products, commercial developments of new products, and plans for minimizing business abuses. Records: 1919 (4 feet) in NA. Include general and commodity files and miscellaneous reports and memoranda.

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, Boys' Working Reserve, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Date of creation uncertain. Probably terminated with the Boys' Working Reserve in June 1919. Functions: To enroll boys from 16 to 21 years of age for employment in industry, or to persuade them to return to school if that seemed the wiser course. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. Headed by the General Inspector of Ordnance. Functions: To have charge of the inspection of materials manufactured for or otherwise procured by the Bureau; the standardization of policies and methods of procedure relating to inventions, royalties, infringements of patents, and the like; the administration of matters relating to the selective-service regulations; and the administration of matters relating to labor, including conditions of industrial employment and the investigation, arbitration, and settlement of labor disputes, in cooperation with other agencies of the Government. Records: Records of inspectors of ordnance, 1917-24 (1,800 feet), are in NA. Other records are in the Navy Department.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SECTION, Administration Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on February 23, 1918, as the Advertising Branch of the Information Section, General Administration Bureau. By Office Order No. 149, issued on September 7, 1918, this Branch became the Industrial Education Section of the Administration Division. It functioned through three Branches: Motion Pictures, Speakers, and Methods of Publicity. Functions: To control and approve advertising issued by the Ordnance Department; to handle the preparation and supervision of posters and proclamations designed to influence productive effort in factories and arsenals engaged in the manufacture of ordnance material; and to assist in the preparation and distribution of motion pictures and the announcements of speakers authorized by the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

INDUSTRIAL FURLOUGH SECTION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.—Created by General Order, No. 94, October 19, 1918. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Its records were transferred to the Enlisted Division. Functions: To have charge of matters relating to industrial furloughs. It received, investigated, analyzed, and approved or disapproved applications for indefinite furloughs to enable enlisted men of the Army to return to industry; had charge of the revocation of furloughs or the transfer of furloughed men from one plant to another; and allocated to various Government agencies skilled workmen reported as eligible for furlough by the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office.

INDUSTRIAL FURLONGHS COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Organized, reported, and probably terminated in August 1918. Functions: To consider, in connection with granting industrial furloughs to enlisted men, such

problems as pay, war risk insurance, allotments and allowances to dependents, and transportation expenses from camps to places of employment. Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of the Committee and its report.

INDUSTRIAL GASES AND GAS PRODUCTS SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Created in January 1918 as the Coal-Gas Products Section; in the spring of 1918 its name was changed to Industrial Gases and Gas Products Section. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To stimulate and increase the production of all the commodities in its charge; in practice, it particularly dealt with toluol, acetylene, and saccharine. Records: Among those of the War Department Claims Board in NA.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, Labor Department.—Organized in February 1918. Pending the passage of a bill, introduced on February 2, 1918, appropriating \$60,000,000 to carry on its work, the expenses were borne by the President's emergency fund. An amendment of July 8 to the original act increased the appropriation to \$100,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 was to be expended for housing war workers in Washington. By an act of June 4, 1918, the President was authorized to create the Housing Corporation, which on July 8 was organized under the laws of the State of New York. The Bureau was responsible for the organization of the Corporation, and its offices became the offices of the new agency and thereafter served in a dual capacity. The work begun by the Bureau was taken over by the Corporation, with the exception of certain minor matters that it was deemed advisable to continue in the name of the Bureau. Otto M. Eidlitz, Director. Functions: To provide housing, local transportation, and general community utilities for industrial workers in arsenals and navy yards and in war industries. Records: Intermingled with those of the Housing Corporation in NA. References: Housing Corporation, Report . . . December 3, 1918 (Washington, 1919), and its final Report (Washington, 1919-20); Harold A. Van Dorn, Government Owned Corporations, ch. 6 (New York, 1926).

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND MEDICINE DIVISION, Working Conditions Service, Labor Department.—Probably organized with the Service in August 1918. Included a Section of Industrial Medicine. Operated through the six district offices of the Service and terminated with it on June 30, 1919. Cooperated with the Public Health Service, from which some personnel was detailed. The Chief was A. J. Lanza, Senior Surgeon, Public Health Service. Functions: To maintain war production by reducing labor turnover due to occupational diseases and health hazards, and to organize medical preventive methods and formulate sanitary and health codes in industry. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

INDUSTRIAL INSIGNIA SERVICE, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Organized in July 1918; probably terminated after the armistice. Also known as the Civilian Insignia Service. The War Industries Badge Committee cooperated with the Service in an advisory capacity. Functions: To administer a plan recommended by the War Labor Policies Board (and probably formulated by the War Industries Badge Committee) concerning the issuance of badges as insignia of distinction to industrial workers who had been employed for at least 4 consecutive months in plants of special importance to the war effort. Records: Whereabouts unknown, but the minutes and report of the Committee and some data in regard to the Service are in the files of the War Labor Policies Board in NA.

INDUSTRIAL INVENTORY SECTION, Statistics Division, Council of National Defense.—Information collected by the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board was transferred to the Council of National Defense on December 12, 1916, and the Industrial Inventory Section was formed to carry on the work. This Section was absorbed by the Resources and Conversion Section, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board, about May 27, 1918. Functions: To provide the War and Navy Departments with information concerning plants available for the production of war materials. Records: Among those of the War Industries Board in NA. Include industrial inventories and surveys, 1916-18 (139 feet), and card lists of plants and manufacturers, indexes, and other card records (118 feet).

INDUSTRIAL MAN-POWER, COMMITTEE ON THE RELATION OF MILITARY TO, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See RELATION OF MILITARY TO INDUSTRIAL MAN-POWER COMMITTEE.

INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Created on January 28, 1918. The already existing Railway Surgeons Committee was made a subcommittee of it. Ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To consider medical care and sanitation of industrial workers. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS DIVISION, Information and Education Service, Labor Department.—Created in August 1918. Organized Government committees in over 2,000 plants. Probably became the Industrial Plants Section of the Public Works and Construction Division in January 1919. Functions: To familiarize workers in industry with the war policies of the Government and to promote the sale of Liberty Loan bonds. Records: Disposition of the Service's records was authorized by Congress on May 7, 1928.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS SECTION, Public Works and Construction Development Division, Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Probably succeeded the Industrial Plants Division in January and terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: Probably to promote the building construction program among employers and labor unions. Records: Disposition of the Service's records was authorized by Congress on May 7, 1928.

INDUSTRIAL POISONINGS COMMITTEE, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.—Established in 1917 under the chairmanship of H. G. Wells. Functions: Its researches included studies of the toxic effects of substances involved in the manufacture and handling of explosives and airplane varnishes, early symptoms of intoxications among munitions workers, and the development of protective varnishes or other skin coverings. As a result of the facts disclosed by its studies important steps were taken to protect the health of munitions and other industrial workers. Records: In the National Research Council.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—Originated in November 1915 as the Committee on Production, Organisation, Manufacturing, and Standardisation but soon became known as the Committee on Industrial Preparedness. Howard E. Coffin was Chairman, Walter S. Gifford was in charge of the campaign for national preparedness, and Grosvenor B. Clarkson was

in charge of publicity. Subcommittees of five members were established in each State. In December 1916 the leading men of the Committee were absorbed into the Council of National Defense, where the work was continued in the Industrial Inventory Section of the Statistics Division. In May 1918 the Section was transferred to the War Industries Board, where it became a part of the Resources and Conversion Section, Finished Products Division. Functions: To gather information concerning the resources of the country for the production of war materials, plan for the conversion of industry to the production of war materials, and accumulate information concerning labor that would facilitate the retention of skilled workers in war-related industries. Records: In the Navy Department, except for questionnaires of the 1916 industrial survey in NA, which are among the records of the General Munitions Board of the Council of National Defense, and a considerable number of questionnaires concerning various types of industries throughout the country, which are among the records of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board. References: Navy Department, Annual Report, 1916, p. 67-70; Lloyd N. Scott, Naval Consulting Board of the United States, 14; 27-55 (Washington, 1920).

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION DIVISION, Federal Board for Vocational Education.—Established in 1920 under an act of June 2, 1920, wherein provision was made that the Government cooperate with the States in rehabilitating and restoring to remunerative employment any persons disabled in industry or otherwise. In 1922 it was known as the Vocational Rehabilitation Division, from 1923 through 1928 as the Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation Division, and thereafter as the Vocational Rehabilitation Division. Functions: To supervise the work of the States, aided by Federal grants, in rehabilitating disabled persons by providing each with one or more of the following: Physical reconstruction, artificial appliances, favorable working conditions, establishment in his or her own business, placement, or vocational training for specific occupations; and to make or have made studies, investigations, and reports needed by the State boards in administering the provisions of the act. Records: In the Office of Education.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACT CLAUSES AFFECTING, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See **GOVERNMENT CONTRACT CLAUSES AFFECTING INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, COMMITTEE ON**.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, COMMITTEE ON MUNITIONS, MANUFACTURING, AND, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See **MUNITIONS, MANUFACTURING, AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE**.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN CHARGE OF, War Department.—A position created in April 1917. Functions: To deal with problems of industrial relations affecting the Department. At first controversies affecting war production in plants with Department contracts were referred to the Department of Labor for adjustment. Later, administrative units were set up in the Ordnance Chief's Office, the Quartermaster General's Office, the Construction Division, and the Aircraft Production Bureau to handle industrial relations. All these units were coordinated by the Special Assistant. Records: In the War Department.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BRANCH, General Administrative Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Transferred from the Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, on October 28, 1918. Included an Administration of Labor Standards for Army Clothing Department. Discontinued prior to June 1919. Functions: To prevent labor controversies that might interfere with war production by adjustment of relations between employers and employees in firms engaged in Army supply contracts. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BRANCH, Personal Planning Staff, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on January 26 and abolished on April 16, 1918. Functions: To conduct investigations and devise plans concerning matters relating to labor and personnel. Records: Some are among those of the Office in NA.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, Equipment Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, Production Division, Aircraft Production Bureau.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, Production Division, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.—Established in the Equipment Division of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and transferred to the Aircraft Production Bureau in May 1918. Functions: To handle the adjustment of industrial disputes, production campaign publicity, the obtaining and distribution of an adequate labor supply, the standardization of industrial conditions, the provision of housing and transportation for workers, and the consideration of requests for deferred draft classifications by workers in the aviation industry. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—Consisted of but a single member, Roger W. Babson, who began work in February 1918. Terminated a short time later when he was transferred to the Information and Education Service, Labor Department. Functions: To appeal to the patriotism of labor and capital with a view to increasing production. Records: 1918 (2 inches) in NA. Copies of labor bulletins entitled Special Service for Employers and a poster.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on May 7, 1918, as the successor to the General Service Division, which had been created in February. Abolished on May 1, 1919. Functions: To supervise working conditions among shipyard workers, including safety and sanitation; to recruit and train labor for the shipyards; to supervise the work of employment management in the shipyards; and to act as conciliator in labor disputes and administer the settlements made by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. Records: 1917-19 (combined with those of the General Service Division, total 94 feet) in NA. Include administrative records, shipyard employment forms, "control books" of shipyard labor information, newspaper clippings, and correspondence, notes, and memoranda relating to labor relations, working conditions, and labor administration. Some records of the Division have been destroyed.

in charge of publicity. Subcommittees of five members were established in each State. In December 1916 the leading men of the Committee were absorbed into the Council of National Defense, where the work was continued in the Industrial Inventory Section of the Statistics Division. In May 1918 the Section was transferred to the War Industries Board, where it became a part of the Resources and Conversion Section, Finished Products Division. Functions: To gather information concerning the resources of the country for the production of war materials, plan for the conversion of industry to the production of war materials, and accumulate information concerning labor that would facilitate the retention of skilled workers in war-related industries. Records: In the Navy Department, except for questionnaires of the 1916 industrial survey in NA, which are among the records of the General Munitions Board of the Council of National Defense, and a considerable number of questionnaires concerning various types of industries throughout the country, which are among the records of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board. References: Navy Department, Annual Report, 1916, p. 67-70; Lloyd N. Scott, Naval Consulting Board of the United States, 14, 27-55 (Washington, 1920).

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION DIVISION, Federal Board for Vocational Education.—Established in 1920 under an act of June 2, 1920, wherein provision was made that the Government cooperate with the States in rehabilitating and restoring to remunerative employment any persons disabled in industry or otherwise. In 1922 it was known as the Vocational Rehabilitation Division, from 1923 through 1928 as the Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation Division, and thereafter as the Vocational Rehabilitation Division. Functions: To supervise the work of the States, aided by Federal grants, in rehabilitating disabled persons by providing each with one or more of the following: Physical reconstruction, artificial appliances, favorable working conditions, establishment in his or her own business, placement, or vocational training for specific occupations; and to make or have made studies, investigations, and reports needed by the State boards in administering the provisions of the act. Records: In the Office of Education.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACT CLAUSES AFFECTING, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See GOVERNMENT CONTRACT CLAUSES AFFECTING INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, COMMITTEE ON.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, COMMITTEE ON MUNITIONS, MANUFACTURING, AND, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See MUNITIONS, MANUFACTURING, AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BRANCH, General Administrative Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Transferred from the Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, on October 28, 1918. Included an Administration of Labor Standards for Army Clothing Department. Discontinued prior to June 1919. Functions: To prevent labor controversies that might interfere with war production by adjustment of relations between employers and employees in firms engaged in Army supply contracts. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BRANCH, Personal Planning Staff, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Established on January 26 and abolished on April 16, 1918. Functions: To conduct investigations and devise plans concerning matters relating to labor and personnel. Records: Some are among those of the Office in NA.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, Equipment Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, Production Division, Aircraft Production Bureau.

- INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, Production Division, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.--Established in the Equipment Division of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and transferred to the Aircraft Production Bureau in May 1918. Functions: To handle the adjustment of industrial disputes, production campaign publicity, the obtaining and distribution of an adequate labor supply, the standardization of industrial conditions, the provision of housing and transportation for workers, and the consideration of requests for deferred draft classifications by workers in the aviation industry. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.--Consisted of but a single member, Roger W. Babson, who began work in February 1918. Terminated a short time later when he was transferred to the Information and Education Service, Labor Department. Functions: To appeal to the patriotism of labor and capital with a view to increasing production. Records: 1918 (2 inches) in NA. Copies of labor bulletins entitled Special Service for Employers and a poster.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on May 7, 1918, as the successor to the General Service Division, which had been created in February. Abolished on May 1, 1919. Functions: To supervise working conditions among shipyard workers, including safety and sanitation; to recruit and train labor for the shipyards; to supervise the work of employment management in the shipyards; and to act as conciliator in labor disputes and administer the settlements made by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. Records: 1917-19 (combined with those of the General Service Division, total 94 feet) in NA. Include administrative records, shipyard employment forms, "control books" of shipyard labor information, newspaper clippings, and correspondence, notes, and memoranda relating to labor relations, working conditions, and labor administration. Some records of the Division have been destroyed.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION, Housing Corporation.--Organized in August 1918; abolished on July 1, 1919. Functions: To adjust labor problems dealing with wages, hours of work, health, recreation, and living conditions of the employees of the Corporation and of employees of war industries who lived in quarters provided by the Corporation. Records: 1918-19 (3 feet) in NA. Daily personnel reports, general correspondence, reports and graphs of labor turnover on the various projects, and work superintendents' reports.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION, MARINE AND DOCK, Shipping Board.--See MARINE AND DOCK INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE, General Relations Division, National Research Council.--Appointed in 1918 in connection with the program of the Council to awaken industry to the importance of research. Composed of men "able to foresee the general benefits" to be derived "from the further progress of science and from a more general and more thorough application of science to industry." Theodore N. Vail, Chairman. Records: Presumably in the National Research Council.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH BRANCH, Personal Planning Staff, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Established on January 26 and abolished upon the reorganization of the Office on April 16, 1918. Functions: To institute inquiries and make recommendations with respect to subjects and methods of research in the several divisions of the Office. Records: Among those of the Office in NA.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH BUREAU, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established about November 1, 1918. Transferred to the Engineering and Standardization Branch on January 24, 1919. Appears to have been known also as Research Branch. Functions: To exercise staff supervision over the packing service units of the Division; to study improved methods of marking, baling, packing, crating, and boxing Army supplies and munitions; and to issue circulars of specifications on these matters with a view toward the conservation of cargo space and the reduction of the stowage of Army supplies. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH SECTION, General Relations Division, National Research Council.--Established in 1916 as the Committee on Promotion of Industrial Research, with J. J. Carty as Chairman. In 1918, under the chairmanship of John Johnston, it became the Section on Industrial Research in the Administrative Division (later the General Relations Division). In the peacetime reorganization of the Council it became the Industrial Relations Division, but the name was soon changed to Research Extension Division as being more indicative of its actual functions. Functions: It worked in cooperation with the Engineering Foundation of New York to bring about a wider appreciation of the importance of scientific research within industries or groups of industries. Records: In the National Research Council.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SECTION, Welfare Work Subcommittee, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Organized in April 1918. In the summer of 1918 its functions were taken over by the War Relocation Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department. Functions: To advise in regard to the maintenance of standards in establishments handling Government work. Records: May be among those of the Council in NA.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SECTION**, Industrial Relations Division.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SECTION, Administrative Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Originated early in January 1918, in the Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Became the Industrial Service Section, Administrative Branch, Construction Division, shortly after the establishment of that Branch in March 1918. Functions: To establish and approve schedules of labor rates and their preparation for the approval of the War Department representative of the War Labor Policies Board; to supervise matters pertaining to wages, hours, and conditions of work on construction projects; to deal with labor delegations; to adjust wages in cooperation with the War Labor Policies Board and the Emergency Construction Wage Commission (formerly the Cantonment Adjustment Commission); and to attend to the recording and compilation of labor rates and agreements. Records: In the War Department.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SECTION, Council of National Defense.—Created by the Council as a result of its decision on November 2, 1917, to authorize the Director to determine the present and future demand for labor in war industries, the relative priorities of the labor demand, and the necessity for the dilution of labor; and to arrange for supplying the demand through the Department of Labor or some other agency. Discontinued about January 4, 1918, when its recommendations were approved by the President and provision was made for their execution by the Department of Labor. Functions: As indicated above. Records: Among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SECTION, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Originated as the Industrial Service Department established on September 14, 1917. Transferred to the General Service Division on February 23, 1918, and became a Section in the Industrial Relations Division when the latter replaced the General Service Division in May. Abolished on October 25, 1918, when its functions were taken over by the newly created Labor Supply Section. Functions: To collect and disseminate information on the supply of and demand for shipyard labor, and to handle questions relating to deferred service classifications for shipyard workers. Records: 1917-19 (combined with those of the Labor Supply Section, total 10 feet) in NA. Include statistics on shipyard workers and general correspondence and memoranda relating to methods of obtaining, keeping, and fitting men for work in shipyards.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established directly under the Office on December 5, 1917. Placed under the Control Bureau on January 14, 1918, and transferred to the Production Division on May 25, when the Bureau was abolished by Office Order No. 222. After October 23, when the Division was abolished, the Section again functioned directly under the Office. On April 3, 1919, by Office Order No. 620, it was set up as a Branch in the Executive Section. Functions: To exercise general supervision over matters affecting labor engaged in the production of ordnance supplies, equipment, and material. The subdivision of functions within the Section is indicated by the names of the following Branches: Community Organization; Community

Work; Emergency Labor Production; Employment, Management, and Working Conditions; Employment and Training Methods; Housing; Information Service; Mediation; Procurement of Labor; Safety and Sanitation; Wages and Hours of Labor; Women in Industry; and Women's. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS CENTRALIZATION COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--See CENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS, JOINT BOARD ON.--Organized at a conference held at the Central Bureau of Planning and Statistics on October 5, 1918. Headed by the Central Statistical Clearing House of the Bureau and represented the joint action of the War, Navy, and Labor Departments, the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Housing Corporation, the Railroad Administration, and the War Industries Board. Discontinued after the armistice. Probably also known as the Joint Committee on Industrial Surveys, Planning and Statistics Division, War Industries Board. Functions: To survey all industrial communities of the country, particularly with regard to conditions holding up production in industrial centers where important war contracts had been placed, and to eliminate duplication in survey activities. The work was under way in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other cities when the armistice was signed. Records: Some are in NA among those of the War Industries Board, particularly among those of the Resources and Conversion Section.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTION, Industrial Relations Division.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SECTION, Welfare Work Subcommittee, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Organized in April 1917. Composed of about 150 members, appointed by Samuel Gompers, Chairman of the Labor Committee, and representing labor, employers, and educators. Nine similarly constituted State committees were organized in important manufacturing areas. In July 1918 the activities of the Section were taken over by the Training and Dilution Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department. Functions: To encourage the training of workers in war industries in public and privately endowed vocational schools; to assist and advise in the organization of vestibule and training schools in numerous industrial establishments; and to disseminate information concerning activities in industrial training in England and in this country. The Section was particularly concerned with training unskilled workers to supplement skilled workmen. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA, including correspondence, reports, photographs, and industrial training survey records.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS INSURANCE COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--See INSURANCE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS COMMITTEE.

INDUSTRIES ABROAD SECTION, WAR, Planning and Statistics Division, War Industries Board.--See WAR INDUSTRIES ABROAD SECTION.

INDUSTRIES BADGE COMMITTEE, WAR.--See WAR INDUSTRIES BADGE COMMITTEE.

INDUSTRIES BOARD, WAR.--See WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT, WOMEN IN, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.--See WOMEN IN INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

INDUSTRY SERVICE, WOMAN IN, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--See WOMAN IN INDUSTRY SERVICE.

INDUSTRY SUBCOMMITTEE, WOMEN IN, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See WOMEN IN INDUSTRY SUBCOMMITTEE.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND LABORATORIES DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Organized in June 1917. At first divided into three Sections, as follows: Laboratories and Infectious Diseases, Dermatology and Urology, and Combating Venereal Diseases. Following a reorganization of November 30, 1918, the Communicable Diseases Section of the Sanitation Division was transferred to this Division and was absorbed by the Infectious Diseases Section; the museum activities of the Army Medical Museum Section of the Museum and Library Division were transferred to the Division; and the Dermatology and Urology Section of the Division was transferred to the Surgery Division. Functions: To inaugurate and supervise methods for the control of infectious diseases and to maintain laboratories for the scientific investigation of diseases. The functions overlapped those of the Sanitation Division and, as a result, there was close cooperation with that Division. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES SECTION, Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--A Laboratories and Infectious Diseases Section was established shortly after the Division was created in June 1917 and was divided into the Laboratory and the Infectious Diseases Sections. The latter Section apparently absorbed the Epidemiology Section of the Division (established on November 1, 1918) and the functions of the Communicable Diseases Section of the Sanitation Division. Functions: To institute measures for the prevention and control of infectious diseases. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

INFORMATION, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC.--See COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SERVICE, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Recommended by the Advisory Council. Authorized by an act of July 1, 1918, and organized the same day. Terminated on June 30, 1919. Roger W. Babson, Chief. Functions: To disseminate information among employers and wage earners concerning the national war labor program; to stimulate the morale of workers and employers; and to "combat unsound industrial philosophies." Records: Authorized for disposition on May 7, 1928, but there are some data about the Service among those of the War Labor Policies Board in NA. References: Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 211-215 ([Urbana, 1920]).

INFORMATION BUREAU, Shipping Board.--Organized on March 22, 1918; abolished on November 1, 1919. Functions: To coordinate and unify the press relations and publicity programs of the Shipping Board; to maintain contact with the leading newspapers and periodicals in the country; to cooperate with the Committee on Public Information; and to advise the Chairman and other high officials of the Board

in the preparation of speeches and the handling of press conferences and interviews. Records: 1915-19 (5 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence; drafts and copies of releases and articles; press releases; and photographs.

INFORMATION DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Created on January 3, 1918, by a memorandum of the Secretary of Labor. On March 1 it was expanded into the Division of Information, Administration, and Clearance. In August it again became a separate division. Probably terminated in 1920. Functions: To conduct a nationwide publicity campaign for the recruiting of workers for war industries; to publish the Employment Service Bulletin; and, after the armistice, to conduct various publicity campaigns designed to secure jobs for soldiers and to increase public buying as a stimulus to business recovery. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

INFORMATION DIVISION, Information and Education Service, Labor Department.—Created on July 11, 1918. Probably terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: Through the use of motion pictures and of a staff of speakers, to stimulate factory production, reduce labor turn-over, and improve good will between employers and employees. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

INFORMATION SECTION, Planning Division, Training and Dilution Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Probably organized in July 1918 and terminated on June 30, 1919. Functions: To prepare bulletins, news letters, news articles, special information, and textbook matter in the field of industrial training. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

INFORMATION SECTION, Positive Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—Probably originated in February 1918 as part of the Positive Intelligence Section, becoming a separate Section under the Positive Branch when the latter was formally organized. Renamed Evaluation and Collation Section upon the signing of the armistice. Included an Historical Subsection. Functions: To digest, collate, and disseminate information coming into the possession of the Division; particularly, during wartime, to prepare a daily estimate of the strategic situation. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

INFORMATION SERVICE, RESEARCH, National Research Council.—See RESEARCH INFORMATION SERVICE.

INLAND TRAFFIC DIVISION, Food Administration.—See TRANSPORTATION DIVISION.

INLAND TRAFFIC DIVISION, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Originated in February 1918 with the appointment by the Director General of Railroads of an Inland Traffic Manager for the Navy Department. This representative of the Railroad Administration headed the Inland Traffic Division, which was set up in the Supplier and Accounts Bureau by an intrabureau order of March 30, 1918, absorbing the Rush Delivery Section of the Purchase Division. The Inland Traffic Division was divided into nine Sections: Car Service, Tracer, Routing, Field Traffic, Statistical, Terminal Facility, Passenger Transportation and Labor, Marine, and Record. Discontinued in March 1919. Functions: To handle Navy and Marine Corps transportation matters. Records: Probably dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

INLAND TRAFFIC DIVISION, Wheat Director's Office.--Probably organized in July 1919 and terminated sometime in 1920. Under the direction of a Manager of Inland Traffic. Functions: In close cooperation with the Transportation Department of the Grain Corporation, to facilitate the movement by rail and water of wheat and wheat flour. Records: 1918-20 (2 feet, including some records inherited from the Transportation Department) in NA. Chiefly fragments of correspondence pertaining to shipping permits and allocations to steamers. More important records relating to the work of the Division are among the files of the Transportation Department, also in NA.

INLAND TRAFFIC LIAISON SECTION, Special Service Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Existed by June 21, 1918. Functions: To maintain close contact between the Inland Traffic Service and the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

INLAND TRAFFIC MANAGER, Food Administration.--See TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Food Administration.

INLAND TRAFFIC MANAGER, Fuel Administration.--See TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, Administrative Division.

INLAND TRAFFIC MANAGER, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--See TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, Oil Division.

INLAND TRAFFIC MANAGERS, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.--Appointed early in 1918, as representatives of the Director General on traffic matters in the War and Navy Departments, the Fuel and Food Administrations, the Shipping Board, and the War Industries Board. Discontinued in February 1919. Functions: To cooperate with and direct traffic of the designated Government agencies. Records: See the inland traffic units of the agencies concerned.

INLAND TRAFFIC SECTION, Priorities Division, War Industries Board.--Formed in May and discontinued about December 31, 1918. Thomas C. Powell, Inland Traffic Manager. Functions: To act as a point of contact between the shipping public and the Railroad Administration. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Include general correspondence, correspondence of the Manager, and indexes (24 feet).

INLAND TRAFFIC SECTION, Transportation Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established with the appointment of a Director of Inland Traffic for the Corporation by the Director General of Railroads on January 19, 1918. Apparently terminated soon after the armistice. Functions: To represent the Corporation in all matters requiring action by or under the jurisdiction of the Director General of Railroads; to take full charge of traffic matters in the Corporation; and to expedite the shipment of shipbuilding materials and supplies. Records: 1918-19 (2 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and notes. Further material regarding traffic matters of the Corporation is found in the records of the Transportation Division and its successors.

INLAND TRAFFIC SERVICE, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on January 10, 1918, as the Inland Transportation Division in the Storage and Traffic Division, which operated through a Property Movements Branch and a

Troop Movement Branch and supervised the activities of 26 branch and district offices and of representatives at the various warehouses, ports, camps, and cantonments. It was reorganized as the Inland Traffic Service by an order of April 22, 1918, and its duties were enlarged by an order of June 8, 1918, issued by The Adjutant General, which transferred to it the duties hitherto performed by the Land Transport Branch, Transportation Division, Quartermaster General's Office. On March 11, 1919, the Inland Traffic Service was consolidated with the Embarkation Service to form the new Transportation Service. Functions: To keep records of the movements of Government property and personnel by rail, and to regulate the arrival of property and personnel at points of embarkation so as to prevent congestion by operating a system of releases in conjunction with the Embarkation Service. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

INLAND TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See INLAND TRAFFIC SERVICE, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, Council of National Defense.--Created on June 15, 1917. Discontinued on February 16, 1918, when its functions were taken over by the Inland Waterways Committee of the Railroad Administration. Functions: To study the use to which navigable waters of the United States could be put for the relief of freight congestion on the railroads; to ascertain, for example, what water carriers were available for immediate service, what factors prevented the full use of existing tonnage, and what steps were necessary to create a fleet of inland water carriers. Records: Transferred to the Inland Waterways Committee, Railroad Administration, and probably transferred with the records of that Committee to the War Department. References: Council of National Defense, Annual Report, 1918, p. 220-221; Harold A. Van Dorn, Government Owned Corporations, 206-207 (New York, 1926).

INLAND WATERWAYS BRANCH, Port Terminals and Inland Waterways Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--See PORT TERMINALS AND INLAND WATERWAYS DIVISION.

INLAND WATERWAYS COMMITTEE, Railroad Administration.--Created on February 16, 1918, succeeding the Inland Water Transportation Committee of the Council of National Defense. Abolished on September 5, 1918, when its unfinished business was taken over by the Inland Waterways Division of the Railroad Administration. Functions: To make investigations concerning internal waterways and to prepare a plan for their additional use in the movement of traffic. Records: Probably in NA with those of the Inland Waterways Division among the records of the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.

INLAND WATERWAYS DIVISION, Railroad Administration.--Created on September 5, 1918, and took over the unfinished work of the Inland Waterways Committee. Abolished on March 1, 1920, when the Port Terminals and Inland Waterways Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department, took over its duties. Functions: To have jurisdiction over the acquisition, operation, and construction of vessels and other equipment for the Administration on the New York and New Jersey Canals, the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the Mississippi and Warrior Waterways. Records: Probably in NA among those of the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.

References: Harold A. Van Dorn, Government Owned Corporations, 214-217 (New York, 1926).

INLAND WATERWAYS DIVISION, PORT TERMINALS AND, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—See PORT TERMINALS AND INLAND WATERWAYS DIVISION.

INORGANIC CHEMICAL RESEARCH SECTION, Chemical Research Division (Offense), War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See INCENDIARY SECTION.

INQUIRY, THE.—Originated about April 1917 when Col. Edward M. House at the request of the President brought together a group of research investigators to study peace problems. Enlarged by September 1917. When The Inquiry was fully developed it had 18 divisions, each headed by a specialist, 11 of which divisions dealt with individual problem countries or regions. Sidney E. Mezes became the first Director. Reorganization was effected during the summer of 1918 by Isaiah Bowman, who then became Executive Officer. The organization as such may be said to have ended with the departure for Paris in December 1918 of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Most of the investigators of The Inquiry became members of the Commission's Division of Territorial, Economic, and Political Intelligence. Functions: To conduct studies of the various geographical, ethnographic, historical, economic, and political questions likely to come before the peace conference that would terminate the war. Records: These may be divided into three groups: (1) Typewritten reports and memoranda frequently accompanied by specially prepared manuscript maps (one set at the State Department, 40 feet; a partial set at the American Geographical Society of New York; and a third set at the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Calif.). These records have never been published as a series. Certain individual memoranda are printed in Hunter Miller, My Diary, and a few reports have been published, e. g., in G. L. Beer (edited by L. C. Gray), African Questions at the Paris Peace Conference (1923). (2) Letters and other records dealing with the establishment and organization of The Inquiry (a) among the Mezes papers from the College of the City of New York, now preserved at Columbia University (about 1,200 pages; microfilm of a selection representing about one quarter of the total in the American Documentation Institute, Washington, D. C.); and probably among (b) the Hunter Miller papers in the custody of the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, (c) the Woodrow Wilson papers in the Division of Manuscripts at the Library of Congress, and (d) the Edward M. House papers at Yale University. (3) A series of some 40 specially drafted base maps, or outline maps, as well as block diagrams, i. e., perspective drawings, of problem areas, which were printed and on which were superimposed in hand coloring and lettering the various data dealt with in the Inquiry reports or the data needed daily by the various Commissions at the Peace Conference. (Complete set in the American Geographical Society of New York. Several individual maps in MS.) References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1919, The Paris Peace Conference, vol. 1, p. 9-118, 122-123, 183-184, 416-447 (Washington, 1942); Edward M. House and Charles Seymour, eds., What Really Happened at Paris; the Story of the Peace Conference, 1918-1919, by American Delegates, 1-14 (New York, 1921); James T. Shotwell, At the Paris Peace Conference, 1-19, 28-33 (New York, 1937).

INQUIRY BUREAU, Interstate Commerce Commission.—Originally established in 1907 as the Prosecutions Division; redesignated in 1911 as the Inquiry Division, and on October 17, 1917, as the Inquiry Bureau. Functions: To investigate alleged criminal violations of the Act To Regulate Commerce; to provide the Commission with information for deciding whether or not matters should be referred to the Justice Department; and to prepare cases for prosecution by the appropriate United States attorneys. Normally a large majority of cases investigated are disposed of without prosecution by the agreement of the offenders to correct or discontinue their unlawful practices. During the war the Bureau was instrumental in the prosecution of several lumber dealers who sought to avoid embargoes upon lumber shipments to the Atlantic ports by falsely consigning such shipments to various Government agencies and officials. Records: 1907-42 (800 feet, in the Interstate Commerce Commission). Include investigative files, docket books, briefs, and records of violations.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE BOARD, Agriculture Department.—Established by General Order 143 of the Secretary of Agriculture on December 22, 1910. Abolished and functions transferred to the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration on June 30, 1927. Administration of the Insecticide Act was transferred to the Agricultural Marketing Service on June 30, 1940. Functions: To administer the Insecticide Act of 1910 and to conduct investigations relating to insecticides and fungicides. During the war the Board cooperated with the Bureaus of Chemistry and Entomology in enforcing the provisions of the Food and Fuel Control Act of August 10, 1917, relative to insecticides. In cooperation with the Wood Chemicals Section of the War Industries Board and the Entomology Bureau, the Board obtained the release of large quantities of acetic acid for use in the airplane program by arranging for the substitution of vinegar for acetic acid in the manufacture of Paris green. The Board also assisted the Entomology Bureau in the examination and development of preparations effective in destroying body lice and other vermin. Records: Some materials pertaining to the Board (10 feet) are among the Plant Industry Bureau files in NA. Reference: Insecticide and Fungicide Board, Report, 1919.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LABORATORY, Miscellaneous Division, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—An Insecticide and Fungicide Board was created in the Department in 1910. In 1911 a laboratory was established in the Chemistry Bureau to carry on the Board's analytical work on samples collected. Functions: To determine whether Pickering Bordeaux formulas could replace standard American Bordeaux formulas and, if so, on what plants and under what conditions; to find substitutes for insecticidal plant materials, the importation of which was forbidden; to investigate commercial methods of preparing calcium arsenate; to find substitutes for Paris green; and, in collaboration with the Entomology Bureau, to investigate for the War Department the chemical composition and effectiveness of various lice killers. Records: Those for the war period are among the general files of the Chemistry Bureau in NA.

INSIGNIA SERVICE, INDUSTRIAL, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See INDUSTRIAL INSIGNIA SERVICE.

INSPECTION AND CONTROL DIVISION, Food Administration.—See ENFORCEMENT DIVISION.

INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION DIVISION, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department.—Organized late in 1918; discontinued by July 15, 1919. Functions: To have jurisdiction over all information concerning the activities of the local and district draft boards received from sources other than official, investigate complaints against boards or draft executives, and supervise the system of national inspectors. Records: Among those of the Office in NA.

INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION BRANCH, Supply Control Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See GENERAL INSPECTION BRANCH.

INSPECTION AND SURVEY BOARD, Navy Department.—See INSPECTION DIVISION, Naval Operations Office.

INSPECTION AND TEST SECTION, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on March 29, 1918; presumably abolished with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To supervise tests and inspections of materials and workmanship in the construction of standard locomotives and cars. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

INSPECTION BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on May 6 and abolished on October 28, 1918, when its duties were taken over by the Salvage Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To inspect conservation and reclamation work at camps, cantonments, and posts, and to submit reports thereon, with a view to suggesting improvements with regard to methods of work. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

INSPECTION BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Supply Circular No. 86 of September 5, 1918. Operated through Administration and Methods Sections. Discontinued about January 25, 1919. Functions: To supervise inspection matters in relation to Army supply activities. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

INSPECTION BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Created early in 1918. By March of that year, the Inspection Branch had been formally coordinated with the Planning Branch, though each actually operated as a separate unit. On October 19, 1918, the Inspection Branch was transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To have charge of inspection with reference to subsistence. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

INSPECTION BRANCH, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See PRODUCTION AND INSPECTION BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division.

INSPECTION BRANCH, GENERAL, Supply Control Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See GENERAL INSPECTION BRANCH.

INSPECTION BRANCH, PRODUCTION AND, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See PRODUCTION AND INSPECTION BRANCH.

INSPECTION BRANCH, PRODUCTION AND, Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See PRODUCTION AND INSPECTION BRANCH, Hardware and Metals Division.

INSPECTION DIVISION, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.--Organized under an act of August 5, 1882, as the Board of Inspection and Survey. On May 11, 1915, it was transferred to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, where it constituted the Inspection Division of the Office. Functions: Charged with conducting acceptance examinations and trials of naval vessels and aircraft, except experimental aircraft, and with the inspection of newly commissioned vessels, naval vessels on their return from foreign stations, and naval vessels in the United States. Records: 1890-1940 (358 feet) in NA. Include reports on trials and inspections of naval vessels, with related correspondence, copies of outgoing correspondence, and a manuscript "History of the Board of Inspection and Survey," probably prepared about 1919.

INSPECTION DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Originated in May 1917. In September it became the Inspection Section, Gun Division. On January 14, 1918, by Office Order No. 104, the Section was consolidated with the Inspection Sections of the Small Arms and Equipment Divisions to form a new Inspection Division. Inspection Division Order No. 77, June 27, 1918, divided the new Division into four main Sections: Executive, Auxiliary, Planning, and Field. Functions: To perform duties connected with the inspection, acceptance, and rejection of ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies procured by purchase or manufacture, excepting those manufactured at arsenals and those manufactured at plants especially excepted from inspection by order of the Chief of Ordnance; to follow up the results of operations and processes so as to keep informed as to the quality of material during all stages of manufacture; to receive and digest reports of proving-ground tests and to control certain proving grounds; to be responsible for shipping from private plants all component articles in accordance with shipping orders issued by the Production Division and to ship articles of issue in accordance with shipping orders issued by the Supply Division; and to furnish progress reports on each contract and order to the Production or Supply Division and such other reports and information as might be prescribed by the Estimates and Requirements Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

INSPECTION DIVISION, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the war. Consolidated with the Supply Division of the Bureau of Engineering in September 1923. Functioned through a field force of inspectors located in various inspection districts near manufacturing centers. Functions: To inspect engineering material for new construction, spare parts, and repairs; to prepare specifications for material; and to make various tests of material and keep records of those tests. Records: 1911-23 (combined with the general files of the Bureau of Engineering, total 4,134 feet) in NA. Correspondence. References: Navy Department, Annual Report, 1918, p. 531-535.

INSPECTION SECTION, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.--See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

INSPECTION SECTION, Carriage Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See MOTOR AND CARRIAGE BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division.

INSPECTION SECTION, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in 1917. Operated through the following Branches: Cleaning and Pressing Material; Hardware; Leather and Leather Equipment; Steel Helmets and Aluminum Mese; and Textile and Textile Equipment. Transferred to the Inspection Division on January 14, 1918. Functions: To inspect before acceptance material purchased by the Division to see that it met Government specifications. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

INSPECTION SECTION, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated as a Division in May 1917. On September 7, 1917, by Gun Division Order No. 4, it became a Section in the Gun Division. Included the following Branches: Administration, Metallurgical, Office Efficiency, Powder and Explosives, and Technical. On January 1918 it was consolidated with the new Inspection Division. Functions: To have complete responsibility for questions affecting the inspection, test, and acceptance of matériel under manufacture at private plants for the Gun Division, except cannon and their accessories. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

INSPECTION SECTION, Industrial Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the war. Functions: To have charge of the establishment and maintenance of the inspection service of the Bureau. The country was divided into 10 inspection districts, and a number of inspection stations were maintained. Records: Records of inspectors of ordnance, 1917-24 (1,800 feet), are in NA. Other records are in the Navy Department.

INSPECTION SECTION, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established during the latter half of 1917. Functions: To follow up the construction of nitrate plants and machinery; to inspect the completed machinery; and to adjust mechanical difficulties in the construction of machinery. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

INSPECTION SECTION, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—Established on September 7, 1918. Functioned through seven field offices, covering the following geographical departments: Northeastern, Eastern, Maryland and Washington, D. C., Southeastern, Central, Southern, and Western. Functions: To supervise the inspection of material at manufacturing plants, depots, and warehouses, and to assist in expediting production and shipments. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

INSPECTION SECTION, Purchase Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about April 1919, and still in existence on June 30, 1919. Functions: To supervise inspection methods employed in Department supply activities. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

INSPECTION SECTION, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See INSPECTION DIVISION.

INSPECTION SERVICE, GENERAL, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.—See GENERAL INSPECTION SERVICE.

INSPECTION SERVICE, STEAMBOAT, Commerce Department.—See STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

INSPECTION SECTION, SANITARY, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See SANITARY INSPECTION SECTION.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, War Department.--In existence before the war. Apparently did not operate through subdivisions. Functions: To inspect, as prescribed by law and by Army regulations and existing orders, various phases of military activity, such as the organized combat divisions, coast artillery, aviation fields, mobilization and other camps, general and base hospitals, remount depots, transport service, ports of embarkation, service schools, military arsenals and depots, disciplinary barracks (including food and its preparation), instruction and training, discipline, equipment, clothing, supply and administration, public and semipublic funds, and the efficiency and fitness of officers of all grades. Records: In the War Department. References: Inspector General's Department, Reports, 1917-21.

INSPECTOR OF ORDNANCE ESTABLISHMENTS, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established about January 1919. Supervised the work of the Plant Facilities Section. Functions: To supervise and coordinate the activities of inspectors stationed at various plants doing work for the Office of the Chief of Ordnance and for the Ordnance Department, and particularly to supervise and expedite the salvage of machinery and equipment in accordance with policies laid down by the Arsenal Board, the War Department Claims Board, and similar bodies. Records: Among those of the Office in NA.

INSTRUCTION SECTION, Administration Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on February 11, 1918, by Office Order No. 135, to take over the instruction work of the various personnel sections of the General Administration Bureau (later the Administration Division). By July the Section had been abolished. Functions: To supervise and operate schools of instruction in the Ordnance Department, and to perform other duties connected with the instruction of commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

INSTRUMENT DIVISION, Weather Bureau, Agriculture Department.--In existence prior to the war. Functions: During the war, to extend its aid to the Army and Navy by constructing meteorological instruments to meet special needs and by furnishing equipment for meteorological stations at camps and naval bases. Records: Among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

INSTRUMENT, MACHINERY, AND CONTAINER BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on May 1, 1918. Operated through the following Groups: Administrative, Optical Instrument, Technical Investigation, Machinery and Stamped Metal, and Packing Container. Functions: To supervise the inspection of optical and fire control instruments; packing containers of fiber, wood, or metal; machinery of all types; stamped metal ware; steel helmets and body armor; metal cartridge clips; and shell lifting plugs. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

INSTRUMENT SECTION, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Commerce Department.--In existence prior to the war. Sometimes called the Instruments Division. Functions: To design and supervise the construction of new instruments and maintain the old ones. During the war it repaired sextants and other instruments needed by the Navy and designed new instruments for the War and Navy Departments. Records: In the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

INSTRUMENT SECTION, MILITARY OPTICAL GLASS AND, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--See MILITARY OPTICAL GLASS AND INSTRUMENT SECTION.

INSTRUMENTS COMMITTEE, NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geophysics Division, National Research Council.--See NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS COMMITTEE.

INSULAR AFFAIRS BUREAU, War Department.--Created as the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs in the Office of the Secretary of War on December 13, 1898, as a result of the acquisition by the United States of a colonial empire following the war with Spain. On December 10, 1900, by order of the Secretary of War, its name was changed to Bureau of Insular Affairs. Its functions were transferred to the newly created Territories and Island Possessions Division, Interior Department, effective July 1, 1939, by Reorganization Plan No. 2. Functions: Supervision of and liaison with civil governments in Cuba, 1898-1902 and 1906-9, Puerto Rico, 1898-1900 and 1909-34, and the Philippine Islands, 1898-1939; and supervision of the Dominican Customs Receivership, 1905-39, and the Haitian Customs Receivership, 1920-24. During the period of neutrality, 1914-17, the Bureau was concerned with diplomatic problems arising out of belligerent shipping through the ports of Manila, San Juan, and other Philippine and Puerto Rican ports; it also received and transmitted to the Board of Relief or otherwise acted upon numerous applications for the relief of destitute Americans and Filipinos stranded in Europe. Following the entrance of the United States into the war, the Bureau had extensive relations with the War Trade Board, the War Industries Board, the Alien Property Custodian, and the War Finance Corporation on matters affecting the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico and supervised the registration of aliens in these islands. Records: 1898-1939 (1,600 feet). In NA, except those for the years 1935-39, which are in the Territories and Island Possessions Division. Include administrative correspondence and reports relating to islands over which the Bureau had jurisdiction. About 8 feet are known to relate to the war activities described above. References: Insular Affairs Bureau, Reports, 1914-19.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS DIVISION, Trusts Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.--Organized in 1917 and abolished in 1920. The function of administering the relevant trusts was continued by the Trusts Bureau. Functions: Jurisdiction over all enemy property located in the insular possessions and Territories of the United States, in connection with which it performed functions of investigation and sale and handled related legal matters. Records: 1917-20 (15 feet, including related records to 1928) in NA. Include correspondence and other records pertaining to the investigation, supervision, sale, or liquidation of enemy property located in the insular possessions.

INSULAR STATIONS DIVISION, Experiment Stations Office, States Relations Service, Agriculture Department.--Organized in 1902, but insular experiment stations had already been established in Alaska in 1898, in Hawaii in 1894, and in Puerto Rico in 1901. Similar stations were established in Guam in 1908 and in the Virgin Islands in 1918. Functions: During the war, to stimulate and increase the production of food in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam to meet the situation created by the reduction of tonnage for food shipments resulting from the use of coastwise vessels for transport service to Europe. Records: Those in NA include records of experiment stations

in Alaska, 1897-1923, and in Guam, 1908-32 (30 feet), in the files of the Office of Experiment Stations. Correspondence of the Division, annual financial reports, and other papers remain in the Agriculture Department. References: Milton Conover, The Office of Experiment Stations, 62-65 (Baltimore, 1924).

INSURANCE BUREAU, WAR RISK, Treasury Department.--See WAR RISK INSURANCE BUREAU.

INSURANCE CLAIMS DIVISION, COMPENSATION AND, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.--See COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE CLAIMS DIVISION.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, Finance Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on December 27, 1917, as a part of the Auditing Division. It was transferred on May 10, 1918, to the newly created Finance Division and appears to have been abolished when the latter was replaced by the General Comptroller's Department on February 10, 1920. This Insurance Department was entirely separate from the Insurance Division of the Operations Division. Functions: To handle insurance matters in connection with ship construction and to administer the Corporation's system of insurance. Records: In the Maritime Commission.

INSURANCE DIVISION, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Originally established as the Advisory Insurance Committee of the Operations Division on September 28, 1917, by a resolution of the Shipping Board. On September 28, 1918, the Committee became a Division with expanded functions. At present it is in the Maritime Commission. Functions: The Advisory Insurance Committee advised the Shipping Board on all questions relating to marine, war risk and protection, and indemnity insurance and handled an insurance fund for the Operations Division. It also fixed premium rates in agreement with the commercial market and the War Risk Insurance Bureau. The Insurance Division, on its part, fixed premium rates, insured vessels under the control of the Board against maritime and war risks, managed insurance funds, and investigated insurance claims. Records: 1917-23 (72 feet) in NA. Correspondence, forms, and reports.

INSURANCE DIVISION, Trusts Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.--Created in 1917. Continued until some time after 1924. Functions: To exercise supervision over matters relating to the property, the operation, and the liquidation of enemy insurance companies. Records: 1917-37 (45 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, inventories, requests made by the Alien Property Custodian, statements of securities held by insurance companies, accounts of income and disbursements, reports of insurance company managers, and other papers.

INSURANCE DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.--Authorized by the "Organization Chart and Organization Memoranda" of August 20, 1918. The Division was under the direction of a Deputy Commissioner of Military and Naval Insurance responsible to the Director of the Bureau. Terminated on August 9, 1921. Functions: To control records pertaining to military and naval insurance, to conduct the work of converting term insurance policies into permanent forms of Government life insurance, and to administer the insurance features of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act (see CIVIL RELIEF SECTION). Records: In the Veterans' Administration.

INSURANCE DIVISION, MILITARY AND NAVAL, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.—See MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE DIVISION.

INSURANCE DIVISION, WAR RISK, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.—See WAR RISK INSURANCE DIVISION.

INSURANCE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Authorized by the War Labor Policies Board on October 18, 1918, and probably terminated in December. Functions: To investigate and report on the question of general insurance for war workers. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of meetings of the Committee.

INSURANCE SECTION, Contracts Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Probably established on May 24, 1917, as a part of the Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Probably transferred with the Branch to the Construction Division, when the latter was established on March 13, 1918. Functions: To handle matters relating to surety bonds, fire insurance, workmen's compensation, and employer's liability insurance. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

INSURANCE SECTION, Operating Division, Housing Corporation.—See OPERATING DIVISION.

INSURANCE SECTION, MARINE, Finance and Purchases Division, Railroad Administration.—See MARINE INSURANCE SECTION.

INSURANCE SECTION, WAR RISK, Disbursing Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—See WAR RISK INSURANCE SECTION.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, WAR TRADE, War Trade Board.—See WAR TRADE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, MARITIME, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See MARITIME INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—See NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, FOREIGN, State Department.—See FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, MILITARY, General Staff, War Department.—See MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, TERRITORIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL, American Commission to Negotiate Peace.—See AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE.

INTELLIGENCE INSTRUCTION SECTION, COMBAT, Positive Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See COMBAT INTELLIGENCE INSTRUCTION SECTION.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NAVAL, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—See NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

INTELLIGENCE SECTION, FIELD, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See POSITIVE BRANCH.

INTELLIGENCE SECTION, FOREIGN, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See POSITIVE BRANCH.

INTERALLIED AERONAUTICAL COMMISSION, Peace Conference.--A successor of the Interallied Aviation Committee. Its members were formed into three subcommissions to consider, respectively: Technical matters; military matters; and legal, commercial, and financial matters. Held its final meeting on May 22, 1919. Functions: To study aeronautical questions referred to it by the Supreme Council and, conversely, aeronautical questions that the Commission considered should be submitted to the Council; also to draft a convention in regard to international air navigation in time of peace. The Commission passed various resolutions, including several dealing with terms imposed on Germany and the limitation of German civil aviation. Records: 1919 (3 inches) in NA. Include correspondence, reports, and memoranda. References: H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 2, p. 502 (London, 1920).

INTERALLIED AVIATION COMMITTEE.--Created pursuant to Joint Note No. 7 adopted by the Supreme War Council at its third session, February 1, 1918. Comprised two representatives of each of the four Allied Powers. Succeeded by the Interallied Aeronautical Commission of the Peace Conference. Functions: To conduct investigations of the programs of production of aviation material; to arrange for the distribution of raw materials among the Allied air services; and to examine measures to be taken in order to bring about an eventual standardization of types of airplanes, motors, and aeronautic material in general. Records: 1918-19 (3 inches) in NA. Include correspondence, reports, and memoranda. References: State Department, Foreign Relations . . . the Lansing Papers, 1914-20, vol. 2, p. 243-245 (Washington, 1940).

INTERALLIED CHEMICAL COMMITTEE.--See INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL.

INTERALLIED COAL AND COKE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.--One of about two dozen interallied programme committees, the establishment of which was recommended at the Interallied Conference at Paris in November 1917 to cooperate with the Allied Maritime Transport Council. Although it apparently existed in some form as early as July, it was not finally set up as an operating unit until September 1918. On it were representatives from Great Britain, Italy, France, and the United States. Sir Guy Calthorpe, Chairman. The Committee continued to hold meetings after the war. Functions: To determine the needs of the American Expeditionary Forces and the Allied countries in general for coal, coke, and manufactured fuels other than petroleum products; and to recommend available British coal supplies for use where they were most needed. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, supp. 1, vol. 1, p. 590; Fuel Administration, Final Report of the United States Fuel Administrator, 112 (Washington, 1921).

INTERALLIED COAL COMMISSION.--See COAL MISSION, American Relief Administration.

INTERALLIED COMMISSION ON SCIENTIFIC ALIMENTATION.--See INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC FOOD COMMISSION.

INTERALLIED COMMISSION ON STANDARDIZATION OF PETROLEUM SPECIFICATIONS, Interallied Petroleum Conference.--Created on June 25, 1918. Met in Washington, D. C., in August and September. Ended in December 1918.

Functions: To determine sources of petroleum supply, and to recommend specifications as to quality, apparatus, and tests. Records: Whereabouts unknown. The activities of the Commission are reflected in the records of the Oil Division, Fuel Administration, in NA.

INTERALLIED COMMITTEE FOR THE REEDUCATION OF WAR CRIPPLES.—Composed of representatives of various Allied countries and of private welfare and philanthropic organizations. The original invitation for the United States to send delegates came from the Belgian Legation in Washington. The first meeting was held in Paris in 1917, and subsequent annual meetings were held in London, Rome, and Brussels. The number of delegates from the United States varied, but there were usually persons present representing the Departments of the Interior, State, and War. The permanent headquarters, established in Paris, was financed through philanthropic gifts and by annual grants from the Allied countries. In making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular services for the fiscal years 1919-22, Congress appropriated \$6,000 annually for the support of the Committee. Apparently its work was later taken over by the Health and Labor Section of the League of Nations. Functions: To deal with all questions affecting disabled soldiers, such as pensions, artificial limbs, and vocational training; to serve as a central bureau for information and the study and coordination of efforts made in the different Allied countries for war cripples; to collect a library of publications and documents and issue a monthly periodical; and to stimulate the creation and development of research laboratories for the special study of protective apparatus, artificial limbs, and work tools. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

INTERALLIED CONFERENCE.—Convened at Paris from November 29 to December 3, 1917, with representatives in attendance from nearly every country that was at the time at war against the Central Powers. The chief members of the delegation from the United States under Col. Edward M. House were: Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. Tasker Bliss, Chief of Staff; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby, representing the Shipping Board; Alonso E. Taylor, representing the Food Administration; and Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing the Priorities Board. Committees covering a great variety of subjects were organized. As a result of their recommendations, the Allied Maritime Transport Council, the various interallied programme committees, and other interallied bodies were established. Functions: To coordinate the needs and activities of the various Allied nations, and to develop special machinery for handling military and economic problems. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: James A. Salter, Allied Shipping Control, 151-155 (Oxford, 1921); State Department, Foreign Relations, 1917, supp. 2, vol. 1, passim, especially, 295-296, 334-445.

INTERALLIED CONFERENCE OF PRIME MINISTERS.—Composed of the heads of government of the principal Allied and Associated Powers, this Conference held meetings from 1920 to 1923. Hugh Wallace, American representative. Functions: Dealt with such matters as the Hungarian treaty, Allied relations with Soviet Russia, the Adriatic question, the occupation of plebiscite zones, the Bessarabian question, the admission of Switzerland into the League of Nations, the Caucasus situation, war criminals, and the extradition of William II. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

INTERALLIED COUNCIL ON WAR PURCHASES AND FINANCE.—Created in December 1917 as one of the results of the Interallied Conference which met

in Paris. The Council was composed of representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, and held its meetings in London and Paris. Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, served as American representative and President. Functions: To deal with Allied war purchases in America and credits advanced by the United States Government. In time the Council came more and more to confine its work to questions of international exchange and the adjustment of international credits. Records: Some are in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; part of the correspondence of the President of the Council is in the papers of the Allied Purchasing Commission in NA. The whereabouts of the remainder of the records is unknown. References: Dwight W. Morrow, The Society of Free States, 103-104 (New York [1919]); Ernest L. Bogart, "Economic Organization for War," in American Political Science Review, 14: 605 (Nov. 1920); State Department, Foreign Relations, 1917, supp. 2, vol. 2, p. 546 ff.

INTERALLIED DANUBE RIVER COMMISSION.—Established by the Supreme Economic Council on May 20, 1919. Financed by the American Relief Administration. Replaced by the reinstated European Commission of the Danube (originally established in 1856) under the terms of article 347, Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919. Functions: To facilitate the transportation of relief supplies and the movement of commerce on the Danube in connection with its control of international trade on that river. Records: In the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University. References: American Relief Administration, Bulletin No. 11, p. 10-15 (May 30, 1919).

INTERALLIED FOOD COUNCIL.—A body of four members organized in London on July 29, 1918, and composed of the Food Controllers of Great Britain, France, and Italy and the Food Administrator of the United States. It was to meet once every 3 months or as often as necessary. Under it served a permanent body of technicians known as the Interallied Food Council Committee of Representatives. Through this Committee the Food Council exercised authority over the following Programme Committees: Wheat Executive, Meats and Fats Executive, Oil Seed, and Sugar. In February 1919 the work of the Food Council was taken over by the Food and Relief Section of the Supreme Economic Council. Functions: To coordinate the purchase and importation of food supplies; to eliminate competition in purchasing food supplies and to see that food was given proper consideration in the shipment of commodities; and to act as liaison between the four food programme committees and the Allied Maritime Transport Council and Interallied Council on War Purchases and Finance. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, supp. 1, vol. 1, p. 535-558; Frank M. Surface, The Grain Trade During the World War, 205-207 (New York, 1928); James A. Salter, Allied Shipping Control, 304-310 (Oxford, 1921).

INTERALLIED FOOD COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Interallied Food Council.—Established by the Council in London on July 29, 1918. Each member of the Council was permitted to appoint "an equal number of representatives" to serve on the Committee. An independent chairman without voting power was to be elected by the members of the Committee "from outside their own members." Delegates from the Interallied Maritime Council, the Interallied Council on War Purchases and Finance, and the Interallied Scientific Commission assisted the Committee. After the armistice the duties of the Committee were taken over by the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief. Functions: To

coordinate and direct the following agencies: Wheat Executive, Meats and Fats Executive, Sugar Programme Committee, and Oil Seed Programme Committee; to act as the sole means of communications between these bodies and the Interallied Maritime Council and the Interallied Council on War Purchases and Finance; and to assure that the shipping of food supplies to the Allies would be given proper attention in proportion to other necessary commodities. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Frank M. Surface, The Grain Trade During the World War, 205-207 (New York, 1928); State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, supp. 1, vol. 1, p. 557-558.

INTERALLIED MEATS AND FATS EXECUTIVE.—Organized in London on August 29, 1917, when representatives of Great Britain and France signed, and a representative of Italy consented to, the Meats and Fats Executive Agreement. L. P. Sheldon, Food Administration representative at London, kept the United States Government informed of the deliberations of the Executive. In the spring of 1918 it became one of the various Interallied Programme Committees. On July 29, 1918, the Interallied Food Council of Representatives became its immediate superior. The Meats and Fats Executive continued to meet at London during 1919, submitting occasional reports to the Food Section of the Supreme Economic Council. The Allied Provisions Export Commission, an agency staffed with British personnel, acted for it in America. Functions: To coordinate the purchase and distribution of meats, edible animal fats, dairy products, canned fruits, and vegetables. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1917, supp. 2, vol. 1, p. 656; 1918, supp. 1, vol. 1, p. 558, 590; H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 1, p. 298 (London, 1920).

INTERALLIED MILITARY TRANSPORTATION BOARD.—Created by the Interallied Railway Committee on March 5, 1919, as a subcommittee of the Interallied Technical Board. Consisted of one representative from the United States and one from each of the Allies having military forces in Siberia. The Japanese representative was Chairman of the Board, which held its first meeting in Vladivostok on March 18, 1919. The Board ceased to function on October 25, 1922. Functions: To coordinate the services of Allied controlled railways in Siberia and China under the direction of Allied military authorities. Records: 1919-22 (1 foot) in NA. Include copies of the minutes of some of the Board meetings and several reports from the representative of the United States. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1919, Russia, p. 239, 256, 257, 561, 568, 569, 575.

INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL.—Planned by the Interallied Conference at Paris as an organ under the Supreme War Council. Began operations on June 4, 1918, and met at Paris about once a month thereafter. Consisted of two members from each of the four principal Allied powers, including the Ministers of Munitions of Great Britain, France, and Italy. By July 16, 1918, Edward R. Stettinius, Second Assistant Secretary of War, was given limited authority to represent the United States on the Council. Subsequently, L. L. Summers of the War Industries Board also served as representative. The Council was served by a permanent secretariat, an Interallied Bureau of Statistics, and the following Committees: Munitions Technical, Interallied Aviation, Interallied Chemical, Explosives and Explosives' Material (under which was to be the Nitrate of Soda Executive), Non-ferrous, Mechanical Transport, and Steel. There was also planned, but probably never organized, a committee on railway and transport supplies to cooperate

with the Interallied Transport Committee at Versailles. An Allied Rubber Committee was operating under the Munitions Council at the time the armistice was signed. Functions: To examine and make recommendations relative to the manufacture, availability, and need for war munitions; and to act as liaison between the programme committees dealing with munitions and the Interallied Maritime Transport Council. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: State-Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, supp. 1, vol. 1, p. 581-617, especially 584-589; James A. Salter, Allied Shipping Control, 182-185, 327 (Oxford, 1921); Great Britain, War Cabinet, Report, 1918, p. 23, 108-109 (Parliament, Papers by Command, Cmd. 325. London, 1919).

INTERALLIED NITRATE COMMITTEE.--See NITRATE OF SODA EXECUTIVE.

INTERALLIED PETROLEUM CONFERENCE.--Established on recommendation of the Interallied Conference at Paris on November 30, 1917. Consisted of representatives from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy. Preliminary meetings were held at London as early as February 1918, but the first formal meeting was delayed until May 6, 1918, when representatives from the United States could attend. The five sessions held during the war were at Paris, London, or Rome. Several subcommittees dealt with the following subjects: Petroleum storage in France; standardization of petroleum products; an importation program in accordance with the schedule of the Allied Maritime Transport Council; and petroleum requirements of the Allies in Europe and the Mediterranean. United States delegates, L. I. Thomas, Commander Foley, U. S. N., and Chester Naramore. Sir John Cadman, Chairman. Functions: To agree upon the petroleum requirements of each Ally, the best sources of supply, and specifications, tonnage, and routes for conveyance of supplies. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Minutes of meetings and some correspondence and reports are among the records of the Petroleum Division, Mines Bureau, and of the Fuel Administration in NA. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, supp. 1, vol. 1, p. 572, 590, 591; James A. Salter, Allied Shipping Control, 328 (Oxford, 1921); Fuel Administration, Final Report of the United States Fuel Administrator, 269 (Washington, 1921).

INTERALLIED PIG TIN POOL.--See INTERALLIED TIN EXECUTIVE.

INTERALLIED PROGRAMME COMMITTEES.--At the Interallied Conference at Paris, November 29 to December 3, 1917, the organization of about two dozen programme committees to cooperate with the proposed Allied Maritime Transport Council was recommended. Each committee was to be modeled upon the Interallied Wheat Executive and was to deal with a specific article of import. Forgotten for a time, the plan was revived upon the strong recommendation of the Allied Maritime Transport Council in May 1918. Organization began in June and still was in progress at the cessation of hostilities in November. In June, committees dealing with munitions of war were placed under an Interallied Munitions Council. In July, four committees dealing with foods were placed under an Interallied Food Council. A plan for Interallied Raw Materials Council was conceived but not carried out. Programme Committees known to be functioning in November 1918 and not under one of the two Councils mentioned above were: Coal and Coke; Cotton; Flax, Hemp, and Jute; Leather and Hides; Paper; Petroleum; Timber; Tobacco; and Wool. Beginning in June 1918 the Interallied Wheat Executive served as one of the committees. Although references have been noted to an Imports Programme Committee, a Horse and Mules Programme Committee, and a Gum Resin and Varnish Programme Committee, evidence that these units actually functioned as programme committees has not

been found. Functions: To agree upon and make recommendations for Joint Allied programs for the purchase and importation of the raw materials and finished products with which each Ally was concerned, and to make statistical reports on the commodity in question for report to the Interallied Maritime Transport Council and the Interallied Council on War Purchases and Finance. The functions of each committee varied widely, depending upon the personalities of the members and the need for action, but none had executive power. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Blueprint organization charts of the Programme Committees as of June 1918 are among the records of the Allied Purchasing Commission in NA. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, supp. 1, vol. 1, p. 572-599; James A. Salter, Allied Shipping Control, 181-185, 300-304, 327-328 (Oxford, 1921); Great Britain, War Cabinet, Reports, 1917, p. 18-20, and 1918, p. 22-24 (Parliament, Papers by Command, Cd. 9005, Cmd. 325. London, 1918-19).

INTERALLIED PURCHASING COMMISSION.—This body (not to be confused with the Allied Purchasing Commission) was created by resolution of the Interallied Railway Committee on April 11, 1919. Controlled by the Interallied Technical Board. Members consisted of a representative of the Minister of Ways and Communications of the Russian Provisional Government and of a representative each from Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. Terminated on November 14, 1922. Capt. C. E. Spengler of the United States, Chairman. Functions: To direct the selection, purchase, inspection, and foreign transport of materials, supplies, and equipment purchased by the Allies for the Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways. Records: 1919-22 (6 feet) in NA. Include minutes of the Commission, financial records, and other papers.

INTERALLIED RAILWAY COMMITTEE.—Created under the terms of the Interallied Railway Agreement of January and February 1919 between the United States and Japan and subscribed to by the Allied and Associated Powers and the Provisional Government of Russia (at Omsk). The Committee included one representative each from Japan, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, China, and the Provisional Russian Government. The Russian representative, L. A. Oustrugoff, served as Chairman, and the American representative, C. Smith, as Secretary. The first meeting was held at Vladivostok on March 5, 1919. In accordance with the terms of the Interallied Railway Agreement, the Committee terminated upon the withdrawal of the last foreign military forces from Siberia on October 25, 1922. Functions: To rehabilitate and to reestablish efficient transportation on the Chinese Eastern and Siberian Railways by the supervision of railroad operations in the zone of Allied intervention in Siberia and China. Records: 1919-22 (5 feet) in NA. Include original minutes and correspondence. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, Russia, vol. 3, p. 274-307; 1919, Russia, p. 236-593; 1920, vol. 3, p. 437-727.

INTERALLIED SANITARY COMMISSION.—Organized in Paris in 1917. American delegate, Hugh S. Cumming of the Public Health Service. Functions: To investigate sanitary conditions in European seaports and inland communities where camps were to be located. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Public Health Service, Annual Report, 1918.

INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC ALIMENTATION COMMISSION.—See INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC FOOD COMMISSION.

INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION.--See INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC FOOD COMMISSION.

INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC FOOD COMMISSION.--Created by the Interallied Conference at Paris in November 1917, to be composed of two representatives each from the United States, Italy, Great Britain, and France. The American representatives, Russell Chittenden, professor of physiological chemistry at Yale University, and Graham Lusk, professor of physiology at Cornell Medical School, were appointed in January 1918 and attended conferences in Paris, Rome, and London until June 1918. A permanent central secretariat was set up at Paris, with local secretaries in each Allied country. On July 29, 1918, the Commission was instructed to send a delegate to the Committee of Representatives of the Interallied Food Council. The Commission was also called the Interallied Scientific Commission and is usually referred to in American records under its original title, the Interallied Commission on Scientific Alimentation. Functions: To plan equal distributions of food in countries that suffered a deficiency, and to study, scientifically, interallied food problems and to suggest remedies. Records: Whereabouts unknown. The accounting records of the American representatives and also a copy of the Commission's "First Report on the Food Resources, Consumption and Requirements of the Allied Countries, Paris, July 1918" are among the records of the Food Administration in NA. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1917, supp. 2, vol. 1, p. 665-666; 1918, supp. 1, vol. 1, p. 552-553, 558.

INTERALLIED TECHNICAL BOARD.--Created under the terms of the Interallied Railway Agreement of January and February 1919 and controlled by the Interallied Railway Committee. One railway expert from each of the Allies with military forces in Siberia sat on the Board. First meeting held on March 5, 1919. Terminated on November 1, 1922. John F. Stevens, American member of the Board, was President. Functions: The technical and economic management of all railways in the zone of operations of the Allied military forces in Siberia. Records: 1918-22 (combined with those of the Russian Railway Service Corps, 1917-20, total 91 feet) in NA. Include minutes, correspondence, and reports. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, Russia, vol. 3, p. 274-304; 1919, Russia, 236-590; 1920, vol. 3, p. 438, 500, 513, 561, 568-569.

INTERALLIED TIN EXECUTIVE.--By an agreement of August 28, 1918, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain created a Tin Executive, which was to meet at London. George N. Armsby and John Hughes represented the United States on this body, and Sir Leonard Llewelyn became Chairman. France and Italy joined in this agreement in September, and Japan in October. The United States was allowed two-thirds of the world's tin production, which was distributed by the War Industries Board through the United States Steel Products Co. The agreement, known as the Interallied Pig Tin Pool, came to an end on January 1, 1919. Functions: To arrange for the purchase, allocation, and distribution of tin; to control the price of tin among the signatory powers; and to form a monopoly of the world's supply of tin. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, supp. 1, vol. 1, p. 601-604, 611; James A. Salter, Allied Shipping Control, 327 (Oxford, 1921).

INTERALLIED WHEAT EXECUTIVE.--As a result of the Conference of Representatives of the Allies at Paris on November 15 and 16, 1916, the

Wheat Executive Agreement creating the Interallied Wheat Executive was signed by representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy on November 29. The headquarters of the Executive was set up in London, with a single delegate from each of the three Allies. In 1917 L. P. Sheldon made reports to the United States Government regarding its deliberations. The Wheat Executive established buying agencies in the wheat-growing areas of the world. For the United States this agency was the Wheat Export Co. On August 31, 1919, the restricted duties of the Wheat Executive were taken over by the Consultative Food Committee, which ceased to function on August 30, 1920. Functions: To arrange for the purchase, transport, and allocation of cereals, namely, maize, barley, rice, rye, peas, beans, and oats, and of cereal products; and to make studies and surveys of the availability and need of supplies. The Executive served as one of the Interallied Programme Committees beginning in June 1918, making reports to the Allied Maritime Transport Council and the Interallied Council on War Purchases and Finance and, after July 1918, to its newly created superior, the Interallied Food Council. In June 1918 it took over the work of the Belgian Relief Commission. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Great Britain, Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, First Report, p. 14-16, 68-78, 85 (London, 1921); Frank M. Surface, The Grain Trade During the World War, 30-35 (New York, 1928).

INTERDEPARTMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Council of National Defense.—Established on March 29, 1917. Composed of representatives from the 10 executive departments and the National Research Council, the Chief of the Section on Cooperation With the States of the Council of National Defense, and the Director of the Council, who served as Chairman. On November 2, 1917, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, and was never recalled. Functions: To keep the several branches of the Government engaged in national defense work in close touch with each other, to suggest means of co-operation in carrying out the same ends, and to prevent duplication of effort. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL AMMONIA CONTROL COMMITTEE.—Created in November 1917, and consisted of representatives of the Agriculture, Interior, War, and Navy Departments, the Food Administration, and the Council of National Defense. Terminated early in 1919. Functions: To consider the conservation and distribution of ammonia, with a view to securing as far as possible an adequate supply for explosives, cold storage, and agricultural purposes and to curtailing its use for nonessential purposes. Also to license, through the License Division of the Food Administration, individuals or firms engaged in the importation, manufacture, storage, or distribution of any prime product of ammonia as produced in byproduct coke-oven plants, coal-gas plants, and nitrogen-fixation plants. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Records relating to the work of the Committee (2 feet) are in NA in the files of the Secretary of Agriculture, of the Chemistry Bureau, and of the Collateral Commodities Division, Food Administration. Included are minutes of meetings, regulations, correspondence, and memoranda.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS.—A body of four members, representing the State, War, and Navy Departments and the Committee on Public Information, appointed in response to invitations issued on July 24, 1918, by the acting Secretary of State to the Secretaries of War and the Navy. A subcommittee of noted scientists and engineers collected technical data. The Committee apparently closed

its operations after submitting a preliminary report in January 1919. Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Chairman. Functions: Originally appointed for the purpose of improving cable and wireless service with China and Japan, the Committee extended its activities to include submarine cable service in general. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Some correspondence relating to the Committee is in the State Department and in the files of the Secretary of the Navy in NA. References: Interdepartmental Committee on Communications, "Preliminary Report" [January 25, 1919], in Committee on Public Information, Official U. S. Bulletin, February 4, 1919, p. 8-9.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COST CONFERENCE.--Established by the Secretary of Commerce in the spring of 1917. The Conference held various meetings which were attended by representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the Council of National Defense, the Federal Trade Commission, and leading private concerns. Terminated in the summer of 1917 when its functions were transferred to the Federal Trade Commission. Also known as the Interdepartmental Conference. Functions: To discuss the war contract problem and to prepare a manual on cost methods and contract forms. In July 1917 it issued a pamphlet entitled "Uniform Contracts and Cost Accounting Definitions and Methods." Records: Probably in the Federal Trade Commission. References: Benedict Crowell and Robert F. Wilson, Demobilization; Our Industrial and Military Demobilization After the Armistice, 117-121 (How America Went to War. New Haven, 1921).

INTERDEPARTMENTAL DEFENSE BOARD, Council of National Defense.--Created on November 2, 1919, to bring about liaison between the executive departments concerned with national defense matters. Frequently referred to as the Interdepartmental Board. Included one representative from each of the six executive departments represented on the Council, under the chairmanship of the Director of the Council. Its first meeting was held on November 10, 1919, and its last on October 29, 1920. Grosvenor B. Clarkson and Herbert N. Shenton, Chairmen successively. Functions: The Board reviewed the administration of the Government's war program in order to make recommendations for future emergencies; studied the duties of the Council and prepared a plan of organization; initiated studies on leather supply, hydro-electric power reserve, and railroad facilities; and recommended the establishment in the Council of a division of statistics to centralize data required for adequate planning for national defense. In order to avoid duplication of effort, it arranged with the Economic Liaison Committee of the State Department for an exchange of information regarding their respective activities. The Board proposed to make use of the records of the War Industries Board which were then in the possession of the Council. Records: 1919-20 (among the files of the Council of National Defense) in NA. Include minutes and related correspondence and a file of Herbert N. Shenton, the second Chairman, which contains some reports. References: Council of National Defense, Annual Report, 1920.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL SOCIAL HYGIENE BOARD.--Created by an act of July 9, 1918, which also created a Division of Venereal Diseases in the Public Health Service. Composed of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, and the Treasury, as ex officio members, and of representatives of the Surgeons General of the Army, the Navy, and the Public Health Service. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Chairman. Functions: To correlate the efforts of the War and Navy Departments and of the Public Health Service in waging a Nation-wide campaign

against venereal diseases or their underlying conditions; and to direct the expenditure of moneys allotted to the States and to institutions and organizations for carrying out medical and protective social measures for the prevention, treatment, and control of venereal diseases. Records: 1918-23 (7 feet) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, minutes of meetings, allotment ledgers, account books, and copies of processed and printed materials issued by the Board. References: Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, Manual (Washington, 1920), and Reports, 1920-22; Navy Department, Annual Report, 1918, p. 92.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—Established by an act of March 3, 1849. War work was performed chiefly through the Mines Bureau, the Geological Survey, the Patent Office, the Education Bureau, the Reclamation Service, the Office of Indian Affairs, and the General Land Office. Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary of the Interior during the war. Functions: To coordinate and give general direction to the activities of the various bureaus of the Department. Particularly concerned during the war with the development of natural resources of importance to the war effort, the conduct of important war-related scientific experiments, the control of explosives, map making, the direction of courses of study in schools to meet war needs, the supervision of the proper use of valuable patents, and the registration of Indians under the Selective Service Act. Records: The Secretary's files for the war years are in the Department of the Interior, except for those relating to the Secretary's supervision over the Patent Office (6 inches) and the Pension Bureau (1 foot) and files relating to the special Americanization program supervised by the Secretary of the Interior (4 feet), which are in NA. For records other than those of the Office of the Secretary, see the bureaus listed above. References: Interior Department, Annual Reports, 1917-19.

INTERNAL COMBUSTION MOTORS COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of four members; A. L. Riker, Chairman.—See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

INTERNAL MEDICINE DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Probably established in June 1917. Operated at first through two Sections: Tuberculosis and Cardiovascular. The following Sections were added later: Gastroenterology, Psychiatric, and Orthopedic, the latter two Sections being active only temporarily. In November 1918, when the Office was reorganized, the Division became a Section of the Medicine Division, and on September 9, 1919, it was transferred to the Hospital Division, where it was concerned particularly with the care and disposition of the tubercular and neuropsychiatric cases held over from the war. Functions: To direct and supervise the professional medical work in the base and general hospitals, and to be responsible for the selection, training, and assignment of personnel for this work. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

INTERNAL MEDICINE SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU, Treasury Department.—Created in 1861. During the war its activities were greatly expanded. "The personnel in

Washington was increased from less than 600 to more than 3,000, while the field forces expanded from 4,500 to more than 10,000, making the total personnel in 1919 approximately 14,000." Functions: To have charge primarily of the assessment and collection of internal revenue taxes. During the war, to collect the increased income, estate, excess profits, and other taxes imposed by the Government in order to meet its demands for additional revenue. On September 2, 1917, the Bureau was given control over the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes as part of the food control program and was later charged with the enforcement of restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors which went into effect in the summer of 1919. Records: Most of those for the war period are in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Some estate tax returns and records relating to industrial alcohol and wartime prohibition are in NA. References: Laurence F. Schmeckebier and Francis X. A. Eble, The Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1-60 (Baltimore, 1923).

INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION.—Established as a result of the meeting of the Pan-American Financial Congress held in Washington in May 1915. Consisted of financial representatives of the American republics. The Secretary of the Treasury was designated as Chairman of the United States Section. The Secretary of Commerce became Chairman in 1921, the Secretary of the Treasury continuing as honorary chairman, and in that year the name of the Commission was changed to "Inter-American High Commission." In 1933, the United States Section was dissolved and its work and records were transferred to the State Department. Functions: To foster improved commercial relations among the American nations, particularly between the United States and South America. Records: 1915-34 (49 feet) in NA. (The records of financial transactions of the United States with the Commission are in the Accounts Bureau, Treasury Department.) References: Treasury Department, Annual Reports, 1915-22.

INTERNATIONAL LAW DIVISION, CONSTITUTIONAL AND, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—See CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW DIVISION.

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION ON LABOR COMMISSION, Peace Conference.—Created at the plenary session of the Peace Conference on January 25, 1919. Functioned between February 1 and March 24, 1919. Composed of two representatives from each of the five Great Powers (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan) and five representatives chosen by Belgium, Cuba, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. American members, Samuel Gompers and Edward N. Hurley (who was later replaced by Henry M. Robinson). Samuel Gompers, President. Functions: To inquire into the conditions of employment from the international aspect; to consider the international means necessary to obtain common action on matters affecting conditions of employment; and to recommend the form of a permanent agency to continue such inquiry in cooperation with, and under the direction of, the League of Nations. Records: Some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. References: James T. Shotwell, At the Paris Peace Conference, 155-156, 225 (New York, 1937).

INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF PORTS, WATERWAYS, AND RAILWAYS COMMISSION, Peace Conference.—Created at the second plenary session of the Peace Conference on January 25, 1919. Composed of fifteen members, two for each of the five Great Powers (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan) and five chosen by all the

powers with special interests (Belgium, China, Greece, Serbia, and Uruguay). One delegate each from Poland, Portugal, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia was added later. First meeting held on February 3, 1919. Two Subcommittees were established: Transportation and General Control. American members, Henry White and David Hunter Miller, the latter being succeeded by James Brown Scott. S. Crespi (of Italy), President. Functions: To inquire into and report on the international control of certain ports, waterways, and railways. Records: Some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. References: David Hunter Miller, My Diary at the Conference of Paris, vol. II, p. 9-12 (New York, 1924); H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 1, p. 501; vol. 2, p. 94-106 (London, 1920).

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COMMITTEE.—Formed in September 1917 and composed of five members, two representing Great Britain, France, and Italy, two the American refiners, and one the Food Administration. Existed through the greater part of 1918 but was largely superseded by the Sugar Equalization Board, created in July 1918. Functions: To harmonize the sugar requirements of the Allies and the United States, to assure a supply of sugar at reasonable prices by negotiating agreements with Cuban producers and by arranging for financial support from American bankers, and to intercede in behalf of sugar dealers with other governmental agencies in order that they might obtain the necessities of their trade. Records: 1917-18 (combined with those of the Sugar Equalization Board, 15 feet) in NA. Records of the Chairman of the Committee include the minutes of the Committee and correspondence relative to its affairs. References: Almon R. Wright, "Archival Sources for the Study of War-Time Relations of Latin America With the United States, 1917-1920, Illustrations of Their Use," Inter-American Bibliographical Review, 1: 23-35 (spring 1941).

INTERMENT DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, Immigration Bureau, Labor Department.—The care of interned aliens by the Bureau was provided for by an act of June 15, 1917. The Assistant Commissioner General of Immigration, Alfred Hampton, was detailed as Interment Director, with headquarters at the Bureau's interment camp at Hot Springs, N. C. An Acting Director, with headquarters in Washington, was liaison officer between the Bureau and cooperating departments. On July 1, 1918, supervision of all interned aliens was turned over to the Justice Department and custody of them to the War Department. Functions: To provide for interned aliens in the War Department's custody, chiefly officers and seamen taken by immigration officers from German vessels in American harbors at the outbreak of war. Records: 1917-18 (26 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, invoices, and other records concerning the operation of the Hot Springs camp.

INTERMENT SECTION, War Emergency Division, Justice Department.—Existed from October 1, 1917, to May 15, 1919. Functions: To control the arrest, detention, interment, parole, bonding, and repatriation of alien enemies. Records: 1917-20. Interspersed among the central files of the Justice Department in NA. Include correspondence, memoranda, regulations, instructions, forms, and case files.

INTERREGIONAL DINING-CAR COMMITTEE, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.—Appointment announced on September 21, 1918. Discontinued on March 1, 1920. Functions: To inaugurate a plan to standardize meals served in dining cars. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

INTERREGIONAL TRAFFIC COMMITTEE, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.—Appointed on February 9, 1918; discontinued in June 1918. Functions: To make a study of traffic movements with a view to reducing congestions at terminals and ports. Records: Part of its files are with the records of the Port and Harbor Facilities Commission, Shipping Board, in NA.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.—Created in 1887. In 1917 it included the following Bureaus: Car Service, Carriers' Accounts, Inquiry, Locomotive Inspection, Safety, and Statistics. A Compensation Board functioned under the Commission from April 6 to September 5, 1918. Functions: During the war period the Commission's normal duties of regulating freight rates, passenger fares, and rules and practices of the railroads were partly altered, partly curtailed, and partly expanded. An investigation of the car supply situation, undertaken by it in November 1916, resulted in the enactment of the Esch Car Service Act of May 20, 1917, which added to its powers wide regulative authority over the "movement, exchange, interchange and return of cars used in the transportation of property." After the assumption of control over the railroads by the Government on December 26, 1917, and the creation of the Railroad Administration, the Commission cooperated with this agency in various ways. It made numerous special investigations covering such matters as the prospective capital requirements and security issues of the roads; the advisability of Federal control over express companies, the information or sources of information available to the Railroad Administration in the various agencies of the Government, and the intercorporate relations of railroads. It was required under the Federal Control Act of March 21, 1918, to determine and certify to the President the average annual operating incomes of the several carriers for the test period of 3 years ending June 30, 1917, upon which compensation for the use of railroad properties was to be based. And it was directed in the act to appoint boards of referees to consider claims for such compensation not adjusted by contractual agreement. It was also authorized to receive and file all rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, and practices approved by the President and to determine, upon complaint, the reasonableness of those so established. Records: The bulk of the records (which total about 80,000 feet, 1887-1942) are in the Interstate Commerce Commission. Those in NA (3,261 feet) consist of "formal dockets 1-10,000," "investigation and suspension dockets 1-2,500," and "finance dockets 1-1,000"; certain related maps and exhibits; and certain files of the Safety Bureau. References: Interstate Commerce Commission, Annual Reports, 1917-21; I. L. Sharfman, The Interstate Commerce Commission (New York, 1931); Joshua Bernhardt, The Interstate Commerce Commission, 47-54 (Baltimore, 1923).

INVENTIONS BOARD, Council of National Defense.—See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD, Navy Department.

INVENTIONS, RESEARCH, AND TRIALS DIVISION, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. Functions: To be responsible for matters pertaining to inventions and suggestions for the improvement of naval ordnance material; for the initiation of research relating to ordnance and gunnery; and for the formulation and execution of plans for experimental and trial works and for the making of official tests and trials. The head of the Division served as President of the Special Board of Naval Ordnance, which formally considered inventions and proposed improvements, and over which the Division exercised control. Records: In the Navy Department.

INVENTIONS SECTION, War Plans Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.--Formed on April 16, 1918, as a Section under the War Plans Division. It was assisted in its work by an advisory board upon which numerous scientific societies and branches of the Government were represented. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, it became part of the War Plans Branch, War Plans Division, and by General Orders, No. 96, July 30, 1919, it was transferred to the Operations Division of the General Staff. Functions: To investigate inventions, suggestions, and devices submitted to the Department, and to make recommendations on their disposition. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL SECTION, Supply and Sales Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on June 11, 1919, as the successor to the Property Inventory and Custody Section of the Shipyard Plants Division, which had been created on August 10, 1918. In the reorganization of the Supply and Sales Department on August 1, 1920, the functions of the Inventory and Appraisal Section were taken over by the Inventory Section of the Warehouse and Sales Department and by the Staff Assistant in Charge of Appraisals. These services were abolished on April 1, 1921, however, and the Inventory and Appraisal Section was reestablished. Functions: To take inventory of and appraise all property in which the Corporation had ownership or investment interest; to determine the appraisal value of surpluses and salvage; and to supervise inventories. Records: 1917-22 (combined with those of the Property Inventory and Custody Section, total 112 feet) in NA. Include inventories of surplus property; lists of buildings, tools, and surplus material; certifications of surplus and salvage material; and correspondence, notes, memoranda, reports, and work sheets relating to the appraisal of materials, mortgages, the prices of materials, the reappraisal of surplus material, claims for surplus and salvage steel disposal, and the administrative work of the Section.

INVENTORY AND CATALOGUE BRANCH, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--On May 13, 1919, the Inventory Branch of the former Domestic Operations Division became the Inventory and Catalogue Branch of the Operations Control Division. Functioned through five Sections as follows: Receiving and File, Editing, Commodity List, Posting, and Statistical. Upon the abolition of the Division (then known as the Storage Administrative Division) on May 19, 1920, the Branch was transferred to the newly created Administrative Division as its Inventory Branch. Functions: To supervise the taking of an inventory of Army supplies in the United States and its possessions and abroad, and to compile a nomenclature list of material stored, distributed, and issued. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

INVENTORY BRANCH, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized about November 7, 1918. Transferred to the Operations Control Division, Storage Service, on May 13, 1919, where it became the Inventory and Catalogue Branch. Functions: To train and send out men to establish a cooperative and standardized system of accounting for Army supplies; to receive inventory reports and questionnaires and consolidate them according to items, zones, and corps;

and to compile a nomenclature list of material stored, distributed, and issued. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

INVESTIGATION AND INSPECTION SERVICE, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Provided for by an act of July 1, 1918, and established shortly thereafter. Investigations of labor and industrial conditions and practices were made for other agencies, including the War Industries Board and the Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department. Since this work infringed somewhat upon that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it was agreed that the Service should handle the acute situations. Discontinued on June 30, 1919. Ethelbert Stewart, Director. Functions: To provide a field force of inspectors, examiners, and investigators for units of the Department and other Government agencies requesting such services. Records: It has been reported that those of the Service were transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but their present whereabouts is unknown.

INVESTIGATION BUREAU, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.—Created on July 10, 1918, to perform functions pertaining to the coal industry that were transferred from the Federal Trade Commission to the Fuel Administration by Executive order on July 3, 1918. The Bureau contained the following Sections: Report, Field, Research, File, and Examiners. Discontinued in May 1919. Functions: Received and analyzed monthly reports from coal and coke jobbers and from anthracite operators as a check on their observance of the orders of the Administration. Prosecuted violations of laws and regulations relating to fuel. Worked in close cooperation with the Legal Department. Records: 1918-19 (71 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports concerning the investigation of violation cases.

INVESTIGATION BUREAU, Alien Property Custodian.—Created shortly after the appointment of the first Custodian. Abolished in 1921. Functions: To investigate all reports of alien property and determine whether a report disclosed the proper subject matter of a trust, and to conduct various general investigations. Records: 1917-21 (100 feet) in NA. Include reports of investigations and case files.

INVESTIGATION BUREAU, Housing Section, Passenger Transportation and Housing Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established in March 1918 and abolished about the end of December. Functions: To investigate housing conditions in communities in which shipyards were located, and to determine the necessity of building houses in communities for which houses had been requested. Records: 1917-19 (8 feet) in NA. Include reports and correspondence.

INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on January 13, 1920, as the successor to the Plant Protection Section, the functions of which it took over. Terminated about October 1926. Functions: To perform secret service work for the Corporation. Records: 1918-26 (367 feet) in NA. Include reports, correspondence, notes, and memoranda relating to investigations and correspondence relating to the issuance of shipyard passes.

INVESTIGATION DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Created on January 3, 1918, by a memorandum of the Secretary of Labor, and abolished by a second memorandum, effective March 1, 1918. It is doubtful whether the Division had anything but a paper existence. Functions: No information available. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

INVESTIGATION DIVISION, Examination Department, National War Labor Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Probably organized in 1918 and terminated with the Board in 1919. Functions: To handle matters dealing with the conduct of examiners' hearings and to serve complaints, summon witnesses, and conduct investigations ordered by the Board or its secretary. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

INVESTIGATION DIVISION, Justice Department.—In existence before the war. On March 16, 1909, it was designated the Investigation Bureau, but later became a Division. Since 1935 it has been known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Functions: By 1917 the Division's principal work had to do with matters related to the war. These included alleged violations of the neutrality laws, enemy activities, disloyalty cases, the naturalization of alien enemies, the enforcement of the conscription, espionage, and sedition acts, frauds in war contracts, war-risk insurance, and, in the immediate post-war period, the high cost of living and alleged radicals and their organizations. Records: In the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

INVESTIGATION DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.—Authorized by the "Organization Chart and Organization Memoranda" of August 20, 1918, to be under the Division of Military and Naval Insurance in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner responsible to the Commissioner of Military and Naval Insurance. Probably terminated in 1919. Functions: To make "all the investigations which are required to see that the money being disbursed by the United States Treasury is properly receivable by the recipients." Records: Probably for the most part in the case files of the veterans concerned in the Veterans' Administration. References: Treasury Department, Annual Report, 1918, p. 84.

INVESTIGATION DIVISION, RESEARCH AND, War Trade Intelligence Bureau, War Trade Board.—See RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION DIVISION.

INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS DUE TO EXPLOSIVES SECTION, Mining Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See MINING DIVISION.

INVESTIGATION OF THE EDUCATION OF IMMIGRANTS DIVISION, Education Bureau, Interior Department.—See IMMIGRANT EDUCATION DIVISION.

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP SECTION, Steel Division, War Industries Board.—Formed in October 1918 to cooperate with the Scrap Iron and Steel Subcommittee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which had been carrying on this work for more than a year. Discontinued on December 21, 1918. Functions: To allocate iron and steel scrap and to prevent price violations by both buyers and sellers. With the aid of the Navy Department and other agencies, it imported scrap from Panama, Mexico, and Central America. At the time the armistice was signed, it was putting into operation a comprehensive plan to reclaim scrap throughout the country. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

IRON SUBCOMMITTEE, SCRAP, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See SCRAP IRON SUBCOMMITTEE.

JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, SYRUP, AND MOLASSES BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVAL BOARD ON GUN FORGING SPECIFICATIONS.—Existed prior to the war. Composed of four members each from the War and Navy Departments. According to a memorandum from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Navy on April 15, 1920, this Board, as well as a Joint Army and Navy Board on Smokeless Powder (established in 1906), was "allowed to lapse during the period of the war." The views of the Navy Department "in regard to the reestablishment of these Boards" were requested in this memorandum. On April 22, 1920, the Secretary of the Navy nominated two members to each of these Boards for the approval of the Secretary of War. Functions: To prepare specifications covering the manufacture of gun forgings and similar parts. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD.—See JOINT BOARD.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD OF SURVEY OF MERCHANT VESSELS.—See JOINT MERCHANT VESSEL BOARD.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY TECHNICAL AIRCRAFT BOARD.—Members appointed on April 27 and May 5, 1917, by the Secretaries of the Navy and of War. Functions: To act in an advisory capacity to the War and Navy Departments. No aircraft or any accessory in connection therewith that had not first been approved as to type by this Board was to be supplied to either service for use in the war. Records: 1917-19 (2 inches) in NA. Other records are in the Air Corps Chief's Office and in The Adjutant General's Office, War Department.

JOINT BOARD.—Established by a joint order of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on July 17, 1903, and reorganized by a joint order of the Secretaries on July 24, 1919. Its members have been high ranking officers of the Army and Navy. Also known as the Joint Army and Navy Board. Functions: To consider policies, projects, and plans that involved joint action by the Army and the Navy, a function that it performed during the war. Records: The secretaryship of the Joint Board and with it the custodianship of the records alternate between the War and Navy Departments. The general correspondence files of the Secretary's Office, Navy Department, in NA contain some material relating to the Board.

JOINT BOARD OF CONCILIATION, Shipping Board.—Tentatively authorized on January 14, 1919, by the Shipping Board and the International Seamen's Union, and organized in March 1919 with six members, representing the San Francisco office of the Shipping Board and marine workers' unions and principal ship operators of the Pacific Coast. Functions: To decide, by majority vote, controversies between Shipping Board agents, managers, or operators on the Pacific Coast

and the members of the various seamen's unions in their employ.
Records: Whereabouts unknown. A few papers pertaining to its organization are in NA in the files of the Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Division, Shipping Board.

JOINT BOARD OF REVIEW.—Created in June 1919 at a conference of representatives of the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Shipping Board. Consisted of representatives of these agencies, with the War Department member as Chairman. The Navy member of the Board was also Senior Member of the Demobilization Board of the Naval Overseas Transportation Service. The offices of the Board were in New York City. Dissolved on May 25, 1920. Also referred to as the Joint Board of Review for the Disposal of Troop Transports. Functions: To manage the redelivery to the Shipping Board or to the owners of all ships allocated to the War Department. Supervised the Joint Boards of Survey operating at different ports and reviewed and took necessary action in regard to the reports and recommendations submitted by these Boards. Records: 1919-20 (1 inch) in NA. Correspondence.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS, Planning and Statistics Division, War Industries Board.—See **INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS JOINT BOARD.**

JOINT COMMITTEE ON WEST INDIES TRANSPORTATION.—Appointed by the Shipping Board and the Food Administration late in 1917. Described as being "in practical dissolution" by October 25, 1918. Functions: To take general charge of the movement of West Indian raw sugars, determine official shipping rates, and obtain the necessary transportation with a minimum number of ships. Records: 1917-19 (2 inches) in NA. Correspondence.

JOINT FUEL ZONE COMMITTEE, Railroad Administration.—Appears on Railroad Administration organization charts, but no other information about its activities or organization has been found. Probably worked in cooperation with the Distribution Division of the Fuel Administration and its Coal Zone Permit Bureau.

JOINT GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT COURSE, War Industries Board.—See **EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT COURSE SECTION.**

JOINT INFORMATION BOARD ON MINERALS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.—See **MINERALS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES JOINT INFORMATION BOARD.**

JOINT MERCHANT VESSEL BOARD.—Originated as a result of a report of the Joint Army and Navy Board recommending the joint inspection of merchant vessels, which was approved by the President on May 1, 1916. The first meeting of the Joint Army and Navy Board of Survey of Merchant Vessels, as it was then known, took place on October 9, 1916. On May 9, 1917, the name was changed to the Joint Merchant Vessel Board. It cooperated closely with the Board of Inspection and Survey (or Inspection Division) of the Naval Operations Office, and after the war it continued as a part of the Inspection Division. Functions: To direct the inspection of merchant vessels by district sections of the Board in the naval districts; to determine the suitability of these vessels for use in war; and to make recommendations as to the allocations of vessels for naval or military use. Records: General files, 1916-19 (2 feet) are in NA, and inspection reports are in the Navy Department. Copies of these reports and survey reports made by the Board are in the files of the Naval Districts Division in NA.

JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, SYRUP, AND MOLASSES BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

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JOINT BOARD.—Established by a joint order of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on July 17, 1903, and reorganized by a joint order of the Secretaries on July 24, 1919. Its members have been high ranking officers of the Army and Navy. Also known as the Joint Army and Navy Board. Functions: To consider policies, projects, and plans that involved joint action by the Army and the Navy, a function that it performed during the war. Records: The secretaryship of the Joint Board and with it the custodianship of the records alternate between the War and Navy Departments. The general correspondence files of the Secretary's Office, Navy Department, in NA contain some material relating to the Board.

JOINT BOARD OF CONCILIATION, Shipping Board.—Tentatively authorized on January 14, 1919, by the Shipping Board and the International Seamen's Union, and organized in March 1919 with six members, representing the San Francisco office of the Shipping Board and marine workers' unions and principal ship operators of the Pacific Coast. Functions: To decide, by majority vote, controversies between Shipping Board agents, managers, or operators on the Pacific Coast

was performed by the High Cost of Living Division and its Division of Women's Activities. Thomas Watt Gregory was Attorney General during the war. Functions: To give advice and opinions on questions of law to the President and heads of departments; to represent the United States in legal matters generally, including the conduct or supervision of suits to which the United States is a party and the investigation and prosecution of offenses against Federal criminal statutes; and to advise the President on requests for pardons. During the war the Department prepared and enforced laws and regulations on neutrality, treason, the registration, internment, and naturalization of alien enemies, the protection of factories and communication facilities, conscription, espionage, sabotage, sedition, passports, trading with the enemy, the confiscation and condemnation of property, claims, frauds in war contracts, the high cost of living, and radicalism. Records: 1914-25 (1,500 feet) in NA. These include most of the records of the Department for the war period, other than those of the Division of Investigation, which are in the Justice Department. The records of most of the subdivisions of the Department are included in the central files, but the Division for the Defense of Suits and the Pardon Attorney's Office maintained separate files. The records consist of general correspondence, subject and case files, memoranda, opinions, briefs, pleadings, transcripts of records, legal monographs, pardon case files, regulations, instructions, reports, forms, war literature, and the like. References: Justice Department, Annual Reports, 1915-20; Homer S. Cummings and Carl McFarland, Federal Justice, 413-431 (New York, 1937); John Lord O'Brian, Civil Liberty in War Time (65 Cong., 3 sess., S. Doc. 434, serial 7469. Washington, 1919).

JUSTICE DIVISION, MILITARY, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.--See MILITARY JUSTICE DIVISION.

JUTE DIVISION, CHEMICALS, SISAL, AND, Food Administration.--See COL-LATERAL COMMODITIES DIVISION.

JUTE, HEMP, AND CORDAGE SECTION, War Industries Board.--Created on May 16 and discontinued on December 19, 1918. Functions: To conduct surveys of conditions in the jute, hemp, and cordage industries; to compile statistics regarding raw materials; and to advise the industries as necessary. The Section handled matters pertaining to both raw materials and finished products. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

KERNAN BOARD.—See ARMS, MUNITIONS, AND EQUIPMENT BOARD.

KITCHEN AND CAMP EQUIPMENT BRANCH, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized on July 17, 1918, as a branch of the Hardware and Metals Division of the Quartermaster General's Office; transferred to the General Supplies Division of the Purchase and Storage Director's Office on October 19, 1918. Functioned through the following Sections: Stoves; Containers; Camp Equipment; Rolling Kitchens; Kitchen Utensils and House Furnishings; Mess Equipment; and Records. In the reorganization of December 1918 the work of this Branch was taken over by a Mess, Camp, and Personal Equipment Branch. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of kitchen and camp equipment for the Army. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

KITCHEN AND CAMP EQUIPMENT SECTION, General Supplies Branch, Quartermaster Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

KITCHEN UTENSILS SECTION, Mess, Camp, and Personal Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MESS, CAMP, AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

KNIT GOODS BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Organized in January 1918 to take over work formerly performed by the Knit Goods Cooperative Committee of the Council of National Defense. On October 28, 1918, when the Division was transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, this Branch was joined with the Woolens Branch to form the Woolen and Knit Goods Branch. Functions: To supervise the procurement of knit goods. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

KNIT GOODS COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Supplies Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Created on May 1 and dissolved on December 1, 1917, when three members were transferred to the Committee on Supplies and most of its work was assumed by the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department. Also known as the Knit Goods Section. Functions: To assist the War and Navy Departments in purchasing knit goods. Records: In NA. Some are among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board; others are probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office.

KNIT GOODS SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—Organized on June 10 and discontinued on December 16, 1918. Functions: To allocate Government purchases in order to prevent

undue competition; to advise industry on the obtaining of clearances; and to survey the knitted underwear and hosiery industries. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included are card lists of manufacturers.

LABOR ADJUSTMENT AGENCIES, CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL.—See CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LABOR ADJUSTMENT AGENCIES.

LABOR ADJUSTMENT BOARD, SHIPBUILDING.—See SHIPBUILDING LABOR ADJUSTMENT BOARD.

LABOR ADJUSTMENT BRANCH, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on October 25, 1918, to take over the adjustment activities of the former Labor Section. Terminated on March 4, 1919. Functions: To adjust labor disputes within the jurisdiction of the Division, especially to settle controversies in plants producing shipbuilding materials over which the jurisdiction of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board did not extend. Records: 1918-19 (1 foot) in NA. Include a reading file; various informational records, including those of the action taken on labor controversies; and reports from manufacturers on types of work and wages paid.

LABOR ADJUSTMENT SERVICE, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Recommended to the Secretary of Labor by the Advisory Council of the Department, and created in July 1918 with H. L. Kerwin as Director. Kerwin was also Director of the Division of Conciliation, which the Service apparently absorbed until after the war, when the title of Division of Conciliation was restored. Requests for intervention in labor disputes increased greatly during the war, and the Service was generally successful in bringing about adjustments. Functions: To conciliate and mediate in labor disputes, in a "diplomatic" rather than a "judicial" fashion, and to find some mutually acceptable basis of agreement. Records: In the Labor Department among the files of the present Conciliation Service (about 100 feet).

LABOR ADMINISTRATION, WAR, Labor Department.—See WAR LABOR ADMINISTRATION.

LABOR ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, Working Conditions Service, Labor Department.—Apparently organized in August 1918 and terminated in June 1919 with the superior agency. Functions: To maintain war production by reducing labor turnover in war industries resulting from faulty labor administration and personnel policies; to collect information, standardize methods, and offer consultation on methods of administering labor forces; and to prevent regimentation and develop individual initiative. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

LABOR AND CONSUMERS' INTERESTS DIVISION, Food Administration.—Organized in August 1917. Its head represented the Food Administration on the War Labor Policies Board. Abolished on December 31, 1918. James W. Sullivan and Matthew B. Hammond, Chiefs successively. Functions: To study the production and distribution of food products in order to acquaint the consumer with reasonable prices for such products; and to consider questions pertaining to labor supply and labor problems, such as the exemption of farmers from military service. Records: 1917-18 (4 feet) in NA. Correspondence, inter-office memoranda, and related papers.

LABOR AND SABOTAGE SUBSECTION, Foreign Influence, Enemy Propaganda Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See FOREIGN INFLUENCE, ENEMY PROPAGANDA SECTION.

LABOR BATTALION PERSONNEL BRANCH, Personnel Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See PERSONNEL DIVISION.

LABOR BOARD, NATIONAL WAR, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD.

LABOR BRANCH, PROCUREMENT OF, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See PROCUREMENT OF LABOR BRANCH.

LABOR BUREAU, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.—Established on July 23, 1918, to carry on functions performed since the previous September by the Labor Adviser to the Fuel Administrator. Terminated on July 1, 1919. Functions: To consider matters related to labor in coal mines and to settle labor disputes. Records: 1918-19 (5 feet) in NA. General correspondence, labor agreements, and related papers.

LABOR CLAIMS UNIT, Claims Department, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See WAGE REIMBURSEMENT COMMITTEE.

LABOR COMMISSION, INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION ON, Peace Conference.—See INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION ON LABOR COMMISSION.

LABOR COMMITTEE, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized on April 2, 1917, at a meeting of representatives of labor, employers, the general public, and welfare experts. The meeting was called by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who had been appointed by the President of the United States on October 11, 1916, as the member of the Advisory Commission in charge of labor matters. Carried on its activities through the following Subcommittees: Cost of Living and Domestic Economy, Information and Statistics, Mediation and Conciliation, Press, Publicity, Wages and Hours, Welfare Work, and Women in Industry. By the summer of 1918 many of its activities had been taken over by the War Labor Administration of the Labor Department, and after the signing of the armistice most of its work ceased, although the organization was not dissolved until after June 30, 1919. Functions: To advise in regard to the welfare of workers in the Nation's industries and in regard to the means of adjustment of employment problems without interruption of industry. Records: 1917-19 (35 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and other papers of the Chairman and his assistants, James W. Sullivan and Matthew Woll; minutes of meetings; reports of subcommittees; and files relating to welfare work, industrial training for the war emergency, and women in industry.

LABOR CONFERENCE BOARD, WAR, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See WAR LABOR CONFERENCE BOARD.

LABOR COORDINATION SECTION, Building Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SECTION, Administrative Branch, Construction Division, War Department.

LABOR DEPARTMENT.—Created as a separate executive department by an act of March 4, 1913, which transferred to it four bureaus from the former Department of Commerce and Labor. At the outbreak of the war, it was composed of the Division of Conciliation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Immigration, and the Bureau of Naturalization. In January 1918 the Employment Service, formerly a part of the Bureau of Immigration, was made a separate unit of the Department. In the following month there was organized the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau (most of the work of which was taken over by the Housing Corporation in July). On January 4, 1918, the President appointed the Secretary of Labor as War Labor Administrator, and a number of special boards and services were set up under the Department to perform functions pertaining to war labor (see **WAR LABOR ADMINISTRATION**). The Secretary of Labor during the war was William B. Wilson. Functions: To foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States; to improve their working conditions; to advance their opportunities for profitable employment; and to mediate and conciliate in cases of labor disputes through the Secretary of Labor or commissioners appointed by him. Records: Those in NA for the period of the war consist chiefly of records of the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau (combined with those of the Housing Corporation, total 2,463 feet), the Immigration Bureau (500 feet), the National War Labor Board (219 feet), the Children's Bureau (84 feet), the Naturalization Bureau (54 feet), the Woman in Industry Service (32 feet), and the War Labor Policies Board (13 feet). Records of the Conciliation Division and of the Labor Statistics Bureau are in the Labor Department, and some war-related records of the Bureaus of Immigration and Naturalization are in the Justice Department. Many records relating to war labor administration have been disposed of as useless papers, and still others are reported to be in private hands, among them papers of the Secretary. References: Labor Department, Reports, 1918-20; Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, ch. 6 ([Urbana, 1920]).

LABOR DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—A unit which held its first and probably only meeting on November 12, 1918. Functions: To examine the work of the various War Labor Administration agencies for the purpose of determining their usefulness as reconstruction bodies and as possible permanent parts of the Department of Labor. Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in NA. Include papers and minutes of the meeting of the Committee.

LABOR DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **LABOR SECTION**, Industrial Relations Division.

LABOR DIVISION, Railroad Administration.—Created on February 9, 1918. On February 21, 1920, the Director General issued a circular abolishing the Division, to take effect on March 1. Functions: "To promote better feeling and adjust controversies between railroad officials and employees." Records: 1918-20 (163 feet) in NA. Include case records, decisions, correspondence, transcripts, exhibits relating to rates of pay and back pay complaints, and other labor relations material.

LABOR DIVISION, War Industries Board.—Created in July 1917. Under authorization of December 12, 1917, a War Prison Labor Committee, later known as the War Prison Labor and National Waste-Reclamation Section, was established in the Division. Discontinued about January 1, 1919. Hugh L. Frayne, Chairman. Functions: To consider matters affecting labor coming before the War Industries Board; to call conferences for the prevention or adjustment of strikes; to obtain skilled labor for war industries; and to cooperate with other Government agencies dealing with labor, including the Conciliation Division, the Employment Service, and the War Labor Policies Board. Records: 1917-19 in NA. These include general correspondence of the Chairman (6 feet) and records of the War Prison Labor and National Waste-Reclamation Section (with records of the Waste Reclamation Service, Commerce Department, total 7 feet).

LABOR LAWS COMMITTEE, ENFORCEMENT OF STATE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See **ENFORCEMENT OF STATE LABOR LAWS COMMITTEE.**

LABOR POLICIES BOARD, WAR, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See **WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD.**

LABOR PRIORITIES SECTION, Priorities Division, War Industries Board.—Formed in June 1918; discontinued about December 31, 1918. Functions: To determine priorities in labor, as a corollary to the priorities of production and delivery already in effect. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

LABOR PROCUREMENT SECTION, Administrative Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Established on August 19, 1918. Cooperated with the Employment Service, in conjunction with which it was instrumental in bringing to this country "nearly 13,000 Porto Rican and 2,600 Bahaman laborers." Functions: To procure labor for the construction projects of the Department; and to arouse public sentiment in regions suffering from labor shortage to bring about the employment of so-called "slackers." Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

LABOR PRODUCTION BRANCH, EMERGENCY, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **EMERGENCY LABOR PRODUCTION BRANCH.**

LABOR PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—Organized in August 1917. Operated in cooperation with the Alliance for Labor and Democracy, with which it had joint offices in New York City. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Robert Maisel, Director. Functions: To issue literature appealing to the patriotism of labor in support of the war effort. Records: July-November 1918 (2 inches) in NA. Press releases. In 1920 the Council of National Defense reported that "no files and records of this division have thus far been located."

LABOR REQUIREMENTS SECTION, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **LABOR SUPPLY SECTION.**

LABOR SECTION, Industrial Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. Functions: To have charge of matters relating to the application and operation of policies, rulings, and decisions of the Department in questions

directly pertaining to compensation and conditions of industrial employment. Records: In the Navy Department.

LABOR SECTION, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on December 17, 1917, as the Labor Division, which on May 17, 1918, became the Labor Section in the Industrial Relations Division. Abolished on October 25, 1918, when its functions were turned over to the Labor Supply and Labor Adjustment Sections. Functions: To have charge of the supply and distribution of labor; to investigate working conditions in shipyards; and to investigate and adjust labor disputes that did not come within the jurisdiction of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, principally in plants manufacturing shipbuilding materials. Records: 1917-18 (4 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and memoranda.

LABOR SECTION, SKILLED, Clearance Division, Employment Service, Labor Department.--See SKILLED LABOR SECTION.

LABOR SECTION, UNSKILLED, Employment Service, Labor Department.--See UNSKILLED LABOR SECTION.

LABOR SITUATION SUBCOMMITTEE, Agriculture Department.--See FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

LABOR STANDARDS FOR ARMY CLOTHING CONTROL BOARD, War Department.--The Board of Control of Labor Standards for Army Clothing was created on August 24, 1917, by an order of the Secretary of War, following the recommendations of a committee of investigation appointed by the Secretary about August 1 to report on conditions in the garment industry affecting the making of uniforms. It was dissolved on January 23, 1918, by order of the Secretary, and its work was continued by the Administration of Labor Standards for Army Clothing Department, Industrial Relations Branch, Purchase and Storage Director's Office. Functions: To set up standards with regard to wages, hours, fire hazards, and sanitary and other conditions in establishments producing clothing for the Army. Records: In the War Department.

LABOR STANDARDS FOR ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, ADMINISTRATION OF, Industrial Relations Branch, General Administrative Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on January 23, 1918, to continue the work formerly performed by the Board of Control of Labor Standards for Army Clothing. Discontinued on January 15, 1919. Functions: To set up standards with regard to wages and hours in establishments producing clothing for the Army. Records: In the War Department.

LABOR STANDARDS SUBSECTION, Contract Section, Administrative Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See CONTRACT SECTION.

LABOR STATISTICS BUREAU, Labor Department.--Originally created as the Bureau of Labor in the Interior Department in 1884; under the title of Bureau of Labor Statistics, it became in 1913 a part of the Labor Department. Functions: During the war, to gather statistical data relating to such war-labor problems as prices, wages, cost of living, women in industry, types of collective bargaining, and

industrial hazards; to supply other Government agencies with statistical information and to undertake special studies at their request, particularly for the War Labor Policies Board; and to publish the Monthly Review (after July 1918 called the Monthly Labor Review). Records: In the Bureau of Labor Statistics (1917-20, 25 feet). References: Gustavus A. Weber, The Bureau of Labor Statistics (Labor Statistics Bureau, Bulletin 319. Washington, 1922).

LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE, Agricultural Advisory Committee.—See AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

LABOR SUPPLY SECTION, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on October 25, 1918, taking over some of the functions of the former Labor and Industrial Service Sections. Terminated in February 1919. Also known as the Labor Requirements Section. Functions: To handle all matters of labor supply; to meet labor shortages in shipyards; to arrange draft deferments and furloughs for shipyard workers; and to handle matters relating to shipyard volunteers. The Section used the machinery of the United States Employment Service for the recruiting of labor. Records: With those of the Industrial Service Section of the Division.

LABORATORY SECTION, Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Originated in the Laboratories and Infectious Diseases Section, which was established when the Division was created in June 1917. This Section was later divided into the Laboratory and the Infectious Diseases Sections. Functions: To furnish trained laboratory personnel; to supervise and direct the laboratory service of the Medical Department, and to institute measures for the prevention and control of infectious diseases. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

LAKE AND CANADIAN SECTION, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

LAKE SHIPS VALUATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Shipping Board.—See VALUATION OF LAKE SHIPS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE, PIG IRON, IRON ORE, AND, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense. —See PIG IRON, IRON ORE, AND LAKE TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE.

LAND AND LEASE SECTION, Maintenance and Repair Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Probably created before the war as a section of the Construction and Repair Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to the Maintenance and Repair Branch, Cantonment Division, on October 10, 1917. Transferred with the Branch to the Construction Division probably upon its formation on March 13, 1918. Functions: To handle questions of land and leases in connection with maintenance and repair work of the Division. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

LAND ARMY DIVISION, WOMEN'S, Employment Service, Labor Department.—See WOMEN'S LAND ARMY DIVISION.

LAND CLASSIFICATION BRANCH, Geological Survey, Interior Department.—Established in 1912. Functioned through two Divisions: Mineral and Hydrographic. By Survey Order 115 of July 1, 1925, consolidated with the Oil Leasing Organization and Mineral Leasing Division of the Bureau of Mines to form the Conservation Branch. Functions: To classify and report on mineral deposits and agricultural lands still remaining in public ownership, thus assisting in making the lands available for entry under the appropriate laws. During the war it classified lands as naval petroleum reserves and as naval oil-shale reserves. Records: In the Geological Survey.

LAND DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—Created with the reorganization of the Office on October 1, 1917. An Electrical Engineering Section was established in this Division in February 1918 and was transferred to the Engineering and Research Division on July 17. Abolished with the reorganization of September 7, 1918. Functions: To supervise matters pertaining to commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Signal Corps, exclusive of the Aviation Section, including procurement, assignment, organization, and training matters; the training of radio personnel of the Signal Corps and the maintenance of radio stations; and Signal Corps telegraph and telephone service, Army commercial telephone service, and Coast Artillery fire control. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

LAND OFFICE, GENERAL, Interior Department.—See GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

LAND TRANSPORT BRANCH, Transportation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established prior to the outbreak of the war as the Land Transportation Branch. On April 16, 1918, renamed the Land Transport Branch. On June 8, by order of The Adjutant General, its functions were transferred to the Inland Traffic Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. Functions: To supervise land movements of troops and quartermaster supplies. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS DIVISION, State Department.—Established in 1909. Functions: Special duties connected with the war were assigned to Julius G. Lay, a member of the Division, by Departmental Order No. 92 of December 26, 1917. Lay was designated Acting Foreign Trade Adviser on February 18, 1918. His duties were to handle correspondence dealing with questions concerning the War Trade Board, the Fuel Administration, the Food Administration, and the Shipping Board and to discuss with representatives of the American republics such matters as they might wish to present for the consideration of these agencies. Records: In the Communications and Records Division, State Department.

LATIN AMERICAN DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.—Established in 1915 as the Latin American Section, and organized as a Division in 1917. Succeeded by the Regional Information Division in 1926. Functions: To encourage

and develop trade between the United States and Latin America and to collect and distribute trade information about Latin America. During the war it prepared economic data for war uses and assisted investigators from other Government agencies, cooperating especially with the Shipping Board and the War Trade Board. Records: In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

LAUNDRIES BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on April 16, 1918, in the Reclamation Division. Later, on April 22, it became a part of the Conservation and Reclamation Division. On October 28, 1918, its functions were taken over by the Laundries Branch, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office. Functions: To supervise Government-owned laundry plants at camps, posts, depots, and cantonments. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

LAUNDRIES BRANCH, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on October 28, 1918, as a continuation of a similar unit in the Quartermaster General's Office. In May 1919 it was operating through three Sections, as follows: Administrative, Operation Standardization, and Equipment Mechanical Engineering. Still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To direct the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Government-owned laundries at camps, cantonments, posts, and depots; to have charge of the development and purchase of machinery and equipment for mobile laundries for overseas service; to prepare proposals and contract forms and to contract for general and reclamation laundry service at military stations where no Government-owned laundry existed; and to standardize laundry methods and formulas for the automatic sterilization and delousing of clothing sent to Government laundries. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

LAW BUREAU, Alien Property Custodian.—Created shortly after the appointment of the first Custodian in 1917 and continued to function until 1926 or later. Functions: To act as legal adviser to the Custodian and to conduct litigation. Records: 1917-26 (45 feet, including related records of later date) in NA. Correspondence, litigation files, law notes, and memoranda.

LAW BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—See COUNSEL'S OFFICE.

LAW DEPARTMENT, Shipping Board.—Organized in June 1917 as a part of the Shipping Board, and given authority in November 1917 to furnish legal advice to the Operations Division of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. In June 1919 the legal functions of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation were unified under a single General Counsel who reported directly to the Shipping Board, but in February 1920 the Board of Trustees of the Emergency Fleet Corporation created a separate Legal Department to handle the legal work of their organization. In August 1920 the Law Department of the Shipping Board and the Legal Department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation were consolidated into a Law Division responsible both to the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Functions: To carry on the legal work of the Shipping Board and of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, particularly in connection with the settlement of contract, suspension, and cancellation claims. In August 1921 the Claims Section of the Law Division

took over part of the functions of the former Construction Claims Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Records: In the Maritime Commission.

LAW DIVISION, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department.—Organized late in 1918. Discontinued by July 15, 1919. Functions: To handle general questions of law arising in connection with the Selective Service System, except those relating to citizenship, alienage, and international law. Included were matters involving amendments, charges, or interpretations of the Selective Service Regulations and matters relating to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of boards and draft officers generally, including questions of procedure. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

LAW DIVISION, Railroad Administration.—Created on February 9, 1918. Probably abolished on February 16, 1933, and its unfinished business was handled by the Assistant Director General. Functions: To have general supervision over legal activities of the railroads under Federal control, over the preparation of contracts with the railroads, and over work relating to claims and property protection. Records: 1918-37 (764 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and legal papers relating to property damage and personal injury claims and to claims made by the Railroad Administration against individuals and organizations for freight and demurrage charges. Also include materials on contracts between the Director General and the railroads, on taxes, on final settlements, and on the control and relinquishment of short lines.

LAW DIVISION, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **LAW DEPARTMENT, Shipping Board.**

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, Navy Department.—See **TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION, Navy Department.**

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.—Created immediately upon the organization of the Commission in 1917. Functioned through the following Sections: Vice and Liquor Control; Work With Women and Girls; Reformatories and Houses of Detention; and Legislation. Functions: To render prostitutes and liquor inaccessible to the armed forces of the United States, to do preventive work with women and girl delinquents, to establish reformatories and houses of detention for the rehabilitation of offenders, and to carry out a program in the various States looking toward the adoption of the legislation necessary to carry out the Department policy for the protection of the armed forces. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

LAW AND LIBRARY DIVISION, WAR, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—See **WAR LAWS AND LIBRARY DIVISION.**

LEAD COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed by the Chairman of the superior Committee on April 6, 1917. Its administrative headquarters were in New York, and it had a branch in Washington. Terminated on October 31, 1917. Functions: To aid in fixing prices and in allotting Government orders for lead. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION, Peace Conference.—Appointed at the second plenary session of the Peace Conference, January 25, 1919. Composed of 15 members, 10 representing the Great Powers (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan), and 5 representing powers with special interests (Belgium, Brazil, China, Portugal, and Serbia). Representatives of Greece, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia were added later. The Commission held 15 sessions in all between February 3 and April 11, 1919. (A small Drafting Committee examined the Covenant of the League in detail and a Committee on Revision redrafted the whole.) American members, Woodrow Wilson and Edward M. House. Wilson, Chairman. Functions: To work out the details of the constitution and functions of the League of Nations. Records: Some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. There is other material among the Edward M. House papers at Yale University and the Woodrow Wilson papers in the Library of Congress. References: H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 2, p. 25-27; vol. 3, p. 54-55; vol. 6, p. 434-436 (London, 1920-24); Foreign Relations Committee, Senate, Treaty of Peace With Germany, Hearings, 263-276 (66 Cong., 1 sess., S. Doc. 106, serial 7605. Washington, 1919).

LEATHER AND HIDES PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.—See INTERALLIED PROGRAMME COMMITTEES.

LEATHER AND LEATHER EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Inspection Section, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See INSPECTION SECTION.

LEATHER AND PAPER LABORATORY, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—A Dendro-Chemical Laboratory was established in July 1902. In July 1904 it was reorganized as the Leather and Paper Laboratory. Functions: To recover and utilize wool-scouring waste; to test the serviceability of leather and leather substitutes for shoes; and to study the waterproofing of leather and leather goods. For the Cotton Goods Branch of the Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, to test fabrics, especially tentage, paulins, and wagon covers, for water and mildew resistance; and to investigate and develop effective formulas for water and mildewproofing such fabrics and for waterproofing uniforms and clothing. For the Shoes, Leather, and Rubber Branch of the Supplies and Equipment Division, to test sole-leather waterproofing preparations and to prepare formulas for such preparations; to determine the relative value of different kinds of shoe leather; and to supply information on tanning materials. For the Division of Industrial Research, General Staff, to study the baling of quartermasters' stores for overseas shipment. Records: 1917-18 (4 feet) among the general files of the Chemistry Bureau in NA.

LEATHER AND RUBBER BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION.

LEATHER AND RUBBER BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See SHOES, LEATHER, AND RUBBER BRANCH.

LEATHER BELTING SECTION, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—Organized on August 1 and discontinued on November 23, 1918. Functions: To prepare specifications of leather belting for Government procurement; to insure the maintenance of sufficient stocks to fill Government requirements; and to keep records of stocks on hand and materials in process of fabrication. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

LEATHER CONTROL BRANCH, HIDE AND, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See HIDE AND LEATHER CONTROL BRANCH.

LEATHER EQUIPMENT COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Supplies Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized about April 1, 1917, by the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies. Probably dissolved the following August. Functions: To keep the superior Committee informed as to the situation in the leather industry. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

LEATHER EQUIPMENT SECTION, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in 1917; became the Leather Equipment Branch, Equipment Section, Procurement Division, on January 14, 1918. Functions: To procure finished equipment in which leather formed the only or chief part, such as saddles, bridles, holsters, and saddlebags. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

LEATHER GOODS DIVISION, HIDE, LEATHER, AND, War Industries Board.—See HIDE, LEATHER, AND LEATHER GOODS DIVISION.

LEATHER INDUSTRIES COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, SHOE AND, Supplies Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See SHOE AND LEATHER INDUSTRIES COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE.

LEATHER MATERIALS BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Formed on June 14 and abolished on September 21, 1918. Functions: To procure leather materials in connection with the work of the Division. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

LEATHER SECTION, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in 1917; became the Leather Branch, Equipment Section, Procurement Division, on January 14, 1918. Functions: To procure leather for the manufacture of leather equipment. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

LEATHER SECTION, RUBBER AND, Salvage Branch, Conservation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH.

LEATHER SECTION, SHEEPSKIN AND GLOVE, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—See SHEEPSKIN AND GLOVE LEATHER SECTION.

LEATHER SECTION, SOLE AND BELTING, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—See SOLE AND BELTING LEATHER SECTION.

LEATHER STATISTICS SECTION, War Industries Board.—See JOINT OFFICE ON LEATHER STATISTICS.

LEGAL AND ADVISORY BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Appointed on January 26 and dissolved on March 6, 1918. Functions: To coordinate and direct the legal work of the various units of the Office, and to act as the agency through which matters were taken up with the Office of the Judge Advocate General. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

LEGAL COMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.--See LEGAL SECTION, War Industries Board.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.--Originated in September 1917, and was placed under the Administrative Division in May 1918. Included the following Sections: Enforcements, Briefs and Authorities, Contracts, Licenses, and Requisitions and Diversions. Discontinued on July 1, 1919. Functions: To frame, interpret, and enforce orders and regulations, working closely with the Investigation Bureau after July 1918. Records: 1917-19 (68 feet) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, briefs, orders, and special data files. Most of the material relates to enforcement cases.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See LAW DEPARTMENT, Shipping Board.

LEGAL DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on August 20, 1917; combined with the Legal Department of the Corporation on February 1, 1920. Functions: To handle legal questions arising from the emergency shipbuilding program and to draw up contracts for the construction of vessels. The Division functioned only for the Construction Organization and not for the Corporation as a whole. Records: In the Maritime Commission.

LEGAL DIVISION, Federal Trade Commission.--Established during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, as the Legal Department. Became the Legal Division in 1918. Functions: To enforce legislation against unfair methods of competition or restraint of trade in interstate or foreign commerce. Records: 1916-22 (1,200 feet) in NA. Include case files consisting of correspondence, memoranda, reports, and other papers relating to complaints of unfair methods of competition, chiefly of trade practices believed to be affecting the war effort.

LEGAL DIVISION, Food Administration.--Organized on July 12, 1917, as part of the organization preliminary to the Food Administration and became a division of that agency upon its establishment. Known also as the Law Department and the Legislative Division. C. H. Lindley and William A. Glasgow, Jr., successive Chiefs. Functions: To interpret the provisions of the Food and Fuel Control Act and to give legal advice to the heads of the divisions of the Administration. Records: 1917-19 (39 feet) in NA. Drafts of food-control legislation; correspondence, reports, and data used by W. C. Mullendore in preparing the final report of the Food Administration, published under the title History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919 (Stanford University, 1941); memoranda on investigations of meat packers' profits; summaries of outgoing mail from all divisions; and files of the Chief of the Division.

LEGAL DIVISION, Housing Corporation.—Organized in April 1918 in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department, and continued to function after the war in connection with the settlement of the property claims of the Corporation. Functions: Gave legal advice in the organizing of the Housing Corporation, in the acquisition of real estate, in the drafting of construction contracts, and in business negotiations with private firms, municipalities, and transportation and public utility companies. Records: 1918-19 (20 feet) in NA. Correspondence relative to land, contracts, and adjustments; opinions on legal questions; reports; and claims papers.

LEGAL DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.—On August 20, 1918, provision was made for a Law Division of the Bureau under the supervision of the General Counsel, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such a Division was created and later designated the Legal Division. Continued in existence until the Bureau was abolished on August 9, 1921. Functions: To take care of the legal work of the Bureau. After the close of the war a section of the Division administered the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act relative to the licensing of enemy or enemy ally insurance companies. Records: In the Veterans' Administration.

LEGAL SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Established in April 1917. Functions: To have charge of legal problems and matters of precedent and practice involved in the purchase and commandeering of naval supplies. In addition, all modifications of contracts were approved by the Section, although the modifications originated in the Award or Material Sections. Records: Probably dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

LEGAL SECTION, War Industries Board.—Organized as the Legal Committee of the General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense, under authorization of April 19, 1917. Became the Legal Section of the War Industries Board after the establishment of the latter on July 28, 1917. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To render opinions on the Government's rights and liabilities under existing law; on just compensation under war conditions; on the legality of suggested procedure; and on the legalization needed for the more effective prosecution of the war. Records: 1917-18 (10 feet) in NA. General correspondence of the Section and card records pertaining to State and Federal legislation.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed on April 9, 1917. The Chairman, Victor C. Vaughan, was also Chairman of the Research Committee, appointed the same date, the functions of which were later transferred to the Surgeon General's Office of the War Department. Functions: Aided in safeguarding the troops from vice in the zones around Army posts, partly through drafting provisions that were included as section 13 of the Army Act of May 18, 1917. Also recommended and brought about American manufacture of several German-owned medicinal preparations. The Committee was closely allied with the Research Committee, which in cooperation with the National Research Council investigated medicinal preparations and applications submitted by private individuals and firms for adoption by the Army and Navy. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA, including correspondence and other papers of the Chairman relating to the work of both Committees, 1917-18 (3 feet)

LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS, AND RULES BRANCH, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized in 1918. Functions: To draft bills for the consideration of Congress designed to carry out recommendations of the Department, and to prepare regulations and rules for the Military Establishment. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

LEGISLATION SECTION, Law Enforcement Division, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.--Organized in 1917. Functions: To carry out a program in the various States looking toward the adoption of the legislation necessary to carry out the Department policy for the protection of the armed forces. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

LIAISON AND INTERBUREAU UNIT, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--An interbureau procurement unit was transferred as part of the Hardware and Metals Division from the Quartermaster General's Office to the General Supplies Division on October 28, 1918. In the divisional reorganization of December 31, 1918, it became the Liaison and Interbureau Unit, which was discontinued prior to June 30, 1919. Functions: To pass on procurement requisitions from supply bureaus, follow up the completion and shipping of requisitioned material, and maintain contact with other supply bureaus. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

LIAISON BRANCH, Supply Control Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Created on August 30 and abolished on October 28, 1918. Functions: To act as liaison between the Division and the Purchase and Supply Branch of the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. Records: Among those of the Office in NA.

LIAISON DIVISION, Motor Transport Corps Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on August 30, 1918, as the Overseas Liaison Division, and later became the Liaison Division. Operated through two subdivisions handling overseas and domestic liaison. Functions: To handle questions of liaison relating to that portion of the Motor Transport Corps that was with the American Expeditionary Forces; and to supervise relations between the Office of the Chief of the Motor Transport Corps and the various other War Department bureaus in Washington. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Transportation, Services of Supply.

LIAISON SERVICE BETWEEN THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY AND THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY, Overseas Hospital Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Probably organized during the latter part of 1918 upon the establishment of the Division. Functions: To handle the liaison service between the Office and the Surgeon General of the Navy with respect to returning the sick and wounded from abroad. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

LIAISON WITH THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE SUBSECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--The American Protective League was a volunteer civilian organization operating under the supervision of the Justice Department. This agency was placed at the disposal of the Military Intelligence Division, and a Liaison Subsection was created under

the direction of an officer of Military Intelligence, who was also an officer of the American Protective League. Its exact relationship to the Negative Branch is not known. Functions: To facilitate communication directly with the various local branches of the American Protective League. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE, NATIONAL WOMAN'S, Treasury Department.--See NATIONAL WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEES.--A Liberty Loan Committee was organized in each Federal Reserve district. These Committees were under the general supervision of the War Loan Organization of the Treasury Department and reported to it. They operated through State, city, and county committees, which functioned under the auspices of the Federal Reserve banks. Functions: To aid the Liberty Loan campaigns by publicity, subscriptions, receiving payments, making deliveries, effecting exchanges, and helping to convert bonds from one issue to another. Records: In the Treasury Department.

LIBERTY LOAN DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.--See NATIONAL WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.

LIBERTY LOAN SECTION, Disbursing Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Created in the early part of the war as a unit in the Disbursing Division. On March 1, 1918, it was transferred to the newly created Allotment Division, where it remained until January 1, 1919, when it was reestablished in the Disbursing Division. Functions: To afford officers and enlisted men of the Navy serving at outlying stations and at sea an opportunity to subscribe for Liberty Loan bonds on the same terms of partial payments as were offered by banks to subscribers throughout the country. The bonds were sold to officers and men through their supply officers, and payments were made through the allotment system of the Bureau. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

LIBERTY THEATER DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.--Organized in August 1917. Functions: To provide theatrical and motion-picture entertainment for soldiers in training. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

LIBRARY AND EXHIBITS SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.--Created in December 1917 as the Library Section. Terminated in January 1919. Edith Guerrier, Chief. Functions: To distribute Food Administration literature to library directors on the staffs of the State Food Administrations and to encourage food conservation by means of library exhibits. Within a single year the Section sent out, in addition to other printed matter, over 1,500,000 pamphlets and leaflets and about 600,000 posters. Records: 1917-19 (2 feet) in NA. Correspondence. Other records are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. References: Edith Guerrier, We Pledged Allegiance; a Librarian's Intimate Story of the United States Food Administration (Stanford University [1941]).

LIBRARY COOPERATION DIVISION, Boys' Working Reserve, Employment Service, Labor Department.--Probably organized in 1918 and terminated with the Boys' Working Reserve in June 1919. Functions: To enlist the cooperation of public libraries as publicity and enrolling agencies for the Boys' Working Reserve. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT, Trusts Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.--Organized in 1917. Abolished shortly after the war. Functions: To have jurisdiction over matters involving enemy-trade licenses granted by the Enemy Trade Bureau of the War Trade Board. Records: Intermingled with the trust and report files of the Trusts Bureau in NA.

LICENSE DIVISION, Food Administration.--Created early in 1918 from the License Section of the Legal Division. The Report Division was merged with it the following June, and in February 1919 it became a section of the Enforcement Division. Terminated in November 1920. Functions: To license wheat and rye elevators and mills, wholesalers and retailers of food commodities, bakers, and salt-water fishermen; to prepare and mail the forms that licensees were required to submit at regular intervals; to cooperate with the Fuel Administration in licensing coal dealers and with the Agriculture Department in licensing fertilizer manufacturers and stockyard companies; to report to the Grain Corporation on all licenses granted to grain dealers, elevators, and mills; to keep an accurate record of changes in the name, address, and nature of the business of each licensee; and to establish a "stop order" system to prevent the issuing of new licenses in cases where the original one had been revoked. Records: 1917-20 (1,492 feet) in NA. Applications and approvals relating to the licensing of salt-water fishermen and manufacturers of and dealers in food commodities, ammonia products, and insecticides containing arsenic; reports from licensed dealers; milling permits; contracts; questionnaires; correspondence; and related records. References: Charles O. Hardy, War-time Control of Prices, ch. 9 (Washington, 1940); Charles R. Van Hise, Conservation and Regulation in the United States During the World War, ch. 5 (Washington and Madison, 1917-18).

LICENSE DIVISION, Grain Corporation.--Established in August 1918. Worked in cooperation with the Food Administration and, after June 30, 1919, with the Wheat Director. Terminated in July 1920. Functions: To license and regulate the grain and flour trade. Records: 1918-20 (7 feet) in NA. Chiefly correspondence concerning licenses issued and canceled.

LICENSES BUREAU, PRICES AND, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--See PRICES AND LICENSES BUREAU.

LICENSES DIVISION, Wheat Director's Office.--Authorized by Presidential Proclamation No. 1527 of June 23, 1919; functions expanded by Proclamation No. 1528 of June 24, 1919; and terminated by Proclamation No. 1565 of May 25, 1920, effective June 1. Functions: In cooperation with the Grain Corporation, to license the storage and distribution of wheat; the manufacture, storage, and distribution of wheat flour; the import and export of wheat and wheat flour, which had previously been controlled by the War Trade Board; and the manufacture of bakery products. Records: 1919-20 (167 feet) in NA. Consist chiefly of applications for licenses, related correspondence, and card records and lists showing action taken on licenses.

LICENSING OF MANUFACTURERS, EXPORTERS, AND IMPORTERS SECTION, Explosives Regulation Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--See EXPLOSIVES REGULATION DIVISION.

LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—Created in the Naval Consulting Board on November 4, 1915. Consisted of three members; Spencer Miller, Chairman.—See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

LIGHTHOUSES BUREAU, Commerce Department.—Created by an act of June 17, 1910, as successor to the Lighthouse Board. Abolished on July 1, 1939, and functions transferred to the Coast Guard, Treasury Department. Functions: To operate aids to navigation along the coast lines and river channels of the United States and its dependencies; to establish and maintain all equipment and work incident thereto; and to publish separately or with other Government agencies information regarding aids to navigation. During the war the Bureau made various investigations at the request of the Department of Justice and the military and naval information services, assisted the Shipping Board with respect to the design and sea trials of various types of vessels, and aided the War Industries Board in the standardization and allocation of iron and steel chains for Government use. Officers of the Lighthouse Service cooperated with the naval and military authorities in matters of navigation and coast defense. Vessels of the Bureau laid submarine nets, which they removed after the armistice was signed, laid mines, placed buoys and marks for military uses, and acted as lookouts and reporting stations. Records: 1789-1939 (2,120 feet) in NA. Those for the war period include correspondence, reports, and administrative papers. Other records are in the Treasury Department. References: George Weiss, The Lighthouse Service, 20-27 (Baltimore, 1926).

LIQUIDATION CLAIMS DIVISION, Railroad Administration.—Created by Circular No. 95 of the Director General on February 15, 1920. Terminated about June 15, 1924. Functions: To investigate and dispose of claims presented by the railroads on account of undermaintenance of ways, structures, and equipment or on account of improvements for war purposes wrongly charged against the roads; also to handle claims presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission for reparations on account of excessive rates. Records: Those created in connection with particular claims are in NA among the final settlement records of the Director General's Office. Other records were authorized for disposition on March 20, 1934.

LIQUIDATION COMMISSION, War Department.—Created by the Secretary of War on February 11, 1919. The Commission established headquarters in France, where it liquidated claims and negotiated for the sale of railway equipment, docks, warehouses, and various forms of movable property. In the case of War Department agreements with the Allied nations based upon arrangements made in the United States, preliminary adjustment was made by a special representative of the Secretary of War. On May 31, 1920, the functions of the Commission were transferred to the External Relations Section, Current Supply Branch, General Staff. When the Foreign Claims Section of the War Department Claims Board was created on December 18, 1920, it assumed the duties connected with the settlement of foreign claims. Functions: To liquidate the financial affairs of the American Expeditionary Forces and to adjust War Department financial arrangements with the Allied Governments. Under authority of existing statutes and additional authority granted by an act of March 2, 1919, the Secretary of War delegated to the Commission the power to adjust and settle the contracts and claims of the United States against foreign governments and individuals, whether formal or

informal, and to adjust and settle the claims of foreign governments or individuals against the United States, insofar as such contracts and claims arose in connection with the war. Records: In the War Department with those of the Foreign Claims Section, War Department Claims Board.

LITTLE SILVER LABORATORY BRANCH, Radio Development Section, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See RADIO DEVELOPMENT SECTION.

LIVESTOCK AND MEATS MARKET NEWS SERVICE, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Inaugurated in December 1916 and greatly expanded with funds provided by the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917, and supplementary appropriations of 1918. Functioned in close relation with the Marketing Live Stock, Meats, and Animal By-Products Project. Its duties were assigned in 1920 to the Livestock, Meats, and Wool Division of the Bureau. Functions: To increase production, improve distribution, further conservation, and stabilize prices of food by gathering and distributing to the general public and Government agencies information concerning supplies, prices, and distribution of livestock, meats, and other animal products. Records: Those in NA for the war period (2 feet) include correspondence of staff members with Bureau authorities, the project head, and the public in the central correspondence files of the Bureau of Markets; correspondence of the project leader, L. D. Hall, in the numerical correspondence files of the Bureau; and reports for 1917 and 1918 in the "manuscript files" of the Bureaus of Markets and of Agricultural Economics.

LIVESTOCK AND PACKING PRODUCTS SUBCOMMITTEE, Agricultural Advisory Committee.—See AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

LIVESTOCK MARKET COMMITTEE.—Appointed in October 1918 by the Food Administration. Functions: To undertake the supervision of a plan concerning the marketing of hogs adopted at a conference of the Subcommittee on Livestock and Packing Products of the Agricultural Advisory Committee. Records: 1918 (2 inches) in NA. Include correspondence, memoranda, and other papers in the correspondence files of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed under "Animals-Hogs."

LIVESTOCK, MEATS, AND ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS PROJECT, MARKETING, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See MARKETS BUREAU.

LIVING CONDITIONS COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See CONDITIONS OF LIVING COMMITTEE.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF WAR WORKERS COMMISSION, Labor Department.—Appointed by the Secretary of Labor in October 1918 upon the recommendation of the War Labor Policies Board. Its funds were provided by the Housing Corporation. Abolished in June 1919. Functions: In conference with various Government agencies and officials, it investigated the extent to which local living conditions were a factor in retarding war production and devised ways and means for the improvement of such conditions. After the armistice, attention was directed to the formulation of national policies relating to housing and living conditions. Records: 1918-19 (5 feet) in NA.

Correspondence, general files, fiscal records, and minutes of the Commission are among the records of the Corporation. A few related papers are among the records of the War Labor Policies Board.

LOADING AND EXPLOSIVES BRANCH, CHEMICAL, Plant Facilities Section, Inspector of Ordnance Establishments, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See PLANT FACILITIES SECTION.

LOADING BRANCH, Explosives Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See EXPLOSIVES AND LOADING BRANCH, Executive Section.

LOADING SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on November 9, 1917, by Purchase Section Order No. 16, as the Loading Branch, Purchase Section, Gun Division. Transferred to the Procurement Division in January 1918 as a Section, and under it was placed a Trench Warfare Branch. Functions: To supervise negotiations connected with planning orders and contracts for loading projectiles, fuzes, and trench warfare material; and to plan orders and contracts for the assembly of fixed ammunition where this process was under a separate contract and not included in the purchase of the complete ammunition. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

LOADING SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated as a Branch of the Explosives Section and became a Section of the Production Division on July 10, 1918. Transferred to the Explosives and Loading Division on November 6, 1918. Functions: To supervise and regulate the loading of shells. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

LOADING SPECIFICATIONS SECTION, Packing Service Branch, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See PACKING SERVICE BRANCH.

LOAN BOARD, FEDERAL FARM, Treasury Department.—See FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

LOAN BUREAU, FOREIGN, Treasury Department.—See FOREIGN LOAN BUREAU.

LOAN COMMITTEES, LIBERTY.—See LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEES.

LOAN ORGANIZATION, WAR, Treasury Department.—See WAR LOAN ORGANIZATION.

LOAN SECTION, LIBERTY, Disbursing Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—See LIBERTY LOAN SECTION.

LOANS AND CURRENCY DIVISION, Treasury Department.—Created in 1876 and now in the Public Debt Bureau. Functions: To take care of the issue, exchange, transfer, and redemption of the public debt securities of the United States, and to supervise the destruction of mutilated currency and canceled bonds and coupons. The accounting work for the Liberty and Victory Loans was performed by this Division. Records: Most of those for the war period are in the Treasury Department, but a few are in NA.

LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTION BUREAU, Interstate Commerce Commission.--Organized as the Locomotive Boiler Inspection Division in 1911; redesignated in 1917 as the Locomotive Inspection Bureau. Functions: To inspect locomotives and tenders and to supervise inspections made by the carriers; to order defective equipment out of service; to investigate accidents caused by the failure of locomotives and tenders; to check specifications for the design, construction, and major repairs with reference to statutory or administrative requirements; and to report violations of the law for possible prosecution. From November 1917 to March 1918 almost all the inspectors of the Bureau were engaged in checking congestion at terminals; and from time to time throughout the period of Government control they were called upon to make special investigations and reports. Records: 1911-42 (5,811 feet) in the Interstate Commerce Commission. Include monthly reports on the condition of every locomotive, reports on accidents by the railroads and by inspectors, specifications for every locomotive, and itineraries and daily reports of inspectors.

LOCOMOTIVE SECTION, Transportation Division, Railroad Administration. --Created on February 9, 1918; probably abolished on July 1, 1918, when its functions were taken over by the Mechanical Department of the Operation Division. Functions: To supervise the maintenance and repair of locomotives at railway shops and roundhouses. Records: Probably destroyed as useless papers in 1934.

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS STANDARDS COMMITTEE, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--See STANDARDS FOR LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS COMMITTEE.

LOCOMOTIVES COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Transportation and Communication Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Created on May 1, 1917, with four members; dissolved on September 20, 1917, when its functions were absorbed by the Committee on Production of the War Industries Board. Functions: To keep the Government constantly advised of the state of locomotive production; to increase output by coordinating the efforts of manufacturers; to assist in designing and building locomotives for the use of the United States Government in France; and to regulate the division of American-built locomotives between the United States and the Allies. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

LOGGING AND ENTRENCHING TOOLS SECTION, Heavy Hardware Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See HEAVY HARDWARE BRANCH.

LOGGING, SAWMILL, AND WOOLWORKING SECTION, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

LOGISTICS AND FUEL DIVISION, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Established on January 18, 1918, taking over functions from the Fuel and Transportation Section of the Purchase Division. Divided into the following Sections: Confidential Matters and Logistic Records; Fuel Stocks and Vessel Assignments; Allotment and Distribution of Navy Fuel; Development of Fueling Facilities; Ship Charterings and Reports; and Fuel Requirements and Navy Contractors.

Terminated on March 4, 1920, when its functions were transferred to the newly created Divisions of Planning and of Fuel and Transportation. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of fuel supplies; the upkeep of stocks; the chartering, loading, and discharging of fuel cargo vessels; the development and maintenance of fueling stations; the review and study of the fuel situation at home and in foreign ports; the keeping of logistic records with respect to fuel needs and war plan reports (including data relative to the wartime disposition of merchant vessels); and the preparation of lists of mines producing acceptable coal. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

LONDON NAVAL BOARD ON CLAIMS, Navy Department.—Organized pursuant to instructions addressed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to Capt. E. C. Tobey on February 12, 1919. The first meeting of the Board took place in London on February 26, 1919. Upon its dissolution on June 30, 1921, the staff representative of the Navy Department in London took over the remaining business of the Board. Functions: To consider, adjust, and dispose of matters involved in the financial liability of the United States arising from activities during the war and the demobilization of naval forces in European waters and on land. Records: 1918-22 (13 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, miscellaneous claims papers, records of proceedings of meetings, instructions, memoranda, and bulletins. Other material relating to the work of the Board, including its proceedings, is in the general correspondence files of the Secretary's Office, Navy Department, in NA.

LCST BAGGAGE SECTION, Embarkation Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See BAGGAGE, REMAINS, AND EFFECTS BRANCH, Administrative Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office.

LUBRICANTS AND FOREIGN REQUIREMENTS BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—Created on February 11, 1918. Included an Export License Section. Terminated on November 23, 1918, when its functions were transferred to the Domestic Consumption Bureau. Functions: To coordinate shipments of oil overseas and develop and standardize lubricating oils. Worked in close cooperation with the Army, the Navy, and the War Trade Board. Records: In NA. Those filed separately from the central files of the Division include correspondence, reports, memoranda, cables, minutes, and a reference file (2 feet).

LUBRICANTS, FUELS, AND CHEMICALS SECTION, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

LUBRICANTS SECTION, Petroleum Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See PETROLEUM DIVISION.

LUMBER AND FOREST PRODUCTS JOINT OFFICE.—In existence by November 20, 1918. Composed of representatives of the War Industries Board and the War Trade Board. Functions: To prepare statistical reports on lumber and forest products, to serve as a clearinghouse for information on these commodities, and to make recommendations on policies for their control. Worked in close cooperation with the Forest Service. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

LUMBER BRANCH, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized on January 18 and abolished about May 31, 1919, when its functions were taken over by the Machinery and Engineering Materials Branch. Functioned through the Hardwood Section and the Yellow Pine and Others Section. Functions: To be responsible for the disposal of surplus lumber owned by the Department. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

LUMBER COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Appointed by the Chairman of the superior Committee on April 27 and ceased functioning about August 10, 1917. Its Chairman became the Lumber Director for the War Industries Board and later head of the Lumber Section of the Board. Functions: To serve as the point of contact between the lumber industry and the Government. It organized emergency bureaus through which orders were placed for lumber for Government requirements, negotiated price agreements, and prepared specifications. Records: Some are among those of the War Industries Board in NA.

LUMBER SECTION, Machinery and Engineering Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH.

LUMBER SECTION, Production Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See PRODUCTION DIVISION.

LUMBER SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Created during the war. Functions: To see that an adequate supply of lumber was purchased and, by means of cooperation with the Traffic Section, to provide quick deliveries of lumber for the repair, fitting, or building of ships. A problem of especial importance was that of the supply of airplane spruce (see also SPRUCE PRODUCTION CORPORATION). Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

LUMBER SECTION, Raw Materials Division, War Industries Board.--Organized in November 1917 to continue the work of the Lumber Corporation Committee of the Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense (organized on April 27, 1917). Discontinued on January 15, 1919. Functions: To make recommendations as to the allocation of orders for lumber from the executive departments, the Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Railroad Administration; to administer the rulings of the War Industries Board affecting the lumber industry; and to furnish technical advice concerning lumber. Records: 1917-19 (34 feet) in NA. Correspondence and purchase records. Other records are in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

LUMBER SECTION, Supplies Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See SUPPLIES DIVISION.

LUMBER SECTION, Supply Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Initiated with the appointment of a Lumber Administrator in the Purchasing Division on March 25, 1918. On August 28, 1918, a Lumber Section was created within the Supply Division, but it appears to have been abolished with the creation of the Supply and Sales Division on May 1, 1919 (although a few of its records are dated as late as 1920). Functions: To supervise the purchasing and to expedite the shipment of lumber for the construction of ships built on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Similar work for wooden ships being built on the Pacific Coast and particularly in the Pacific Northwest was handled by the Fir Production Board. Records: 1918-20 (95 feet) in NA. Include invoices and vouchers for lumber shipped to shipyards; lumber inventories; tally sheets describing the contents of loaded railroad cars; lumber requisitions; and correspondence, notes, and memoranda relating to shipments of lumber, lumber received in shipyards, and the transportation of lumber and lumber products to shipyards. A considerable amount of correspondence relating to the supply of lumber is in the "old" general files of the Supply and Sales Division.

MACHINE GUN AND SMALL ARMS SECTION, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 19, 1918, by the consolidation of the Machine Gun Section of the Carriage Division and the Engineering Branch of the Small Arms Division. Functions: To handle questions of a technical nature in connection with small arms, including rifles, pistols, and ammunition, and in connection with machine guns and 37 mm. automatic guns, including aviation machine-gun equipment, voitorettes, and handcarts, but excluding harness and pack outfits. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MACHINE GUN BRANCH, Small Arms Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 15, 1918. Functions: To purchase machine guns of all kinds. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MACHINE GUN SECTION, Carriage Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See MACHINE GUN AND SMALL ARMS SECTION, Engineering Division.

MACHINE GUNS COMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.--Established on April 18, 1917; dissolved after the establishment of the War Industries Board on July 28, 1917. Functions: To investigate and report on the prices and delivery of machine guns. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

MACHINE TOOL SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--Organized on October 1, 1917; discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To control the manufacture and distribution of metal-working machinery. The Section surveyed production and available equipment and tabulated military requirements. Records: 1917-18 (41 feet) in NA. Consist chiefly of general and "company" correspondence files and records of machine-tool purchases. Other records are in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

MACHINE TOOLS AND ACCESSORIES SECTION, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

MACHINE TOOLS SECTION, Machinery and Engineering Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH.

MACHINE TOOLS SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established about January 1, 1919, and still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To supervise the sale of surplus machine tools held by War Department bureaus. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH, Requirements and Requisitions Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION.

MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized about January 8, 1919. On May 31 it assumed the functions of the former Lumber Branch. On June 30, 1919, it included the following Sections: Miscellaneous Plant Equipment; Machine Tools; Steam and Sanitary Engineering Equipment; Electrical Engineering Equipment; Mechanical, Rubber, and Leather Goods; Technical Instruments; Steel; and Lumber. Functions: To be responsible for the disposal of surplus machinery, engineering equipment, and technical instruments. After May 31, 1919, it was also responsible for the disposal of surplus lumber. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS DIVISION, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on October 22, 1918. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99 of that date, it took over the entire Depot Department, the Administrative Department, and the Engineering and Purchasing Department of the General Engineer Depot. The procurement of Signal Corps supplies was taken over by the Division about October 28, 1918. Functioned through an Administrative Branch and through the following procurement Branches: Machinery, Electrical Apparatus and Supplies, Engineering and Construction Materials, Precision Instruments, and Signal. About August 18, 1919, the Division became the Machinery and Engineering Materials Branch of the Regular Supplies Division. Functions: To have charge of the purchase of materials assigned to it and of the production and acceptance of materials contracted for. The Division had just begun to function when the armistice was signed, and thereafter although procurement activities continued, it was principally engaged in the adjustment and settlement of the claims of contractors. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS SECTION, Purchase Summaries Branch, Statistical Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See PURCHASE SUMMARIES BRANCH.

MACHINERY AND MACHINE SHOP EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Purchase Section, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See PURCHASE SECTION.

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS BRANCH, Production Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on October 1, 1917; transferred to the Production Division by Gun Division Order No. 58 on January 17, 1918. Functions: To have charge of matters at ordnance plants between the time of the letting of contracts and the actual commencement of operations; especially, to see that each contractor was fitted with the machinery, supplies, and materials necessary to commence operations on scheduled time and to carry out his contract. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MACHINERY AND STAMPED METAL GROUP, Instrument, Machinery, and Container Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See INSTRUMENT, MACHINERY, AND CONTAINER BRANCH.

MACHINERY BRANCH, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS DIVISION.

MACHINERY BRANCH, Miscellaneous Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 15, 1918. Functions: To handle purchases of machinery of all kinds. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MACHINERY BRANCH, Projectile Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on April 12, 1918. Functions: To purchase artillery ammunition projectiles. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MACHINERY BRANCH, Technical Section, Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See TECHNICAL SECTION.

MACY BOARD.--See SHIPBUILDING LABOR ADJUSTMENT BOARD.

MAGAZINE AND FEATURE SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.--Organized in August 1917 as the Women's Journals and Women's Pages Section and renamed in December 1917. Abolished in December 1918. Gertrude B. Lane and Harriet Anderson, Chiefs successively. Functions: To prepare a weekly mimeographed clipsheet on food conservation, recipes, menus, special articles, and other material for publication in magazines. Records: 1917-19 (10 feet) in NA. Correspondence, questionnaires to newspapers on the acceptability of Food Administration material for publication, press releases, and scrapbooks of clippings of articles prepared by the Section.

MAGAZINE CONSTRUCTION AND LOCATION SECTION, Explosives Regulation Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--See EXPLOSIVES REGULATION DIVISION.

MAGAZINES AND GENERAL ORDNANCE FACILITIES SECTION, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.--Established in March 1917. Its functions today are performed by the Ordnance Shore Establishments Section. Functions: To have charge of the design and construction of facilities at magazines, depots, and ordnance plants. Records: Among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

MAGNESIA SECTION, ASBESTOS AND, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.--See ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA SECTION.

MAGNETISM DIVISION, TERRESTRIAL, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Commerce Department.--See TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM DIVISION.

MAIL AND EXPRESS SECTION, OVERSEAS, Cargo Traffic Branch, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--See CARGO TRAFFIC BRANCH.

MAIL SECTION, EXPRESS AND, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.--See EXPRESS AND MAIL SECTION.

MAIL SERVICE DIVISION, RAILWAY, Post Office Department.--See RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE DIVISION.

MAILS DIVISION, FOREIGN, Post Office Department.--See FOREIGN MAILS DIVISION.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR BRANCH, Construction Division, War Department.--Created before the declaration of war as the Construction and Repair Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Absorbed into the Cantonment Division as its Maintenance and Repair Branch on October 10, 1917. Transferred to the Construction Division, War Department, upon the establishment of that Division on March 13, 1918. Operated through the following seven Sections: Building Repair; General Maintenance and Repair; Land and Lease; Procurement; Statistical; Technical Service; and Utilities, Operation, and Maintenance. Functions: To direct maintenance and repair work at permanent and temporary Army posts and camps and at other places where Government construction work had been done, carrying out plans prepared by the Engineering Branch and by itself; to correspond with local officers in charge of maintenance work in regard to plans and related matters and to the work of the Branch; and to allot funds in connection with its activities. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT, ENGINEERING AND, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--See ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION, Construction and Repair Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the war. Functions: To be responsible for the supply and maintenance of equipment for naval vessels and for the general readiness of the fleet. In charge of camouflage and other protective devices and, in general, of matters under the cognizance of the Bureau relating to completed ships. Records: Correspondence and other records for the war period are among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION, Motor Transport Corps Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on August 30, 1918. Included an Advisory and Planning Staff and the following Branches: Base and Field Shops; Crating and Boxing; Executive; Follow-Up; Machinery and Tools; Motor Transport Depots; Salvage Engineering; Spare Parts and Accessories; and Trades, Procurement, and Classification. Functions: To be responsible for the maintenance, repair, and salvage of Motor Transport Corps vehicles and for the distribution of spare parts, material, and equipment pertaining to the Corps. Also to control the distribution and operation of motor transport repair shops and repair facilities and to supervise Corps depots, shops, garages, repair shops, reception parks, reserve parks, and salvage agencies. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Transportation, Services of Supply.

MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.--Organized about May 1917 and terminated on October 1, 1918. Functions: To encourage the continuation of financial support and the training of workers for existing social service agencies and the creation of such new agencies as war conditions might require. Records: Among those of the Council in NA.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT, Railway Engineering Division, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Existed by June 21, 1918. Functions: Through the several departments of the General Engineer Depot, to procure track materials for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

MANGANESE SAVING COMMITTEE, Metallurgy Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.--See FERRO-ALLOYS COMMITTEE.

MANNING AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, Planning and Statistics Division, Shipping Board.--Organized on July 24 and ceased to function about November 15, 1918. Functions: To make a study of conditions in the merchant marine affecting the standing of American merchant officers and crews as a body; to report on ways and means of putting American merchant crews on the highest level of character, discipline, and efficiency; to study working and living conditions on American ships and general operations of the seamen's law as to wages and hours of labor; and to study the recruiting service and the special war angles of manning the merchant marine. Records: In NA (3 inches of segregated material; other records are in the general files of the Division).

MANUFACTURED GOODS BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION.

MANUFACTURERS' INQUIRY SECTION, Employment Service, Labor Department.--Organized early in 1918 and terminated in July when most of its functions were taken over by the Information and Education Service, set up directly under the Secretary of Labor. Functions: To explain the war role of the Employment Service to manufacturers in order to encourage them to utilize its facilities. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

MANUFACTURES DIVISION, Census Bureau, Commerce Department.--In existence before the war. Functions: To collect, compile, and prepare for publication statistics pertaining to manufactures. During the war it assisted in the compilation of a census of various materials and commodities for the Commercial Economy Board, the Council of National Defense, the Food Administration, the Shipping Board, the War Industries Board, and the War Trade Board. Records: In the Census Bureau.

MANUFACTURING BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Formed on January 18, 1918. Became the Manufactured Goods Branch upon the transfer of the Division to the Office of the Director of Purchase in October 1918. Functions: To execute requisitions, supervise production, and distribute textile materials for the Division. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MANUFACTURING BRANCH, Equipment Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Organized early in 1918 and abolished on October 23, 1918. Functions: To handle matters relating to the production of leather, leather equipment, textiles, textile equipment, steel helmets, periscopes, mess equipment, fencing equipment, hardware, cleaning and preserving materials, and machinery equipment. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MANUFACTURING BRANCH, Small Arms Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on January 14, and abolished on October 23, 1918. Functions: To handle matters relating to the production of rifles, pistols, revolvers, and small arms accessories. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT DIVISION (DEFENSE), War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Organized in January 1918 when a separation of offense and defense research was effected. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To conduct research relating to defense against poison gas by developing methods of gas detection, protective fabrics, filter materials, quantitative methods for the hydrolysis of sulphonic acids, and a mask for Army horses. In May 1918 it undertook the production of gas masks for industrial use. Cooperated with the Gas Defense Division of the Surgeon General's Office, War Department. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 35-36 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT DIVISION (OFFENSE), War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Organized in August 1917. After January 1918, when a separation of offense and defense research was effected, this Division was concerned only with that part relating to offense. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To conduct research relating to the manufacture of poison gas, with especial concern for determining the most suitable method of production on a large scale; to produce gases for testing purposes; to produce and to purchase chemicals not readily available; and to store and to ship toxic chemicals produced in the laboratories of the Mines Bureau. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 34-35 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

MANUFACTURING SECTION, Pulp and Paper Division, War Industries Board.—Organized on October 1 and discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To effect efficiency in production by standardization of grades, colors, and weights of paper. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

MANUFACTURING SURVEY BRANCH, Production Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on October 1, 1917; transferred to the Production Division by Gun Division Order No. 58 on January 17, 1918. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to the manufacture and manufacturers of gun material preliminary to the placing of contracts. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MAP SECTION, Geographic Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on April 24, 1919. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, its name was changed to Graphic Section. Functions: To formulate policies with reference to military topographical surveys and maps, and to construct and reproduce special maps for intelligence purposes. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

MAPPING DIVISION, FORTIFICATION AND, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See FORTIFICATION AND MAPPING DIVISION.

MAPPING SECTION, MILITARY, Equipment and Construction Division, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See MILITARY MAPPING SECTION, Equipment and Construction Division.

MAPPING SECTION, MILITARY, Military Construction Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See MILITARY MAPPING SECTION, Military Construction Division.

[MARINE] ADVISORY BOARD TO THE BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE, Treasury Department.--Established under authority of an act of September 2, 1914. Composed of three members expert in matters pertaining particularly to marine insurance, who served on a per diem basis. Functioned until January 4, 1919, when the rates for marine insurance were withdrawn. Functions: To advise the Bureau on marine insurance rates, risks, and practices. Records: 1914-19 (6 feet) in NA, interfiled with those of the Marine and Seamen's Division. Consist of rate schedules, memoranda, correspondence, reports, recommendations, and decisions pertaining to marine insurance.

MARINE AND DOCK INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION, Shipping Board.--Originated in the appointment of a labor expert on November 12, 1917; formally established by a resolution of the Board on September 19, 1918. Its name was changed to Industrial Relations Division on November 20, 1919, when it took over the work of the former Industrial Relations Division of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. The Division continued, under varying jurisdictions, until the abolition of the Shipping Board in 1933. Functions: To coordinate Shipping Board action in labor matters; to exercise general supervision over labor questions pertaining to the operation of vessels and marine equipment, including loading and unloading; to adjust disputes and set up adjustment machinery; to take any necessary steps to improve industrial relations, strengthen morale, and bring about effective cooperation between employers and employees; and to supervise applications for deferred classifications and furloughs of certain classes of essential workers. Records: 1917-22 (38 feet) in NA. Include a classified file containing correspondence, docketed cases, material on the organization and administration of the Division, the National Adjustment Commission, and local adjustment commissions and a "data file" of information on labor matters; records pertaining to the National Marine Conference of 1918 and to the Joint Shipping Industrial Conference of 1919; transcripts of hearings; copies of awards and agreements; material on piece-work rates in Pacific Coast shipyards; draft deferment correspondence; and working materials used in the preparation of various reports. Later records are in the Maritime Commission. References: Shipping Board, Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Division, Marine and Dock Labor: Work, Wages, and Industrial Relations During the Period of the War; Report of the Director . . . December 31, 1918 (Washington, 1919), and Report of Acting Director . . . August 1, 1919 ([1919]. Processed).

MARINE AND SEAMEN'S DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.--Established under a Commissioner of Marine and Seamen's Insurance in pursuance of an act of October 6, 1917. The Marine Division and the Seamen's Division of the Bureau, which had existed previously, were brought together in the new Division, but they continued to function as separate administrative divisions each under a Deputy Commissioner. This system prevailed until January 4, 1919, when the withdrawal of the rates on marine and seamen's insurance brought about the reduction of the two administrative divisions to the status of sections of the Marine and Seamen's Division. The

work of the Division was continued in the Veterans' Administration after 1921. See MARINE DIVISION AND SEAMEN'S DIVISION.

MARINE CABLES DIRECTOR, Wire Control Board, Telegraph and Telephone Administration, Post Office Department.—See WIRE CONTROL BOARD.

MARINE CONFERENCE, NATIONAL, Shipping Board.—See NATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE.

MARINE CORPS, FUEL OIL, AND RADIO SECTION, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.—Established in March 1917. Functions: To be responsible for the preparation of designs and specifications for construction work pertaining to the Marine Corps, radio stations, and fuel-oil storage stations. Records: Among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS, Navy Department.—Established by an act of July 11, 1798. Administered through the Major General Commandant's Office, the Adjutant and Inspector's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, and the Paymaster's Department. Functions: The Marine Corps functions as a part of the armed forces of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The Major General Commandant is responsible for the recruiting, education, training, discipline, and distribution of the officers and men of the Corps. Records: Most of them are in the Navy Department. Those in NA for the period after 1914 include statements of service of officers and enlisted men; a few records of the Adjutant and Inspector's Department, such as death registers, records of discharges, records of promotions and reductions of noncommissioned officers, personnel records of deceased officers, records of general courts martial and records of prisoners restored to duty, and records of deserters released; some miscellaneous Headquarters records; and records of expeditionary forces in Haiti. References: Edwin N. McClellan, United States Marine Corps in the World War (Washington, 1920); Clyde H. Metcalf, A History of the United States Marine Corps (New York, 1939).

MARINE DEPARTMENT, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Probably created on July 1, 1918, and probably abolished with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To have general supervision over water transportation under Federal control, to direct the supervision of the marine facilities of the Division, and to handle special matters such as protection of the coal supply for the New England States and the movement of potatoes from Maine. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

MARINE DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.—Established in June 1917 when the activities of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance were expanded to include insurance of American merchant seamen. The Marine Division and the Seamen's Division were combined under the Marine and Seamen's Division by an act of October 6, 1917, but both continued to exist as administrative divisions. The rates on marine insurance were withdrawn on January 4, 1919, and subsequently the Marine Division was reduced to the status of a section in the Marine and Seamen's Division. After the abolition of the Bureau in 1921, administrative work incident to the termination of marine insurance activities continued under the Veterans' Bureau and was completed by September 3, 1924. Functions: To issue marine insurance, that is, insurance on hulls, cargoes, passage moneys, and personal effects of seamen of American merchant vessels subject to

war risks. Records: 1914-24 (150 feet) in NA. Include administrative, claims, and insurance policy files; application folders; correspondence; registers; and indexes.

MARINE DRAFTING SECTION, Civil Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established prior to February 24, 1919. Functions: To do marine drafting work for the Office. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MARINE HOSPITALS AND RELIEF DIVISION, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.—Probably existed before the war. Functions: To extend hospital and out-patient relief to merchant seamen; to operate the National Leprosarium; and, during the post-armistice period, to provide medical examinations and hospitalization for beneficiaries under acts administered by the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. In order to carry out the latter function the Division was subdivided into the following Sections: Dental; X-Ray; Laboratory; Neuro-Psychiatry; Tuberculosis; Nursing; Dietetic; Construction; Reconstruction; and Dispensary. Almost all of these Sections disappeared when this function was transferred to the Veterans' Bureau in 1921. Records: Reports of marine hospitals and relief stations and records of inspections and investigations of such hospitals and stations for the period of the war are in NA. Other records, primarily case files relating to medical examinations and treatment of war veterans, were transferred to the Veterans' Bureau and are now in the Veterans' Administration.

MARINE INSURANCE SECTION, Finance and Purchases Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on October 8, 1918. Probably discontinued with the Division on March 16, 1919, when its duties presumably were taken over by the Fire Loss and Protection Section of the Finance Division. Functions: To provide insurance against marine and war risks on vessels and floating equipment under Federal control and also on their cargoes. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See MARITIME INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE SECTION, Vessel Operation Branch, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—See VESSEL OPERATION BRANCH.

MARINE RAILWAY SECTION, DRYDOCK AND, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See DRYDOCK AND MARINE RAILWAY SECTION.

MARINE SECTION, Inland Traffic Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Established upon the creation of the Division in March 1918. Functions: To investigate the possibilities of the use of inland waterways and coastwise steamship services in order to relieve rail congestion. The Section handled all matters concerning port and railroad control and lighterage and car-floating facilities that involved contact with the Railroad Administration. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

MARINE SECTION, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on February 15, 1918. Probably under the jurisdiction of the Marine Department from July 1 to September 1, 1918, when it was abolished. Functions: To supervise the operation of shipping under Federal

control and to coordinate water and railroad transportation. Assisted by the Coastwise Steamship Advisory Committee. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Probably existed from June 1918 through August 1919. Functions: To supervise repairs, attend surveys and trial trips, and handle the arming and protection of vessels. Records: 1918-19 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports concerning protective apparatus on vessels.

MARINE TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—See COUNSEL'S OFFICE.

MARINE TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.—Established in March 1919, prior to which time its functions were performed by the Export Department. Terminated in August 1920. Functions: To handle negotiations and accounts for the loading of steamers with commodities sold for export by the Grain Corporation. Records: 1918-20 (47 feet) in NA. Correspondence, storage records, and shipping papers. (Records of marine transportation work prior to 1919 are interfiled with those of the Wheat Department.)

MARINE TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Food Administration.—Established on March 3, 1918, and terminated in the spring of 1919. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to overseas transportation of food and supplies necessary for the production of food, to prevent congestion at various ports, and to map out a unified and coordinated program of imports. The Division acted as intermediary between the Shipping Board and the heads of the commodity divisions of the Food Administration, who were acquainted with the import requirements of the country. Records: 1918-19 (10 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports of the Shipping Board relating to imports and of the Transportation Bureau of the War Trade Board relating to the consumption of food on ships.

MARINE WORKERS DIVISION, STEVEDORES AND, Employment Service, Labor Department.—See STEVEDORES AND MARINE WORKERS DIVISION.

MARITIME DIVISION, ADMIRALTY AND, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—See ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME DIVISION.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Created by resolution of the Shipping Board on May 22, 1917; continued until May 1919, when it became the Shipping Information Department. Also referred to as the Marine Intelligence Department and the Ship Intelligence Department. Functions: To obtain, classify, and analyze information pertaining to coastwise trade, foreign trade other than that with the Allies, and vessel movements. Records: 1917-19 (interfiled with other records in the files of the Central Records and Information Bureau) in NA.

MARITIME TRANSPORT COUNCIL, ALLIED.—See ALLIED MARITIME TRANSPORT COUNCIL.

MARITIME TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE, ALLIED, Allied Maritime Transport Council.—See ALLIED MARITIME TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE.

MARKET GRADES AND STANDARDS PROJECT, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTION SERVICE.

MARKET INSPECTION OF PERISHABLE FOODS PROJECT, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTION SERVICE.

MARKET SURVEYS, METHODS, AND COSTS PROJECT, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See MARKETS BUREAU.

MARKETING LIVESTOCK, MEATS, AND ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS PROJECT, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See MARKETS BUREAU.

MARKETS BUREAU, Agriculture Department.--Established in 1913. Emergency functions, financed largely by the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917, and supplementary appropriations of November 21, 1918, consisted to a considerable degree of the extension of ordinary work to new commodities and areas. Until the adoption of a divisional organization in the latter part of 1919, the dominant type of subunit was the "project." Representative of the projects in existence on July 1, 1918, are the following: City Market Service; Cotton Testing; Emergency Traffic and Storage Assistance; Food Surveys of the United States; Foreign Market Investigations; Investigation and Determination of Grain Standards; Market Inspection of Perishable Foods; Market News Services on (1) Butter, Cheese, Eggs, and Poultry, (2) Fruits and Vegetables, (3) Grain, Hay, and Feeds, and (4) Livestock and Meats; Market Surveys, Methods, and Costs; Marketing Livestock, Meats, and Animal By-Products; Motor Transportation of Farm Products; Seed Reporting Service; and Transportation and Storage. Emergency activities during the fiscal year 1919 generally were organized as projects that functioned in close connection with, or as parts of, units performing related normal duties. The Bureau was combined with the Bureau of Crop Estimates in 1921 to form the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, which in turn was combined with the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics in 1922 to form the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Functions formerly performed by the Bureau of Markets are now performed mainly by the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Functions: To increase the production of agricultural commodities and to further the conservation of such commodities, and also of transportation facilities, by providing information, demonstration, inspection, and regulatory services necessary to the organizing of efficient distribution of agricultural products and articles needed in agricultural production. To increase such production by distributing nitrate of soda to farmers; to inspect food supplies in behalf of the armed forces; to develop substitutes for fabrics used in aircraft manufacture and for other military purposes; and to promote post-war reconstruction of American agriculture by research and other work connected with foreign markets. Records: 1913-22 (314 feet) in NA. Include central correspondence files, which contain some material on war activities. Special war emergency correspondence files, 1917-18, which contained a large amount of correspondence with the Food and Railroad Administrations, as well as with other agencies and private persons, were destroyed in 1926. References: Markets Bureau, What the Bureau of Markets Is Doing To Help in the War Emergency ([1918?]. Processed).

MATERIAL DIVISION, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.--In 1915 functions formerly performed in the Secretary's Office by the Aid for Material were transferred to the Naval Operations Office, where a Material Division was set up. This Division later became the Fleet Maintenance Division. Functions: To coordinate the work of navy yards and other naval industrial establishments; to study projects involving the expansion of navy yards; and to study the future material needs of the Navy. Records: In the Navy Department.

MATERIAL ORDER SECTION, Compensation Board, Navy Department.—Established soon after the creation of the Board on March 22, 1917. Functions: To analyze, compare, and record prices of material entering into the construction of vessels building on a cost-plus-profit basis for the Navy; to recommend action to be taken by the Board in approving those prices; and to recommend the authorization of "progress payments" to be made by the shipbuilders to the various subcontractors. Records: 1917-25 (139 feet) in NA. Include accession lists of orders received for approval, correspondence concerning prices, and copies of purchase orders for materials for vessels.

MATERIAL SALES DIVISION, Surplus Property Department, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **SUPPLY AND SALES DIVISION**, Construction Organization.

MATERIAL SECTION, Supply and Sales Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on June 11, 1919, as a successor to the Purchasing and Production Section of the Supply Division. In the reorganization of the Supply and Sales Division on August 1, 1920, the functions of the Material Section were taken over by the Purchasing Department. On October 20, 1921, this Department was succeeded by the Material Section of the Material Sales Division, which was abolished with the Division on January 30, 1923. Functions: To exercise control over the operation of storage yards and warehouses over which the Supply and Sales Division had jurisdiction; to purchase shipbuilding supplies or materials if shortages existed; to insure adherence to manufacturing schedules by supply contractors; and to issue shipping instructions for the adequate distribution or storage of current shipbuilding supplies or materials. Records: In NA. Consolidated with the general files of the Supply and Sales Division. The "old" general file of the Division, 1917-24 (366 feet), includes correspondence, memoranda, and reports on the ordering, purchasing, transporting, allocating, inspecting, salvaging, canceling, appraising, listing, and selling of raw and finished shipbuilding materials, equipment, machinery, instruments, and many types of supplies.

MATERIALS BRANCH, Construction Division, War Department.—Created on May 24, 1917, as the Materials and Transportation Branch in the Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to the Construction Division on March 13, 1918. Operated through two Sections: Delivery and Procurement. Functions: To supervise the procurement, inspection, expediting, and delivery of materials mobilized through the Construction Division for use in construction work at hand; to cooperate with the various committees and organizations formed to stabilize prices and keep in touch with the entire market throughout the country for the procurement of materials and articles required in construction work; and to confer with officials of the Railroad Administration and other transportation officials and organizations with a view to obtaining rolling equipment for the rapid movement of material and expediting the movement of cars. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT SECTION, Chemical Research Division (Offense), War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **TOXIC MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT SECTION**.

MATERIALS INFORMATION BRANCH, Requirements Division, Housing Corporation.—Organized in May 1918 and abolished in 1919. Functions: To work with the Building Materials Section of the War Industries Board

on problems relative to standardization, conservation, and centralized control of materials; to inspect building materials; and to be responsible for the compliance of the housing projects with the recommendations of the War Industries Board. Records: 1918-19 (1 foot) in NA. Include correspondence, blueprints, and telegrams, interfiled with other records of the Requirements Division.

MATERIALS PROCUREMENT BRANCH, Construction Division, Housing Corporation.--Organized on April 15, 1918, in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department. Its work was divided among the Requisition, Materials, Traffic, and Priorities Sections. Abolished on April 15, 1919. Functions: To supervise the procurement of materials needed by the Corporation for construction purposes and to aid municipalities and private corporations in obtaining materials needed for the extension of public utilities and transportation facilities made necessary by the Corporation's projects. Records: 1918-19 (25 feet) in NA. Include requisitions for materials; records of the status of material shipments, modifications or cancellations of orders, waivers of damages for changes in orders, and allocation of field orders; and other papers concerning the procurement of materials.

MATHEMATICS COMMITTEE, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geophysics Division, National Research Council.--Appointed in 1917 with E. H. Moore as Chairman. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: To promote research and to advise on military problems involving higher mathematics. Records: In the National Research Council.

MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Supplies Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Organized on August 10, 1917, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies. Functions taken over by the War Industries Board in the fall of 1917. Functions: To aid in the procurement of mattresses and pillows for the Army and Navy. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the Board in NA.

MEASURES OF CONTROL AND GUARANTEES SUBCOMMITTEE, Reparation of Damages Commission, Peace Conference.--Appointed on February 4, 1919. Consisted of one representative from each of the five Great Powers (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan), and three members chosen to represent Belgium, Greece, and Poland. Held four meetings (Feb. 24-May 2, 1919). American representative, Bernard M. Baruch. Chairman, W. M. Hughes (of Great Britain). Functions: To recommend methods of obtaining reparations payments. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS SECTION, Inspection Branch, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Created in March 1918. On October 19, 1918, it became part of the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage upon the transfer of the Inspection Branch to that Office. Functions: To have charge of the inspection, storage, and handling of meat and meat food products at Army stations and ports of embarkation in the United States. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MEAT DIVISION, Food Administration.--Organized in October 1917, at which time it absorbed the activities of the Animal Industry

Committee, established a short time before. The work of the Division was carried on through a Chicago office known as the Meat Purchase Bureau. Terminated on December 31, 1918. Functions: To formulate policies and to regulate the margin of profit in the meat-packing industry by means of the licensing system; and to allot purchases of meat for the Army, the Navy, and the Allies among the packing trade. Records: 1917-19 (60 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports from packers, records of allotments, "tenders" of available commodities to Allied purchasing agencies, questionnaires on the retail meat trade in Pennsylvania, and other records.

MEAT INDUSTRY COMMISSION.—Appointed by the President on March 31, 1918, at the request of the Food Administrator. Composed of representatives of the Agriculture and Labor Departments, the Federal Trade Commission, the Tariff Commission, and the Food Administration. Dissolved on May 27, 1918. Functions: To consider the meat industry in all its phases and to make recommendations as to the Government's wartime meat policy. Records: 1918 (2 inches in files of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture) in NA. Include correspondence relating to meetings of the Commission, drafts of reports, memoranda from officials of the Agriculture Department, and papers of a subcommittee of the Commission.

MEAT INSPECTION DIVISION, Animal Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—The work of this Division had its origin in the Federal meat-inspection service which was established on August 30, 1890, and placed under the Inspection Division organized on April 1, 1891. On July 1, 1912, the Meat Inspection Division was created. Functions: During the war the Bureau, in addition to its regular inspection duties, reinspected the meat-food products furnished the Army and Navy; promoted a food-conservation movement in meat-packing establishments; and cooperated with the Food Administration, the War Trade Board, and the War Industries Board in carrying out their orders relative to the meat industry. Records: 1917-18 (16 feet) in NA among the general files of the Bureau.

MEAT PURCHASE BUREAU, Food Administration.—See MEAT DIVISION.

MEATS AND FATS EXECUTIVE, INTERALLIED.—See INTERALLIED MEATS AND FATS EXECUTIVE.

MEATS MARKET NEWS SERVICE, LIVESTOCK AND, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See LIVESTOCK AND MEATS MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, Milling Division, Food Administration.—Organized in January 1918; discontinued with the closing of the New York office of the Milling Division in July 1918. Functions: To assist the mills in obtaining better extraction of flour and thus to increase the food supply and prevent avoidable waste. Records: 1918 (6 feet) in NA. Correspondence.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Probably created on July 1, 1918, taking over functions formerly performed by the Locomotive and Car Repair Sections. Probably abolished with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To exercise jurisdiction over car and locomotive repairs and tests for new devices; to consolidate mechanical terminal facilities; to enforce Federal laws relating to the safety of railway employees; to handle disputes not referred to the Labor Division; and to standardize cars and locomotives, in cooperation with the Committee on Standards for Locomotives and Cars. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, Railway Engineering Division, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Existed by June 21, 1918. Functions: Through the several Departments of the General Engineer Depot, to procure motive power and rolling stock for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MECHANICAL DIVISION, CIVIL AND, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to the Construction Division upon its organization on March 13, 1918. Functions: To prepare plans for mechanical engineering work at Army camps and cantonments. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SECTION, Engineering Division, National Research Council.--Created in 1918 under the chairmanship of W. J. Lester. Functions: To develop certain inventions for use in warfare. Among projects worked upon were the redesign of the original telescope signaling device, a dual control for airplanes, long-range small balloons, an armored motorcycle, a centrifugal gun, an improved carburetor, a rotary internal-combustion engine, a parachute, and a walking-beam tractor for use on soft sand. Records: In the National Research Council.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--See PROCUREMENT SECTION.

MECHANICAL RESEARCH DIVISION, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Probably organized in the summer of 1917, although mechanical research had begun in April. In May 1918 a separation of Army and Navy research was effected within the Division. Transferred with the War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To improve and standardize the mechanical parts of the Army and Navy gas masks; to develop special clothing for the use of workmen in poison-gas factories; and to design trench fans and canisters. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 21-22 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

MECHANICAL, RUBBER, AND LEATHER GOODS SECTION, Machinery and Engineering Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH.

MECHANICAL SECTION, ELECTRICAL AND, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SECTION.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE.--See INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL.

MECHANICAL UNIT, Technical Branch, Inspection Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See TECHNICAL BRANCH.

MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION BOARD.--Created by the Newlands Law of July 15, 1913. Consisted of a Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner, and a third member appointed by the President. Abolished by an act of December 21, 1921. Functions: To intervene in railroad wage disputes at or without the request of the interested parties. During the war, the Board's jurisdiction extended only to railroads not under Federal control (see **RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION**). Records: 1913-21 (combined with records of the Board of Arbitration, 1898-1913, 34 feet) in NA. Include case records, reports, correspondence, press clippings, and railroad labor legislation data. References: Mediation and Conciliation Board, Report . . . on Operations . . . 1913-1919 (Washington, 1920).

MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SUBCOMMITTEE, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Organized in April 1917, but never active, as other governmental agencies were already available for the same work or were soon formed. Probably dissolved about August 10, 1917. Functions: To obtain adjustment of disputes by mediation and conciliation and, when these failed, to bring about arbitration. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

MEDIATION BRANCH, Industrial Service Section, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See **WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR BRANCH**.

MEDIATION COMMISSION, PRESIDENT'S.--See **PRESIDENT'S MEDIATION COMMISSION**.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Formed about November 8, 1917; ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To choose medical advisers for the Governors of the States, who in turn would help select and instruct the personnel of medical advisory and local draft boards and generally supervise medical activities under the Selective Service Act. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DIVISION, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND VETERINARY SUPPLIES SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division**.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SECTION, Purchase Summaries Branch, Statistical Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **PURCHASE SUMMARIES BRANCH**.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES BRANCH, Requirements and Requisitions Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION**.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES BRANCH, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized on January 15, 1919. Functioned through three Sections: Drugs and Medicines; Medical, Hospital, and Surgical Supplies; and Hospital Equipment and Supplies. Transferred to the

Clothing and Equipage Branch as a Section about May 31, 1919.
Functions: To negotiate and be responsible for the transfer or sale of surplus medical and hospital supplies. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES DIVISION, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 1 of October 19, 1918. On November 15, in accordance with Supply Circular No. 102 of October 24, 1918, the Supply and the Supply Depots Branches of the Finance and Supply Division, Surgeon General's Office, were transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, where their work was carried on by the Medical and Hospital Supplies Division. The Division functioned through an Administrative Branch and four procurement Branches: Drugs and Medicines; Hospital Equipment and Supplies; Medical, Hospital, and Surgical Apparatus; and Dental Instruments, Appliances, and Supplies. Still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of medical and hospital supplies, the preparation and revision of specifications, and the revision of medical supply tables. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES SECTION, Clothing and Equipage Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT, COMMITTEE ON STANDARDIZATION OF, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL BOARD, GENERAL, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See GENERAL MEDICAL BOARD.

MEDICAL BRANCH, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION.

MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND VETERINARY SUPPLIES SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on May 19, 1919, and organized into the following Subsections: Domestic Distribution, Export Distribution, Replenishment, Stock Record, and Surplus Property. In the divisional reorganization of November 6, 1919, it was made a Branch. On May 19, 1920, it became the Medical and Hospital Division. Functions: To have charge of the storage and distribution of medical and hospital supplies and equipment and to determine surplus stocks. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, War Department.—See SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Established on May 11, 1917. With the signing of the armistice, the need for special war training disappeared and the

Division was discontinued. Functions: To institute a comprehensive plan for the training of Medical Department personnel in basic military duties. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MEDICAL DIVISION, Chemical Warfare Service, War Department.--Established to perform functions transferred from the Surgeon General's Office on June 28, 1918. Functions: To inspect gas factories and supervise protective measures against gas. Laboratories were maintained at Yale University, the American University, the University of Wisconsin, and Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland. Records: In the War Department.

MEDICAL DIVISION, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department.--Organized in 1918. Discontinued by July 15, 1919. Functions: To handle matters relating to rules and regulations covering physical requirements and the examination of registrants and, in cooperation with the Administration Division, matters regarding the medical aides assigned to State headquarters and the local medical advisory boards. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

MEDICAL DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.--On August 20, 1918, provision was made for a Medical Division under the supervision of the Medical Advisor of the Bureau, "who shall be an officer detailed from the United States Public Health Service, and shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury." Through this Division the Public Health Service provided treatment for disabled men. In existence until the Bureau was abolished on August 9, 1921. Functions: To serve as liaison agent for the medical work of the Bureau, and to act in an advisory capacity to the other divisions of the Bureau. Records: In the Veterans' Administration.

MEDICAL DIVISION, AIR SERVICE, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See AIR SERVICE MEDICAL DIVISION.

MEDICAL EDUCATION SECTION, Personnel Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Originated as a result of the Selective Service Regulations of 1917, which provided for the administration of the Selective Service Act. Functions: To administer a plan to provide competent medical officers for the Army by allowing medical students the privilege of enlisting in the Medical Reserve Corps, thereby allowing them to continue their studies without being subject to the draft. This privilege was also extended to dentists, dental students, hospital internes, veterinarians, and veterinary students. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MEDICAL INDUSTRY SECTION, War Industries Board.--Organized on June 2, 1918, taking over some of the functions of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. F. P. Simpson, Chief. Functions: To find sources of medicines, drugs, and medical and surgical supplies; to aid in the conservation of these supplies; and to furnish the industry with information relative to administrative rulings. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included are copies of War Department contracts for medical supplies, questionnaires pertaining to surgical instruments, and card records of supplies (21 feet).

MEDICAL MUSEUM, ARMY, Museum and Library Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

MEDICAL RECORDS SECTION, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Established prior to the war. It was first known as the Medical Records Division and was attached to the Sanitation Division for administrative purposes. It apparently soon became a Section of the Division. An Anthropology Subsection was created on July 23, 1918, for the purpose of obtaining the highest possible accuracy in anthropological statistics of recruits. The personnel of the Section was gradually reduced in 1920. Functions: To record and file reports of sick and wounded; to code cards and prepare permanent statistical tables of sickness and injury; and to collect and tabulate data regarding physical examinations and discharges for disability. The statistics on sick and wounded represented the final and accurate figures, as opposed to the statistics compiled by the Current Statistics Section. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE, HEALTH AND, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--See HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL SECTION, Council of National Defense.--Organized early in 1917. Served as the administrative office for the Medicine and Sanitation Committee of the Advisory Commission. About June 2, 1918, many of the functions of the Section were transferred to the newly created Medical Industry Section of the War Industries Board, but it continued to exist in an advisory capacity until the end of the war. Both sections were headed by F. F. Simpson. Functions: To study the material medical resources of the country with a view to the standardization and stabilization of medical products, the speeding up of industry, and the curtailment of demands resulting from civilian medical activities. Records: Correspondence, reports from manufacturers, mailing lists, and other records are in NA. Include a manuscript entitled "Information Regarding the Correlated Activities of the Council of National Defense and Advisory Commission, the Medical Departments of Government, and the Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness."

MEDICAL SECTION, Military Aeronautics Division, War Department.--See MILITARY AERONAUTICS DIVISION.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS CENTRAL GOVERNING BOARD, VOLUNTEER, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See VOLUNTEER MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS CENTRAL GOVERNING BOARD.

MEDICAL SUBDIVISION, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on October 28, 1918. Functioned through the following five Sections in November 1918: Equipment Assembly; Requisition; Stock Control; Requirements, Procurement, and Purchase; and Zone Depots and Camp Depots. In existence on May 19, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To control the issue, distribution, and storage of medical, dental, veterinary, X-ray, and laboratory supplies and equipment; and to determine and report surplus stocks. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MEDICAL SUBDIVISION, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--

Sciences Division under the chairmanship of Henry A. Christian. Functions: To mobilize civilian medicine and research facilities for aid in the solution of problems related to national defense and the conduct of the war. This was accomplished by close cooperation with the Surgeons General of the Army and the Navy and the support of scientific investigators throughout the country. Problems to be investigated were determined with the advice of the War, Navy, and Labor Departments. Usually the committee plan was followed in conducting investigations but in some cases independent workers gave their time and facilities. The following were among the many problems dealt with: Traumatic shock, control of lice and their eggs, prevention of postoperative neuromata in amputation stumps, native medicinal plants, production of acetone, industrial poisonings, and influenza. Records: In the National Research Council.

MEDICINE AND SANITATION COMMITTEE, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--One of the seven committees of the Advisory Commission, originating in the appointment on October 11, 1916, of Dr. Franklin Martin as Chairman. It operated through the Medical Section of the Council, headed by F. F. Simpson, and through two main committees, the General Medical Board and the Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, with their various subcommittees. Ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To serve as a liaison agent between the medical profession and the manufacturers of medical supplies and equipment of the country and the Government. Records: Some have been destroyed under Congressional authorization; others are among those of the Council in NA, including records concerning medical and surgical supplies and equipment and a large quantity of card records of physicians and nurses.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY BUREAU, Navy Department.--Created in 1842. Headed by the Surgeon General of the Navy. Functions: To be responsible for the maintenance of the health of the Navy, the inspection of sanitary conditions, and the care of the sick and injured; the professional education and training of officers, nurses, and enlisted men of the Medical Department; and the upkeep and operation of naval hospitals, medical supply depots, medical laboratories, the Naval Medical Center, and technical schools. Records: In the custody of the Navy Department. Some for the war period are located in the National Archives Building, however, including journals and abstracts of patients on ships and at shore stations and hospitals, dental treatment and operations records, surgical operations records, and hospital rosters. References: W. C. Braisted, "Activities of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery During the European War" ([1919?]. Manuscript in the Office of Naval Records and Library).

MEDICINE AND SURGERY COMMITTEE, INDUSTRIAL, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Committee, Council of National Defense.--See INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY COMMITTEE.

MEDICINE DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--In the reorganization of the Office in November 1918, the three Divisions of Internal Medicine, Neurology and Psychiatry, and Psychology were consolidated into the Division of Medicine, which had the following four Sections: Internal Medicine, Tuberculosis, Neuropsychiatry, and Psychology. This reorganization was for the purpose of convenience in office administration and changed in no essential the scope or character of the work or personnel of the divisions. On September 9, 1919, the Internal Medicine and Psychology Sections were made

Sections of the Hospital Division. Functions: To direct and supervise the professional medical work in the base and general hospitals; to institute methods to insure care and accuracy in the diagnosis of pulmonary conditions; to conduct neuropsychiatric examinations; to provide a general intelligence classification in the Army; and to be responsible for the selection, training, and assignment of personnel. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MEDICINE DIVISION, INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND, Working Conditions Service, Labor Department.—See INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND MEDICINE DIVISION.

MEDICINE DIVISION, INTERNAL, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See INTERNAL MEDICINE DIVISION.

MEDICINE SUBCOMMITTEE, INTERNAL, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

KEY'S WORK SECTION, Social Hygiene Division, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.—Created in the latter part of 1917. Functions: To stimulate the enforcement of existing laws against prostitution and to have new ones passed where needed to curb vice and liquor selling; and to promote education in industrial establishments about venereal diseases. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT, Sales Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.—Organized in August 1918. Prior to this date the functions assigned to this Department were performed by the General Business Department of the Trusts Bureau. Abolished with the Sales Bureau in 1920. Functions: To have charge of the custody and sale of seized enemy merchandise and of the collection of accounts and bills receivable. Records: In NA, intermingled with those of the Corporation Management Division of the Custodian.

MERCHANT AND PRIVATE VESSELS APPRAISAL BOARD, Navy Department.—Appointed under authority of the Naval Appropriation Act of March 4, 1917, which gave the Navy Department power to commandeer vessels needed for naval use. Consisted of three naval officers and three civilian experts. Headquarters in New York City. The Board was assisted by local boards of appraisal appointed by the Department. An act of June 15, 1917, authorized the Navy Department to take possession of vessels subject to the payment of just compensation to the owners, the compensation to be determined by the President, and on July 2, 1917, the President issued an order designating this Board to carry out the provisions of the act. The Board was thereafter sometimes referred to as the "Board to Determine the Price or Just Compensation for Vessels Purchased or Taken Over," but it continued to be generally known by the former name of Board of Appraisal for Merchant and Private Vessels. Succeeded after the war by the Board of Review. Functions: To appraise and fix a fair value, based upon reports submitted by the local boards, for vessels considered by the Navy Department for purchase or charter; later, under the provisions of the act of June 15, 1917, mentioned above, to determine a reasonable price or just compensation for ships purchased or requisitioned by the Navy Department. Records: Among those of the Board of Review in NA. References: Navy Department, Annual Report, 1918, p. 121.

Sciences Division under the chairmanship of Henry A. Christian.

Functions: To mobilize civilian medicine and research facilities for aid in the solution of problems related to national defense and the conduct of the war. This was accomplished by close cooperation with the Surgeons General of the Army and the Navy and the support of scientific investigators throughout the country. Problems to be investigated were determined with the advice of the War, Navy, and Labor Departments. Usually the committee plan was followed in conducting investigations but in some cases independent workers gave their time and facilities. The following were among the many problems dealt with: Traumatic shock, control of lice and their eggs, prevention of postoperative neuromata in amputation stumps, native medicinal plants, production of acetone, industrial poisonings, and influenza. Records: In the National Research Council.

MEDICINE AND SANITATION COMMITTEE, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--One of the seven committees of the Advisory Commission, originating in the appointment on October 11, 1916, of Dr. Franklin Martin as Chairman. It operated through the Medical Section of the Council, headed by F. F. Simpson, and through two main committees, the General Medical Board and the Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, with their various subcommittees. Ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To serve as a liaison agent between the medical profession and the manufacturers of medical supplies and equipment of the country and the Government. Records: Some have been destroyed under Congressional authorization; others are among those of the Council in NA, including records concerning medical and surgical supplies and equipment and a large quantity of card records of physicians and nurses.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY BUREAU, Navy Department.--Created in 1842. Headed by the Surgeon General of the Navy. Functions: To be responsible for the maintenance of the health of the Navy, the inspection of sanitary conditions, and the care of the sick and injured; the professional education and training of officers, nurses, and enlisted men of the Medical Department; and the upkeep and operation of naval hospitals, medical supply depots, medical laboratories, the Naval Medical Center, and technical schools. Records: In the custody of the Navy Department. Some for the war period are located in the National Archives Building, however, including journals and abstracts of patients on ships and at shore stations and hospitals, dental treatment and operations records, surgical operations records, and hospital rosters. References: W. C. Braisted, "Activities of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery During the European War" ([1919?]. Manuscript in the Office of Naval Records and Library).

MEDICINE AND SURGERY COMMITTEE, INDUSTRIAL, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Committee, Council of National Defense.--See INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY COMMITTEE.

MEDICINE DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--In the reorganization of the Office in November 1918, the three Divisions of Internal Medicine, Neurology and Psychiatry, and Psychology were consolidated into the Division of Medicine, which had the following four Sections: Internal Medicine, Tuberculosis, Neuropsychiatry, and Psychology. This reorganization was for the purpose of convenience in office administration and changed in no essential the scope or character of the work or personnel of the divisions. On September 9, 1919, the Internal Medicine and Psychology Sections were made

Sections of the Hospital Division. Functions: To direct and supervise the professional medical work in the base and general hospitals; to institute methods to insure care and accuracy in the diagnosis of pulmonary conditions; to conduct neuropsychiatric examinations; to provide a general intelligence classification in the Army; and to be responsible for the selection, training, and assignment of personnel. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MEDICINE DIVISION, INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND, Working Conditions Service, Labor Department.—See INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND MEDICINE DIVISION.

MEDICINE DIVISION, INTERNAL, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See INTERNAL MEDICINE DIVISION.

MEDICINE SUBCOMMITTEE, INTERNAL, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

MEN'S WORK SECTION, Social Hygiene Division, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.—Created in the latter part of 1917. Functions: To stimulate the enforcement of existing laws against prostitution and to have new ones passed where needed to curb vice and liquor selling; and to promote education in industrial establishments about venereal diseases. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT, Sales Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.—Organized in August 1918. Prior to this date the functions assigned to this Department were performed by the General Business Department of the Trusts Bureau. Abolished with the Sales Bureau in 1920. Functions: To have charge of the custody and sale of seized enemy merchandise and of the collection of accounts and bills receivable. Records: In NA, intermingled with those of the Corporation Management Division of the Custodian.

MERCHANT AND PRIVATE VESSELS APPRAISAL BOARD, Navy Department.—Appointed under authority of the Naval Appropriation Act of March 4, 1917, which gave the Navy Department power to commandeer vessels needed for naval use. Consisted of three naval officers and three civilian experts. Headquarters in New York City. The Board was assisted by local boards of appraisal appointed by the Department. An act of June 15, 1917, authorized the Navy Department to take possession of vessels subject to the payment of just compensation to the owners, the compensation to be determined by the President, and on July 2, 1917, the President issued an order designating this Board to carry out the provisions of the act. The Board was thereafter sometimes referred to as the "Board to Determine the Price or Just Compensation for Vessels Purchased or Taken Over," but it continued to be generally known by the former name of Board of Appraisal for Merchant and Private Vessels. Succeeded after the war by the Board of Review. Functions: To appraise and fix a fair value, based upon reports submitted by the local boards, for vessels considered by the Navy Department for purchase or charter; later, under the provisions of the act of June 15, 1917, mentioned above, to determine a reasonable price or just compensation for ships purchased or requisitioned by the Navy Department. Records: Among those of the Board of Review in NA. References: Navy Department, Annual Report, 1918, p. 121.

MERCHANT MARINE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, MANNING AMERICAN, Planning and Statistics Division, Shipping Board.--See MANNING AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

MERCHANT VESSEL JOINT BOARD.--See JOINT MERCHANT VESSEL BOARD.

MESS, CAMP, AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT BRANCH, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on December 31, 1918, as a successor to the Kitchen and Camp Equipment Branch. On January 1, 1919, it took over part of the functions of the Hardware, Cordage, and Miscellaneous Branch. Functioned through six Sections, as follows: Kitchen Utensils; Beds, Stoves, and Heating; Athletic Equipment; Field Bakery Equipment; Brushes and Brooms; and Records. In existence when the Division became a Branch of the Regular Supplies Division about August 18, 1919. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of field kitchens, brushes and brooms, athletic equipment, and beds and stoves. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MESS EQUIPMENT AND METAL EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Equipment Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See ALUMINUM AND MESS EQUIPMENT SECTION, Equipment Division.

MESS EQUIPMENT SECTION, Kitchen and Camp Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See KITCHEN AND CAMP EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

METAL SECTION, Salvage Branch, Conservation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH.

METALLURGICAL BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Originated on September 6, 1917, as the Metallurgical Branch, Inspection Section, Gun Division. Operated only in an advisory capacity until January 14, 1918, when it became the Metallurgical Branch of the Executive Section, Inspection Division; with enlarged functions. On June 1, 1918, it was given control of all forging matters, and thereafter it operated through the following Groups: Ferrous, Non-Ferrous, and Executive. Functions: To supervise metallurgical inspection; to supervise the work of testing engineers and chemists; to prepare instructions to field inspectors, testing engineers, and chemists; and to check and maintain records of the metallurgical work done on materials, such records to include data on chemical analysis, physical tests, heat treating, and process of manufacture. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

METALLURGICAL DIVISION, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Probably in existence before the war. Functions: To conduct investigations for the prevention of waste in the utilization of minerals. War work was performed chiefly by the Metallurgy and Concentration of War Material Section and by the Oxygen Furnace Section. Cooperated with the Bureau of Standards, the War and Navy Departments, and the War Industries Board. Records: Probably in the Mines Bureau.

METALLURGICAL MATTERS COMMITTEE, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Appointed on August 14, 1918. Consisted of three officers and three civilians. Its decisions were reported to the Engineering

Bureau after approval by the Chief of Ordnance. On September 16, 1918, it took over the functions formerly performed by the "Board to Consider Specifications and Production of Small Arms." Dissolved on December 20, 1918. Functions: To consider methods of selection, manufacture, and testing of metallurgical material used in the production of ordnance goods and supplies. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

METALLURGICAL UNIT, Technical Branch, Inspection Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See **TECHNICAL BRANCH**.

METALLURGY AND CONCENTRATION OF WAR MATERIAL SECTION, Metallurgical Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--See **METALLURGICAL DIVISION**.

METALLURGY COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--Probably created early in 1916. Consisted of four members; J. W. Richards and Lawrence Addicks, Chairmen successively.--See **NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD**.

METALLURGY DIVISION, Standards Bureau, Commerce Department.--Established in 1913. Functions: To conduct researches on the thermal analysis and structure of metals and on heat treatment and its effect upon the properties of metals and alloys. During the war it cooperated with the War and Navy Departments and with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in solving various problems dealing with metals. Records: In the National Bureau of Standards.

METALLURGY SECTION, Engineering Division, National Research Council.--Established in 1918 under the chairmanship of Bradley Stoughton. Functions: Worked chiefly through committees created to attack specific problems, such as the development of a pyrometer for use in the manufacture of steel, practices in making steel ingots, fatigue of metals, and protective body armor. Records: In the National Research Council.

METALS, COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENT OF BY TREATMENT AT BLUE HEAT, Metallurgy Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.--See **IMPROVEMENT OF METALS BY TREATMENT AT BLUE HEAT COMMITTEE**.

METALS AND HEAVY HARDWARE BRANCH, Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Created on July 17, 1918. On October 19, 1918, transferred to the General Supplies Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, where it became known as the Hardware, Cordage, and Miscellaneous Branch. Functions: To procure metals and heavy hardware. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

METALS COMMITTEE, RAW MATERIALS, MINERALS, AND, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See **RAW MATERIALS, MINERALS, AND METALS COMMITTEE**.

METALS DIVISION, HARDWARE AND, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See **HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION**.

METALS SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--See **PURCHASE DIVISION**.

METALS SECTION, Waste Materials Branch, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See WASTE MATERIALS BRANCH.

METALS SECTION, NON-FERROUS, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--See NON-FERROUS METALS SECTION.

METALS SECTION, NON-FERROUS, Raw Materials Division, War Industries Board.--See NON-FERROUS METALS SECTION.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION, AGRICULTURAL, Weather Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See AGRICULTURAL METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.

METEOROLOGICAL SECTION, Special Service Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--In August 1917 the Chief of the Science and Research Division was instructed to submit plans for an Army meteorological and aerological service, and as a result this Section was organized in September 1917. Functions: To furnish and administer meteorological service for the Army overseas and in the United States. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MEXICAN RELATIONS DIVISION, Food Administration.--Organized in December 1917; terminated in December 1918. George J. McCarthy, Chief. Functions: To advise the State Department and the War Trade Board concerning the amount of foodstuffs that could be exported to Mexico, and to cooperate with the War Trade Board in issuing licenses for such exports. Records: 1917-18 (17 inches) in NA. Correspondence.

MICA COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Appointed by the Chairman of the superior Committee about May 1, 1917, and dissolved in the late summer or fall of that year. Functions: To keep the Committee on Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals informed as to the mica situation. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

MICA SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.--Organized in June and discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To procure adequate supplies of mica for Government needs; to handle allotments among Government contractors; and to regulate prices. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

MICROBIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Established in 1905. Functions: To study the relation of home canning to food poisoning, with special reference to botulism; methods of conserving perishable products other than by canning, such as by brining, salting, and fermentation; the utilization of waste products in the manufacture of home-made vinegar; and the production of such needed chemicals through the action of bacteria. Records: Those in NA for the war period are chiefly in the general files of the Bureau, but correspondence and reports on projects to investigate conditions of evaporated and condensed milk in 1918 are in its special files.

MICROCHEMICAL LABORATORY, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Established by order of the Secretary of Agriculture in 1904. Functions: To examine samples of cloths for thread count and ply of thread, in collaboration with the Leather and Paper Laboratory; to examine paper for stock determination; to analyze food products

for their ingredients and for the presence of glass; and to assist the Sanitary Corps of the Army in the detection of adulteration in foods. Records: Those for the war period are interfiled with records of the Bureau in NA.

MILITARY AERONAUTICS DIVISION, War Department.--This unit had a complicated history. By order of the Secretary of War on April 24, 1918, a Division of Military Aeronautics and a Bureau of Aircraft Production were established in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. Following the passage of the Overman Act, the President by Executive Order No. 2862, May 20, 1918, relieved the Signal Corps of its aviation work, except for the design and manufacture of radio apparatus for aeronautical purposes, and divided the control of aviation matters between the Division and the Bureau as separate units of the Department under the direction of the Secretary of War. By Executive Order No. 3066, March 19, 1919, these units were consolidated under the Director of the Air Service. Functions: To control the operations and maintenance of military aircraft and the training of aviation personnel. Functioned through a Control Board and the following Sections: Executive, Medical, Operations, Personnel, Supply, Technical, and Training. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

[MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE] ADVISORY BOARD TO THE BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE, Treasury Department.--Established on December 14, 1917, under authority granted by an act of October 6, 1917. Consisted of three members expert in the "practice of insurance against death or disability," who served on a per diem basis. Functioned to a limited degree until the Bureau was abolished on August 9, 1921. Functions: To assist the Division of Military and Naval Insurance in fixing premium rates and adjusting insurance and compensation claims. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References to the Board and evidence of its work are to be found in the files of the Director in the Veterans' Administration.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.--Established by an act of October 6, 1917. The rapid growth of the Bureau during 1917-18 and the magnitude of the program for which the Military and Naval Insurance Division was responsible made necessary the establishment of separate administrative divisions to handle the Division's several functions. It appears to have been found impractical to group all of these administrative units under the Division of Military and Naval Insurance, and by August 1918 the name of the Division had disappeared from the organizational scheme of the Bureau. Functions: To administer the following three distinct parts of the military and naval insurance program for the benefit of persons in the armed forces: (1) Allotment of pay and supplementary allowances by the Government for the support of dependents, (2) life insurance, and (3) compensation for disability incurred in line of duty. Records: Certain of those relating to administration are to be found in the files of the Director of the Bureau in the Veterans' Administration. For the most part records relating to particular functions are interfiled with those of the divisions of the Veterans' Bureau and Veterans' Administration charged with the same or similar functions. Other records relating to individual veterans form the basis for the various case file series in the Veterans' Administration.

MILITARY ATTACHES SECTION, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See POSITIVE BRANCH.

MILITARY BRANCH, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established on April 6, 1917, and organized into the following units: Administrative Division, Camouflage Section, Drafting Division, Electrical and Mechanical Section, Engineer Motor Transportation Service, Enlisted Personnel Division, Equipment and Construction Division, Equipment and Operations Division, Forestry Section, Fortification and Mapping Division, General Construction Section, Mining and Quarrying Section, Personnel Division, Railroad Division, Railway Engineering Division, Record Division, Sound and Flash Ranging Section, Surveying and Printing Section, and Water Supply Section. The Branch was abolished some time in 1918, and many of its duties were transferred to the Troop Division. Also known as the Fortification Division. Functions: To coordinate the military activities of the Office. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MILITARY COMMITTEE, National Research Council.--See **MILITARY DIVISION**.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established prior to February 24, 1919, to assume some of the duties formerly assigned to the Equipment and Construction Division, Military Branch. Operated through the following Sections: Drafting; Fortification, Design, and Construction; and Military Mapping. Functions: To handle the design and construction of fortifications and military mapping. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MILITARY DIVISION, National Research Council.--Organized as the Military Section in 1916 and became the Military Committee in January 1917. Consisted of representatives of the Army and Navy and the technical branches of the Government, under the chairmanship of Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. In the war organization of the Council it became the Military Division. Functions: Served as an important agent in bringing about cooperation between the Army, the Navy, and other agencies of the Government; formulated a large number of military research problems for investigation by other branches of the Council; and was instrumental in the organization of the Research Information Committee (later the Research Information Service) and in bringing about the weekly conferences on war problems held by the Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geophysics Division and the Engineering Division. Records: In the National Research Council.

MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT COUNCIL, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.--Probably organized in 1917. Functions: To arrange for the sale of "smileage" books through volunteer agents throughout the country, more than a half million dollars worth of which were used by soldiers to obtain admission to entertainments within camp limits. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

MILITARY HISTORY AND STATISTICS BRANCH, Commissioned Personnel Section, Administration Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Originated about January 14, 1918, as the Military History Unit of the Commissioned Personnel Branch of the Personnel Section, General Administration Bureau. Later became the Military History and Statistics Branch of the Commissioned Personnel Section, Administration Division. Its functions were taken over on November 1, 1918, by the Personnel Branch of the Operations Division, General Staff. Functions: To maintain the military history and statistics of the commissioned personnel of the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MILITARY HISTORY SECTION, GENERAL, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **GENERAL MILITARY HISTORY SECTION**.

MILITARY INFORMATION UNIT, General Control Branch, Design Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See **GENERAL CONTROL BRANCH**.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, General Staff, War Department.--From 1885 until 1903 there existed a Military Information Division responsible to The Adjutant General. Upon the establishment of the General Staff in 1903 this Division was transferred to it, and its organizational status underwent various changes, until a Military Intelligence Section was created by an order dated May 3, 1917. Upon the General Staff reorganization of February 9, 1918, by General Orders No. 14, the Military Intelligence Section was placed under the new Executive Division, and upon a second reorganization, effected by General Orders No. 80, August 26, 1918, it became a Division. Operated through three Branches: Geographic, Positive, and Negative, each of which was further subdivided into sections. The officer in charge, who was designated as the Director of Military Intelligence, was also Chief Military Censor. Functions: The so-called "positive" functions had to do with the maintenance of daily revised estimates concerning the military and economic situation throughout the world and the collection, collation, and distribution of military intelligence; the "negative" functions had to do with measures to prevent information from reaching the enemy and to prevent sabotage. Records: 1917-30 (639 feet) in NA. Include records of personal investigations and of the administration of censorship and plant protection during the war, and also reports of military attachés accredited to foreign governments, 1918-30.

MILITARY JUSTICE DIVISION, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.--Probably in existence before the war. Functioned through the following Sections: Special Opinions, Dismissals and Capital Sentences, Penitentiary Sentences and Officers' Cases not Involving Dismissal, Disciplinary Barracks Sentences, Retained-in-Service Sentences, Clemency and Restoration, Statistical, Board of Review, and Conscientious Objectors. Functions: To pass upon, in an advisory capacity, questions arising in the administration of justice by general courts martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions. Records: In the Judge Advocate General's Office.

MILITARY MAPPING SECTION, Equipment and Construction Division, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Created as a result of the transfer on September 29, 1917, of the map files from the Administrative Division to the Equipment and Construction Division. By an office circular of July 8, 1918, it was merged into the newly created Fortification and Mapping Division. Functions: To preserve and reproduce maps for the Engineer Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MILITARY MAPPING SECTION, Military Construction Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established prior to February 24, 1919, to assume the mapping duties formerly assigned to the Fortification and Mapping Division of the Military Branch. Functions: To supervise military operations connected with mapping and the procurement of the necessary personnel. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MILITARY MOBILIZATION SECTION, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized in 1918. Functions: To collect historical data upon mobilization, replacement, supply, and demobilization. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

MILITARY OPTICAL GLASS AND INSTRUMENT SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—Organized on March 15, 1918, to deal with commodities formerly handled by the Small Tools Section. Discontinued on December 6, 1918. Functions: To survey the industry for nonessential work that might be eliminated, and to supervise it so that military requirements might be met. Records: 1918 (16 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence, correspondence concerning requests for permission to fill optical glass contracts and concerning shipments, lists of Government and Allied requirements, records of clearance requests, and blueprints of instruments. Other records may be in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

MILITARY ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Established on August 17, 1917. Became the Orthopedic Surgery Section of the Surgery Division on November 30, 1918, in compliance with Office Order No. 97. Functions: To study and recommend a comprehensive plan for the organization and equipment of orthopedic hospitals for reconstruction purposes, and to handle all phases of orthopedic work in the military service. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MILITARY PUBLICATIONS SECTION, Equipment and Operations Division, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONS DIVISION.

MILITARY RAILWAYS DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Originated in the appointment on July 17, 1917, of a Director General of Railways by the Secretary of War, responsible to the Chief of Engineers. The title of this official was changed on January 1, 1918, to Director General of Military Railways in order to avoid confusion with the newly appointed Director General of Railroads of the United States Railroad Administration. Functioned through a Personnel Division and a Material Division. Abolished upon the reorganization of the War Department under the National Defense Act of 1920. Functions: To procure personnel, materials, and supplies for Army railroad operations in France. Records: With those of the Office of the Chief of Engineers in NA.

MILITARY RELIEF DEPARTMENT, American National Red Cross War Council.—See AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.

MILITARY TRANSPORTATION BOARD, INTERALLIED.—See INTERALLIED MILITARY TRANSPORTATION BOARD.

MILITIA AFFAIRS DIVISION, NAVAL, Navigation Bureau, Navy Department.—See NAVAL MILITIA AFFAIRS DIVISION.

MILITIA BUREAU, War Department.—Established by General Orders No. 24, July 6, 1916, pursuant to the provisions of an act of June 3, 1916. Essentially, the Bureau represented a reorganization of the former Division of Militia Affairs (or Militia Division). Functions: To perform administrative duties involving the organization, armament, instruction, equipment, discipline, training,

inspection, and payment of the National Guard; its preparation for participation in field exercises and maneuvers of the Regular Army; its mobilization in time of peace; and matters pertaining to the National Guard not in Federal service. When the National Guard was "Federalized" on August 5, 1917, the States took steps to organize Home Guard organizations to protect public utilities and other property, and these Home Guards were placed in the charge of the Militia Bureau. These Guards were authorized by Presidential proclamation of November 16, 1917. Records: Account books and related papers for the period of the war are in NA. Other records are in the War Department.

MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, AND FRESH VEGETABLES BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

MILK COMMISSIONS, FEDERAL, Food Administration.--See FEDERAL MILK COMMISSIONS.

MILK, ICE, AND COAL DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--See DISTRIBUTION OF MILK, ICE, AND COAL COMMITTEE.

MILK SECTION, Perishable Foods Division, Food Administration.--Organized in October 1917. Merged in October 1918 with the Canned Milk Section of the Canned Foods Division and with the Butter and Cheese Section of the Perishable Foods Division to form the Dairy Products Division. Functions: To regulate the production, distribution, and standards of milk. The Section did not have the power to fix prices to the producers, but in November 1917 regional commissions, known as Federal Milk Commissions, were established under its supervision to hold hearings on the cost of production and distribution of milk and to recommend prices, which were usually accepted. Records: 1917-18 (5 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and stenographic reports of hearings.

MILK SECTION, CANNED, Canned Foods Division, Food Administration.--See CANNED MILK SECTION, Canned Foods Division.

MILK SECTION, CANNED, Coordination of Purchase Division, Food Administration.--See CANNED MILK SECTION, Coordination of Purchase Division.

MILL SCHEDULE DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.--Established in August 1918. Cooperated with the Cereal Division of the Food Administration and with the State Food Administrators: Terminated in January 1919. Functions: To compute, on the basis of varying freight rates, "fair price schedules" or maximum prices for flour and feed sold by mills throughout the United States. Records: 1918 (20 feet) in NA. Copies of fair price schedules and related correspondence and record cards.

MILLING DIVISION, Food Administration.--Organized in June 1917 as the Milling Committee. The United States was divided into nine divisions, with a committee, headed by a chairman, in each division. The nine chairmen comprised the central committee. The entire organization became the Milling Division on August 15, 1917. It included Auditing, Export, Mechanical, and Statistical Departments. Headquarters were established in New York. Most of the functions

were transferred to the Milling Section of the Cereal Division on July 25, 1918. Functions: To administer regulations, to obtain agreements, and to act as intermediary between mills and the Food Administration; and to assist the Army, the Navy, and the Allies in meeting their grain requirements. Work was carried on through the voluntary cooperation of the millers. After June 1918 the Flour Department of the Grain Corporation negotiated the purchase of wheat and other flours from the millers. Records: 1917-18 (71 feet) in NA. Correspondence, drafts of milling regulations, bulletins, clippings, and weekly reports.

MILLING SECTION, Cereal Division, Food Administration.—Established on July 1, 1918, to continue the work of the Milling Division. It operated through the Grain Corporation zone representatives and a Milling Advisory Committee, which included the former divisional chairmen of the Milling Division. Abolished in January 1919. Functions: To obtain the cooperation of the milling industry in carrying out milling plans for the 1918 crop. Records: 1918-19 (11 feet) in NA. Correspondence and monthly reports of wheat-flour millers. Related records are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace.

MINE TRACK COMMITTEE, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.—Organized on August 24, 1918, to carry on functions previously performed by the Technical Adviser to the Fuel Administrator. Discontinued in November 1918. Also known as the Mine Track Bureau. Functions: To consider applications for mine sidings and to pass on the advisability of opening new coal workings. The Committee advised the Railroad Administration, the Capital Issues Committee, and other agencies concerning its findings. Records: 1918-19 (1 foot) in NA. Chiefly correspondence.

MINERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMMITTEE.—Organized by the Division of Planning and Statistics of the Shipping Board on February 28, 1918. Represented the Shipping, War Trade, and War Industries Boards. It went out of existence as an official committee of the Shipping Board on June 7, 1918, and through a cooperative arrangement continued to function under the supervision of the War Industries Board. The new organization terminated on January 1, 1919, but a small group of the Shipping Board's technical assistants worked in cooperation with the Division of Mineral Resources of the Geological Survey until March 1919 in order to complete certain studies on mineral imports and exports. This Division took over part of the Committee's records. Edwin F. Gay, Director. Functions: To assist in formulating programs relative to the importation and exportation of minerals, especially in regard to a more effective use of shipping facilities. Records: 1918-19 (7 1/2 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, memoranda, and mimeographed and printed material, including bulletins, journals, and other publications of the War Trade, War Industries, and Shipping Boards; copies of War Trade Board rulings (1917-19); embargo recommendations of the Committee; data on mineral reserves, production, resources, and other like information, and information on mineral imports during January, April, and May 1918; and an index to Executive orders and all other regulations and rulings on imports and exports (1917-19). Part of the Committee's records are combined with certain records of the Joint Information Board on Minerals and Derivatives and of the Mineral Resources Division of the Geological Survey, in a mineral subject file of 8 1/2 feet, in NA.

MINERAL RELIEF COMMISSION, WAR, Interior Department.--See WAR MINERAL RELIEF COMMISSION.

MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION, Geologic Branch, Geological Survey, Interior Department.--Established before the war. In 1925 it was incorporated into the Bureau of Mines. Functions: During the war, to serve as the primary source of information concerning the mineral production of the United States, especially as to statistics, conditions, and prospects of production; to prepare and release this information in the form of reports, special press bulletins, and reviews of conditions; to advise Government agencies as to Allied and enemy mineral resources, their extent, location, and utilization; and to give special assistance to the mining industry and miners. Records: 1917-19 (4 1/2 feet) in NA. Consist of the correspondence and data files of Edson S. Bastin, Geologist in Charge of the Section on Cooperation, February 1918-January 1919, and of F. J. Katz, Assistant Chief of the Division, January-September 1919. Also in NA are some records of the Division that were combined with certain records of the Committee on Mineral Imports and Exports and of the Joint Information Board on Minerals and Derivatives in one mineral subject file of 8 1/2 feet. This file contains reports, data, statistics, memoranda, printed material, and general information on the development of domestic supplies of minerals; the use of minerals and derivatives for war purposes; supply and consumption; foreign and domestic resources; and imports and exports. Other records are in the Bureau of Mines. References: Geological Survey, Annual Reports, 1917-19; Edson S. Bastin and Hiram D. McCaskey, "The Work on Mineral Resources Done by the United States Geological Survey," in Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States, 1918, pt. 1, p. 1A-5A (Washington, 1921); Hiram D. McCaskey and E. F. Burchard, Our Mineral Supplies (Geological Survey, Bulletin 666. Washington, 1919); Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States, 1918 (Washington, 1921).

MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION, ALASKAN, Geologic Branch, Geological Survey, Interior Department.--See ALASKAN MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION.

MINERAL TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Created before the war. Functions: To study the production and utilization of metals, minerals, and mineral products. During the war, it investigated the production of nitrates for explosives and fertilizers and the preparation of steel alloys. Work was performed through the following Sections: Electric Furnace and Non-Ferrous Alloys; Nitrogen Fixation; Rare Metals and Alloys; and Sodium Cyanide Plant (Chemical Plant No. 4). Cooperated with the Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department, the War Industries Board, the Bureau of Standards, the American Chemical Society, and various commercial companies. Records: In the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Minerals, Nitrogen Fixation, and Sodium Cyanide, 54-61 (Bulletin 178B. Washington, 1919).

MINERALS AND DERIVATIVES, JOINT INFORMATION BOARD ON.--First organized in February 1918 as an informal Joint Committee on Minerals. The Joint Information Board on Minerals and Derivatives, as later formed, was composed of representatives of the War, Navy, Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Treasury, and State Departments; the War Industries, War Trade, and Shipping Boards; the Food, Fuel, and Railroad Administrations; the National Museum; the Tariff Commission; the Federal Trade Commission; and the National Research Council. Ended January 1, 1919, and its records were transferred to the Mineral Resources

Division, Geologic Branch, Geological Survey. Pope Yeatman of the War Industries Board, Chairman. Functions: To coordinate and distribute information concerning minerals of importance in the prosecution of the war; to provide opportunity for the discussion of administrative problems relative to minerals; and to aid Government administrators in obtaining all available information on minerals. Records: 1918-19 (1 foot) in NA. Include a correspondence file (3 inches) of Edson S. Bastin, Secretary of the Board; minutes of meetings of the Board; reports; and data on the activities of Government agencies in regard to minerals. Most of the Board's records are combined with certain records of the Committee on Mineral Imports and Exports and of the Division of Mineral Resources in one mineral subject file of 8 1/2 feet, in NA.

MINERALS COMMITTEE, WAR.—See WAR MINERALS COMMITTEE.

MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS, WAR, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS.

MINERALS SECTION, POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL CONTROL OF, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS.

MINES AND NET SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—Organized at the outbreak of the war and still in existence. Functions: To have charge of the design, manufacture, and procurement of naval mines, complete with their attachments and loaded and ready for use, and also of the procurement of depth charges, nets, and naval defense bombs and entanglements, exclusive of torpedo nets on board ship. Records: In the Navy Department.

MINES AND TORPEDOES COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of four members; Elmer A. Sperry, Chairman.—See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

MINES BUREAU, Interior Department.—Established on July 1, 1910. Functions: To conduct scientific, technologic, and economic investigations relative to increasing health, safety, and efficiency in mining and mineral industries. The Bureau initiated important war-related research prior to April 1917, and conducted numerous special investigations during the war in cooperation with, and partly financed by, the War and Navy Departments. It cooperated also with the Capital Issues Committee, the Council of National Defense, the Fuel Administration, the War Industries Board, and other agencies. War work was performed through research projects carried on under the supervision of the Director, as well as by special research units and permanent units of the Bureau, as follows: Helium Production Research; War Gas Investigations; War Minerals Investigations; and Explosives Regulation, Metallurgical, Mineral Technology, Mining, and Petroleum Divisions. Records: 1917-23 (126 feet) in NA. Include those of the Explosives Regulation Division, a few records of other divisions, records of the War Minerals Investigations, and some Helium Production Research records in the files of the Director of the Bureau. Consist of correspondence, statistical data, reports of investigations, reports to other branches of the Government, and circular questionnaires and replies. Other records are in the Mines Bureau and in the Bureau's experiment stations. References: Mines Bureau,

Bulletins, 178A-178D (Washington, 1919), which were prepared as chapters of a projected volume to be entitled "War Work of the Bureau of Mines"; Fred W. Powell, The Bureau of Mines (New York, 1922).

MINING AND QUARRY SECTION, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See **CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION**.

MINING AND QUARRYING SECTION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established as a temporary unit prior to the end of 1917. Functions: To study mining and quarrying problems, and to train and provide personnel for mining and quarrying work for the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MINING COSTS AND ORE MARKETS SECTION, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS**.

MINING DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Probably created in 1918 and terminated at the close of the war. Functions: To recruit and distribute mine labor. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

MINING DIVISION, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—In existence before the war. Functions: Indicated by the names of the following Sections, which performed war-related work: Breathing and Resuscitating Apparatus for Soldiers; Coal for Naval Purposes; European War Requirements; Explosives Investigations for Army and Navy; Investigation of Accidents Due to Explosives; and Underground Sound Detecting and Range Finding. Cooperated with the War Minerals Investigations, the Army, the Navy, the War Industries Board, and the Fuel Administration. Records: Believed to be in the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, Explosives and Miscellaneous Investigations, 89-90, 99-102 (Bulletin 178D, Washington, 1919).

MINING METHODS SECTION, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS**.

MINT BUREAU, Treasury Department.—Created as a bureau in 1873, although the first mint was established in Philadelphia as early as 1792. Functions: To execute the coinage of the United States, make assays of coin and of bullion, purchase and refine precious metals, and melt and recoin uncurrent coins. During the war the Mint Bureau was responsible for meeting the extraordinary demand for coinage, especially for subsidiary and minor coin, that came with increased business and higher prices. Further war work was entailed by the increased use of platinum in Government work, by the melting of silver dollars under an act of April 23, 1918, and by the export of silver to the Allied countries. Records: Those in NA (1792-1934, 481 feet) include (1) correspondence; reports; and statistical files relating to mining, the purchase of silver, deposits, coinage and-recoinage, foreign coins, and medals and assays, and (2) accounting and administrative records of various mints and assay offices. Most of the records are in the Treasury Department. References: Jesse P. Watson, The Bureau of the Mint, 3-12, 19 (Baltimore, 1926)..

MISCELLANEOUS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES BRANCH, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized about December 1, 1918. Functioned in February 1919 through five commodity Sections, as follows: Miscellaneous Unassigned Articles, Office Equipment, Office Supplies, Drafting Equipment and Supplies, and Field Office Equipment and Supplies. About May 1, 1919, it took over the functions of the Remount Branch. Abolished about June 1, 1919, when its functions were assumed by the General Supplies Branch. Functions: To be responsible for the disposal of surplus office supplies and office equipment, drafting equipment and supplies, and miscellaneous articles. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH, Artillery Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created as a separate branch in March 1918. Continued in operation until the armistice. Functions: To handle the procurement of mounts, precision instruments and chests, tools and accessories for all artillery, fore sights, taps, dies, drills, and electrical equipment. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH, Small Arms Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 15, 1918, as the Accessories Branch. Later in 1918 it became the Miscellaneous Branch. Functions: To handle the purchase of accessories and miscellaneous items for small arms, machine guns, and side arms. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.--Established on April 23 and discontinued on December 31, 1918. Also known as the Fine Chemicals Section. Functions: To gather data relating to the importation and domestic production of chemical materials, to ascertain the various needs for chemicals, and to act as a clearinghouse between producer and consumer with reference to chemicals not handled by any other section of the Chemicals Division. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS SUBCOMMITTEE, Chemicals Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Formed about May 1917. Became the Miscellaneous Chemicals Committee of the Chemical Alliance, Inc., in November. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to miscellaneous chemicals for the Committee. Records: Most of them were transferred to the Chemical Alliance, but a few are among the records of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL DIVISION, Civil Works Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established prior to the outbreak of the war. Became the Miscellaneous Civil Section of the Civil Division upon the establishment of that Division prior to the end of 1918. Functions: To handle administrative work in connection with the establishment of and changes in harbor lines, the removal of obstructions to navigation, the bridging of navigable waters, and the supervision of the harbor of New York, and to perform various miscellaneous duties. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.--Established in December 1918. Terminated on June 30, 1919, when its functions

were transferred to a new European Department. Functions: To handle transactions in miscellaneous noncereal commodities--chiefly meats, dairy products, sugar, motor oil, and automobiles--purchased and shipped for the American Relief Administration and other relief organizations operating in Europe and the Near East after the armistice. Records: 1918-19 (34 feet, not including records combined with those of its successor, the European Department) in NA. Include purchase, sales, and shipping records, chiefly vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. References: Frank M. Surface, The Grain Trade During the World War, 400-413 (New York, 1928).

MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES DIVISION, Food Administration.--Organized in June 1917 as the Storage and Market Division and later called successively the Organization and Policy Division, the Commercial Relations Division, and the Miscellaneous Commodities Division. Merged on January 10, 1918, with the Chemicals, Sisal, and Jute Division, which later became the Collateral Commodities Division. Functions: To act in a consultative capacity with reference to commodities that, because of their importance in the preservation or protection of food, were included in the program of the Food Administration; to coordinate the work of associations and conferences with that of the Administration; and to find men qualified to take charge of the various commercial activities of the Administration. Records: 1917-18 (7 feet) in NA. Correspondence.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--Organized in the summer of 1918; discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To prevent shortages, provide producing capacity, and act as a clearinghouse for materials not specifically assigned to any other section of the Board. Assumed some of the duties formerly performed by the Miscellaneous Section of the Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.--Organized about 1899. Functions: To handle general questions concerning the administration, equipment, and supply of the Army and the movement of troops and to conduct correspondence relating thereto; to code and decode cipher messages; and to handle questions relating to the administration of war prisoner barracks, disciplinary barracks, and alien enemies in the Army. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL BRANCH, Purchase Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on September 20, 1917; transferred to the Procurement Division by Gun Division Order No. 57, January 13, 1918. Functions: To handle business negotiations in connection with the purchase of miscellaneous material of all kinds not within the province of any other branch of the Purchase Section. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 15, 1918, and included the following Branches: Gage, Machinery, and Miscellaneous. Functions: To handle purchases of gages, fuse setters, machinery and machine tools, equipment for field and experimental plants, various kinds of electrical equipment, cranes, locomotives, cars, conveyors, hardware and hand tools of all kinds, motor accessories, cartridge storage cases for propellant charges, forging equipment, gas electric

generating sets, portable hand and cap lamps and lanterns, dry cell flashlights, time interval recorders or stop watches, and other articles not coming within the province of any other section. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in 1918. Absorbed the functions of the Transportation Section, established on January 30, 1918, and of the Fuel and Power Section, established on June 5, 1918. Functions: To handle matters of transportation, fuel and power distribution, industrial housing, and industrial safety and sanitation insofar as they related to the functions and activities of the Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Established in July 1918 to consolidate for administrative purposes special activities having no logical relation to those of any other section of the Division or to each other. As first organized, it comprised five Subsections, as follows: Personnel, Physical Standards and Examinations, Vermin Infestation and Disinfestation, Correspondence (relating to the physical conditions of individual officers and enlisted men), and Development Battalions. The functions handled by the Personnel Subsection were transferred to the Personnel Division about the middle of 1919, the Physical Standards and Examinations Subsection was ultimately established as a separate Section of the Sanitation Division, and the Vermin Infestation and Disinfestation Subsection ceased to exist as of July 31, 1919. Functions: To handle a variety of problems, including matters pertaining to administrative sanitary personnel for camps, cantonments, and recruit depots, physical standards and examinations, investigation of vermin problems, and supervision of development battalions. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES BRANCH, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Formed on January 18, 1918, as a Branch of the Clothing and Equipage Division and became part of the Supplies and Equipment Division on January 26. Abolished on April 16, 1918. Functions: To procure those supplies for the Army not handled by other branches of the Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MOBILE ARTILLERY COMMITTEE, Munitions Standards Board, Council of National Defense.—See ARMY AND NAVY ARTILLERY SUBCOMMITTEE, General Munitions Board.

MOBILE CARRIAGE SECTION, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on January 19, 1918, as the Mobile Gun Carriage Section by the consolidation of the Field Artillery and the Anti-Aircraft Sections of the Carriage Division. Functions: To handle questions of a technical nature in connection with field artillery and antiaircraft material, with the exception of sights, fire control instruments, guns, and motor equipment. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MOBILE GUN CARRIAGE SECTION, Artillery Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See ARTILLERY DIVISION.

MOBILIZATION DEPARTMENT, Administrative Branch, Field Artillery Chief's Office, War Department.—See FIELD ARTILLERY CHIEF'S OFFICE.

MOBILIZATION DIVISION, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department.—Established in 1918. Discontinued by July 15, 1919. Functions: To handle matters relating to allocation and to the accomplishment of individual inductions under the Selective Service Act, and to confer with the other divisions of the Office on questions of interpretations, modifications, changes, or suspensions of the Selective Service Act and Regulations. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

MOBILIZATION SECTION, MILITARY, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **MILITARY MOBILIZATION SECTION**.

MOLASSES BRANCH, JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, SYRUP, AND, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVES, SYRUP, AND MOLASSES BRANCH**.

MONEY ACCOUNTS DIVISION, Finance Service, War Department.—Established prior to the outbreak of the war as the Money Accounts Branch of the Finance and Accounting Division of the Quartermaster General's Office. On August 27, 1918, it became, through reorganization, the Money Accounts Division. Included Costkeeping, Discharged Enlisted Men's Pay, Enlisted Men's Pay, Money Accounts Examination, and Officers' Pay Branches. Became part of the Finance Service when the latter was created in October 1918. Functions: To receive and examine money accounts and to transmit them to the Auditor for the War Department, and to handle correspondence relative to disbursements, including that relative to cases involving officers' and enlisted men's pay and the pay of discharged soldiers. Records: In the Finance Chief's Office, War Department.

MONEY ORDER DIVISION, Post Office Department.—In existence before the war. Functions: During the war it handled a large volume of business for the troops in the camps and cantonments in the United States, Europe, and Siberia. Records: Some may be among those of the Department in NA. Others remain in the Post Office Department.

MORAL AND SPIRITUAL FORCES, DEPARTMENT FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.—See **HEALTH AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT**.

MORALE BRANCH, General Staff, War Department.—Originated as a Subsection of the Army Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division. On August 18, 1918, it became a Section of the Negative Branch. Became a separate Branch of the General Staff on October 19, 1918. Transferred to the War Plans Division, General Staff, by General Orders No. 88, July 14, 1919. All morale organizations were discontinued in 1921 by Bulletin No. 15. Functions: To stimulate morale throughout the Army and maintain a close connection and liaison with similar activities in civil life. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

MORALE DIVISION, Navigation Bureau, Navy Department.—See **NAVIGATION BUREAU**.

MORALE SECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **MORALE BRANCH**, General Staff.

MORGAN SALVAGE DEPOT GROUP, Explosives and Loading Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See EXPLOSIVES AND LOADING BRANCH.

MOSQUITO CONTROL SUBSECTION, FLY AND, Sanitary Engineering Section, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.-- See SANITARY ENGINEERING SECTION.

MOTION PICTURE SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.-- See ADVERTISING SECTION.

MOTION PICTURE SECTION, Information Division, Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Probably created in July 1918 and terminated in June 1919. Functions: To interest and instruct the public in labor and industrial policies of vital importance for increasing war production. Records: Disposition of the Service's records was authorized by Congress on May 7, 1928.

MOTION PICTURE SECTION, Social Hygiene Division, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.--Organized in 1917. Functions: To conduct, by means of motion pictures, educational campaigns in camps and among the civilian population, aimed at the prevention of venereal disease. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

MOTION PICTURE SUBSECTION, COMMERCIAL, News Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See NEWS SECTION.

MOTION PICTURES BRANCH, Industrial Education Section, Administration Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SECTION.

MOTOR AND CARRIAGE BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Organized in May 1917 as the Inspection Section, Carriage Division. On February 1, 1918, this Section became the Motor and Carriage Branch of the Executive Section, Inspection Division. Operated through the following Groups: Field Artillery Carriage; Railway and Seacoast Mount; Miscellaneous Artillery Vehicles; Tanks; Tractor; and Motor Equipment. Functions: To supervise the inspection of field artillery carriages; antiaircraft, seacoast, and railway mounts; tractors and tanks; and miscellaneous vehicles. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MOTOR CARS BRANCH, Motors Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on November 1, 1918, and in existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To be responsible for filling requisitions for motor cars required for overseas forces. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MOTOR DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--In August 1918 a Special Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance was in charge of tanks. His supervision later was extended over tractors and trailers. On November 9, 1918, Office Memorandum No. 133 created a Division to handle this work. Functions: To stimulate the production

of tanks, tank materials, tractors, and trailers. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT GROUP, Motor and Carriage Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See **MOTOR AND CARRIAGE BRANCH**.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT SECTION, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 19, 1918. Functions: To handle questions of a technical nature in connection with motor equipment issued by the Ordnance Department, including motorcycles, trucks, caterpillar tractors, and armored vehicles of all kinds. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on January 15, 1918. Originally included six Branches, as follows: Chassis, Bodies, Equipment, Tractors, Tanks, and Trailers. Supply Circular No. 87, dated September 5, 1918, placed the Quartermaster Corps in charge of the procurement of all motor vehicles, with the exception of tanks and caterpillar tractors, and transferred a large part of the personnel of the Section to it. After November 1, 1918, the Section included only two Branches: Special Tractor and Artillery Tractor. Functions: To purchase motor-driven vehicles, vehicles used in conjunction therewith, equipment and accessories for such vehicles, and components and spare parts, but not the raw materials used in their manufacture or any packing containers used in connection with them. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MOTOR STORAGE SECTION, Reserve Depot and Space Allotment Branch, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **RESERVE DEPOT AND SPACE ALLOTMENT BRANCH**.

MOTOR TRACTION BOARD, SECOND, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See **SECOND MOTOR TRACTION BOARD**.

MOTOR TRANSPORT BRANCH, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION**.

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS CHIEF'S OFFICE, War Department.--Originated on January 26, 1918, as the Motors Division in the Quartermaster Corps; on April 16 the name was changed to Motor Transport Division; and on April 18, by General Orders No. 38, it was changed to Motor Transport Service. Reorganized into a separate Corps under General Orders No. 75, August 15, 1918. In addition to an Executive Division, which handled general administrative work and procurement, training, and assignment matters, it included the following Divisions: Engineering, Liaison (at first Overseas Liaison), Maintenance, Operating, Property, and Service. Transferred to the Quartermaster Corps by General Orders No. 42, July 14, 1920 (effective July 15). Functions: To control and direct the procurement, design, maintenance, and operation of motor transport used in the Army. Records: Fragments (70 feet) are in NA. These include periodic and special reports, inventories, orders, dispatchers' records, log books and other records of vehicles, records of spare parts, manifests, and personnel records. Other records are in the Office of the Chief of Transportation, Services of Supply.

MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS CHIEF'S OFFICE.

MOTOR TRANSPORT SUBDIVISION, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--A Motor Transport Branch was established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 9, October 25, 1918. On November 22, 1918, this Branch became the Motor Transport Subdivision. In existence on February 1, 1919, when the Port Operations Division was abolished. Functions: To have charge of the compilation of records and reports relative to the movement of Motor Transport Corps supplies through ports of embarkation for overseas forces, and to regulate the movement of such supplies in accordance with established priorities. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION BRANCH, Operations Division, General Staff, War Department.--Created in August 1918. Functions: To supervise the work of the Motor Transport Corps in the design, procurement, storage, operation, upkeep, and repair of motor vehicles and accessories and in the control of the personnel to operate these vehicles; and to coordinate the relations of the Motor Transport Corps with the troops. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION OF FARM PRODUCTS PROJECT, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Established on March 15, 1918, with funds provided by the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917. Discontinued on June 30, 1919. Functions: To increase production and improve transportation of foodstuffs and other commodities by studying the need for and the methods and costs of operating motor routes in rural districts; by developing and fostering the use of improved business and accounting methods for operators of these routes; by establishing, in cooperation with such operators, demonstration routes; and by arranging for the provision of motor-transportation facilities for important shipping sections during the period of the heaviest crop movements in such sections. Records: Some are in NA among the records of the Markets Bureau. Included are correspondence of the Philadelphia office, 1918-19 (6 inches), and a report of the Project for 1918.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION SERVICE, ENGINEER, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See ENGINEER MOTOR TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION SUBDIVISION, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MOTORS SUBDIVISION.

MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE SECTION, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Part of the Motor Transportation of Farm Products Project. Discontinued on June 30, 1919. Functions: To arrange for the provision of motor-transportation facilities for important shipping sections during the period of the heaviest crop movements in such sections. Records: Some are in NA among those of the Markets Bureau.

MOTOR TRUCKS COMMITTEE, ARMORED CARS AND, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.--See ARMORED CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS COMMITTEE.

MOTOR VEHICLE BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on April 18, 1918, by Special Order No. 91. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to motor vehicles, regardless of the corps or branch of the service by which such vehicles were used. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on January 17, 1919, as the Motors and Vehicles Sales Section. Its name was changed on February 4. Still in existence on December 1, 1919. Functions: To supervise the sale of surplus motor vehicles and aircraft and equipment held by War Department bureaus. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES BRANCH, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about March 1, 1919, by a consolidation of the Motors Branch and the Vehicles and Harness Branch. In existence on May 19, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To supervise the storage, distribution, and maintenance of stocks of motor and animal-drawn vehicles. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES BRANCH, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized about January 1, 1919. Operated through two Sections in June 1919: Motor Vehicles and Parts and Animal and Hand Drawn Vehicles. Still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To have charge of the sale of surplus vehicles. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES DIVISION, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Created about September 21, 1918, and took over in October the functions of the procurement of vehicles formerly performed by the Vehicles and Harness Division of the Quartermaster General's Office. On November 1, 1918, it functioned through four Branches: Administrative, Planning, Motor Vehicles, and Horse and Hand-Drawn Vehicles. On June 30, 1919, it functioned through an Administrative Branch and three procurement Branches: Motor Vehicles, Spare Parts and Tires, and Horse and Hand-Drawn Vehicles. In existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of motor vehicles, exclusive of tanks, tractors, and other special types, and of the procurement of animal and hand-drawn vehicles. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES DIVISION, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **MOTORS AND VEHICLES SECTION**, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES SALES SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **MOTOR VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT SECTION**.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on May 19, 1919, and consisted of the following Subsections: Domestic Distribution, Export Distribution, Replenishment, Stock Record, and Surplus Property. On November 6 it became a Branch of the Supplies Division, and on May 19, 1920, it became the Motors and Vehicles Division. Functions: To have charge of the storage and distribution of automotive and animal-drawn vehicles and parts, and to determine surplus stocks. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MOTORS AND VEHICLES SECTION, Purchase Summaries Branch, Statistical Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See PURCHASE SUMMARIES BRANCH.

MOTORS BRANCH, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on October 28, 1918. Consolidated with the Vehicles and Harness Branch about March 1, 1919, to form the Motors and Vehicles Branch. Functions: To supervise the storage, distribution, and maintenance of stocks of motor vehicles and parts. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MOTORS COMMITTEE, INTERNAL COMBUSTION, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

MOTORS DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS CHIEF'S OFFICE.

MOTORS SUBDIVISION, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on November 1, 1918, as the Motor Transportation Subdivision, and later designated the Motors Subdivision. Operated through the following Branches: Motor Cars; Priority; Release and Servicing; Spare Parts; Transportation; and Trucks. In existence on February 1, 1919. Functions: To be responsible for the supply of motor vehicles and parts for overseas shipment. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

MOTORS, VEHICLES, AND HARNESS BRANCH, Requirements and Requisitions Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION.

MOVING PICTURE DEPARTMENT, Army Medical Museum, Museum and Library Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

MUNITIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, PLANTS AND, War Industries Board.--See PLANTS AND MUNITIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MUNITIONS BOARD, GENERAL, Council of National Defense.--See GENERAL MUNITIONS BOARD.

MUNITIONS COUNCIL, INTERALLIED.--See INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL.

MUNITIONS, MANUFACTURING, AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Organized on October 11, 1916, under the chairmanship of Howard E. Coffin. Merged into the General Munitions Board with the appointment of Coffin to that body upon its creation on March 31, 1917. Functions: To study questions relating to national defense as indicated by the name of the Committee. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

MUNITIONS PATENTS BOARD, War and Navy Departments.--Established on September 25, 1918, by a joint order of the Acting Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Consisted of one representative each from the War and Navy Departments and a civilian Chairman. Remained active until February 1921, notwithstanding the fact that it received no appropriation for the fiscal year 1920-21. Lt. Col. Frank Griffin of the Signal Corps, a patent authority, succeeded to the position of War Department representative in July 1920, and he continued the operations of the Board for the next 8 months. By a memorandum of November 17, 1920, the Patent Section of the War Department Claims Board was authorized to hear certain patent claims against the War Department (but not jointly against the Army and Navy) still pending before the Munitions Patents Board. On December 3, Lieutenant Colonel Griffin was placed in charge of the Patent Section, and for the next 3 months he served as both Chairman of the Patent Section and War Department representative on the Munitions Patents Board. Functions: To coordinate patent policies of the two Departments; to consider clauses in contracts of the respective Departments dealing with patents and with questions as to the validity or infringement of patents and the patentability of inventions; and to estimate the amount of compensation to be paid for patents or for their use. Records: Among those of the Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, in NA. Include a correspondence file, 1918-21, with index; minutes of meetings, 1918-20; and photostats of patents.

MUNITIONS PLANTS SECTION, STEEL AND, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.--See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

MUNITIONS STANDARDS BOARD, Council of National Defense.--Created on March 20, 1917; absorbed by the General Munitions Board about April 9, 1917. Frank A. Scott, Chairman. Functions: To insure speedy and efficient quantity production of munitions, standardize munition specifications, assist in the survey of cantonment and terminal storage facilities, and improve transportation methods. Records: With those of the General Munitions Board in NA; some may also be in the "consolidated files" of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

MUNITIONS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE.--See INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Organized before the war. Functions: To supervise the administration of the Army Medical Museum and the Library of the Surgeon General's Office. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

MUSIC AND SONG DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, Navy Department.--See TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION.

MUSIC DIVISION, CAMP, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.--See CAMP MUSIC DIVISION.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS SECTION, ATHLETIC GOODS AND, General Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

NATIONAL ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION.—Established in August 1918 by agreement of the Shipping Board, the War and Labor Departments, the American Federation of Labor, the International Longshoremen's Union, and the principal ship operators. Financed largely from Shipping Board appropriations. Composed of four members, one each representing the Shipping Board, the War Department, the International Longshoremen's Union, and the operators. Closely connected with the Shipping Board's Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Division because, during part of the period, the Shipping Board's representative, who served as Chairman, was head of that Division. Under the above-mentioned agreement, local adjustment commissions of somewhat similar composition were also set up in leading ports. The Commission appears to have been inactive during part of 1919 but was reconstituted by the Joint Shipping Industrial Conference in September of that year. Terminated on October 1, 1920. Functions: To adjust and control by arbitration, or sometimes by mediation, wages and conditions of labor in the loading and unloading of vessels. Under a Shipping Board resolution of October 21, 1919, the Commission was directed to make a study of longshore labor conditions at the port of New York, where it maintained close relations with the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board. Records: 1918-20 (20 feet) in NA. Include organizational and administrative correspondence and reports, dockets of adjusted and current cases, copies of local agreements with related correspondence, transcripts of hearings, and copies of awards of local commissions and the National Adjustment Commission. References: National Adjustment Commission, Chairman's Report for the Period Ending December 31, 1918 (Washington, 1919), and Report of the Executive Secretary . . . January 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920 ([1920]. Processed).

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS.—Established by a naval appropriation act of March 3, 1915, which authorized the President "to appoint not to exceed twelve members, to consist of two members from the War Department, from the office in charge of military aeronautics; two members from the Navy Department, from the office in charge of naval aeronautics; a representative each of the Smithsonian Institution, of the United States Weather Bureau, and of the United States Bureau of Standards; together with not more than five additional persons who shall be acquainted with the needs of aeronautical science, either civil or military, or skilled in aeronautical engineering or its allied sciences." Served as the Aeronautics Committee and later as the Aeronautics Section of the National Research Council. Functioned through a number of subcommittees. Functions: During the war the Committee investigated the condition of the aircraft industry; made recommendations to the War and Navy Departments for increasing the quantity production of aircraft; recommended the creation of the Aircraft Production Board; made available to that Board information acquired by the Committee from a census of the production facilities of manufacturers of aircraft and aeronautic engines; and took the initiative in organizing ground schools for aviators. Among the subjects for which subcommittees were formed were the following: Aerial mail service, aero torpedoes, aircraft communications, airplane mapping, bibliography of aeronautics, buildings, laboratories and equipment, civil aerial transport, design,

construction, and navigation of aircraft, free flight tests, helicopter or direct-lift aircraft, aeronautics nomenclature, patents, policy, power plants, radiator design, relation of the atmosphere to aeronautics, engineering problems, standardization and investigation of materials, and steel construction for aircraft. Records: In the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. References: National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Annual Reports, 1915-20; Laurence F. Schmeckebier, The Aeronautics Branch, Department of Commerce, 3, 86-88 (Washington, 1930).

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL.--See COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROJECTS SECTION, War Plans Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized in 1918. Functions: To prepare general war plans and, as successor to the Board of Review, to supervise seacoast defense projects and plans. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

NATIONAL HARNESS AND SADDLERY ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION.--Established on September 26, 1917, by agreement among the Government, the principal harness manufacturers, and the United Leather Workers International Union. Composed originally of five members, three appointed by the Secretary of War and one each by the manufacturers and the Union; the War Department representation was later reduced to one member. Dissolved by the Secretary of War on January 15, 1919. Functions: To adjust differences between manufacturers and employees engaged in the production of harness and saddlery for the Government, and to fix wage standards for skilled workers and hours of labor in the industry. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Alexander M. Bing, War-Time Strikes and Their Adjustment, 63-64 (New York [1921]).

NATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE, Shipping Board.--Called by the Shipping Board to meet in Washington, April 29 to May 4, 1918, and attended by delegates of shipowners' and seamen's organizations. Resulted in the agreement of Atlantic and Gulf shipowners and employees to accept wage standards determined by the Shipping Board and in the appointment of a standing committee, the Committee of Five. Functions: To discuss any questions affecting supply, remuneration, living conditions, and efficiency of marine labor. Records: February-July 1918 (2 feet with the records of the Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Division, Shipping Board) in NA. Include transcripts of speeches and briefs of testimony, tentative wage scales and related materials submitted as exhibits, press reports, correspondence and reports pertaining to the resulting agreements, and complete stenographic transcripts of the proceedings. References: Shipping Board, Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Division, Marine and Dock Labor: Work, Wages, and Industrial Relations During the Period of the War; Report of the Director . . . December 31, 1918 (Washington, 1919).

NATIONAL MUSEUM, Smithsonian Institution.--Created in 1846. Functions: During the war, to meet the requirements of certain Government agencies by conducting the research necessary to the solution of problems of a highly specialized scientific character, especially in mineralogy, anthropology, geology, and biology, and to assist generally in the preparation of exhibits and publications relating to conservation. Records: In the National Museum. The records of the Museum relating to its war activities are in the files of the specialized divisions in which the investigations were undertaken.

They include investigations pertaining to strategic minerals and derivatives; the procuring of special varieties of optical quartz for use in submarine instruments; the use of the ordinary garden slug as a supersensitive indicator of poisonous gases; conservation of natural resources such as petroleum; and problems associated with gas warfare, peat resources, fuels and power, and concrete ship construction. Related records in NA are among those of the Shipping Board, the Fuel Administration, the Food Administration, the Joint Information Board on Minerals and Derivatives, and other agencies. References: National Museum, Reports, 1918, p. 13-15; 1919, p. 13-14.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION COMMITTEE, Production Bureau, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.—See PRODUCTION BUREAU.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.—Originated in 1916 at the request of President Wilson in response to the offer by the National Academy of Sciences of its services in the interests of national security. Membership comprised the chiefs of the technical bureaus of the War and Navy Departments, the heads of other Government bureaus engaged in scientific research, and representatives of educational institutions, research foundations, and engineering and industrial research. At first activities were carried on by independent committees (originally 17 in number) assigned to the various branches of science and to special projects, but early in 1918 all committees investigating closely related projects were grouped in divisions. As of October 31, 1918, the war organization included the Research Information Service and eight Divisions, as follows: General Relations; Military; Engineering; Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geophysics; Chemistry and Chemical Technology; Geology and Geography; Medicine and Related Sciences; and Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries. As early as May 11, 1918, the President had issued Executive Order No. 2859 requesting the perpetuation of the Council and stating its duties; accordingly, in 1919 the Council adopted a permanent organization to carry on its peacetime activities. Functions: Engaged almost exclusively in scientific and research work with and for the War and Navy Departments, the War Industries Board, and other Government agencies. Served as the Science and Research Department of the Council of National Defense and cooperated closely with the Science and Research Division of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. Conducted a national census of research and research facilities. Organized the Research Information Service, which facilitated the exchange of research information between the United States and the Allies. Promoted research in many fields bearing upon national welfare and defense. Initiated the sound-ranging service of the Army; developed the psychological tests for Army recruits; organized research on submarine problems; organized cooperative investigations in agriculture; promoted medical researches; and helped to devise instruments for use by the Army and the Navy. Records: In the National Research Council. Those for the war period consist of correspondence, reports, and administrative papers, and include the records of most of its investigative committees. Material on "War Problems" is not separated by committees but is maintained in one file. References: National Academy of Sciences, Proceedings, 1916-19; National Research Council, Annual Reports, 1916-21; William F. Willoughby, Government Organization in War Time and After, 22-30 (New York, 1919).

NATIONAL SCREW THREAD COMMISSION.—Established as the Commission for the Standardization of Screw Threads by an act of July 18, 1918. According to this act it was to be composed of nine commissioners,

one of whom shall be the Director of the Bureau of Standards, who shall be chairman of the commission; two commissioned officers of the Army, to be appointed by the Secretary of War; two commissioned officers of the Navy, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; and four to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, two of whom shall be chosen from nominations made by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and two from nominations made by the Society of Automotive Engineers." The members of the National Screw Thread Commission, as this body came to be called, were appointed on September 21, 1918. By Executive Order No. 5960, December 9, 1932, the "administrative duties, powers, and authority" of the Commission were transferred to the Bureau of Standards, and the Commission was directed to serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Commerce. The Commission was abolished by Executive Order No. 6166, June 10, 1933, which transferred "its records, property, facilities, and supplies" to the Commerce Department. S. W. Stratton was Chairman during the war. Functions: To ascertain and establish standards for screw threads. These standards were to be submitted to the Secretaries of War, the Navy, and Commerce for their acceptance and approval. After approval, the standards were to be used in the several manufacturing plants under the control of the War and Navy Departments. Records: In the National Bureau of Standards (176 feet).

NATIONAL SERVICE SECTION, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Inaugurated with the appointment of Charles A. Eaton to the staff of the Vice President and General Manager of the Corporation on January 1, 1918. He established a National Service Section, which later became part of the General Service Division and in May 1918 became a part of the Industrial Relations Division. On August 23, 1918, the Section was made directly tributary to the office of Vice President Piez. It was abolished on January 15, 1919. Functions: To promote interest and enthusiasm in the shipbuilding program through public meetings and gatherings of shipyard managers and workers and of workers in plants manufacturing articles needed in shipbuilding. Records: 1918 (6 feet) in NA. General correspondence, notes, memoranda, and reports.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Created upon the recommendation (Mar. 29, 1918) of the War Labor Conference Board, the members of which were appointed by the Secretary of Labor acting in his capacity as War Labor Administrator to constitute the National War Labor Board. This action was confirmed by Presidential proclamation of April 8, 1918. Cases were heard by the Board, by sections of it, or by its Chairmen, as well as by examiners sent to places where controversies arose. No cases were accepted after June 25, 1919, and those pending were completed by the Joint Chairmen, William Howard Taft, representing capital, and Basil M. Manly (successor to Frank P. Walsh), representing labor. The final meeting was held on August 12, 1919, and the Board was dissolved. Functions: To effect settlements by mediation or conciliation of controversies arising between employers and workers in the fields of production necessary for the effective conduct of the war, or in other industries in which delays or obstructions might detrimentally affect war production. Records: 1918-19 (219 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, transcripts of proceedings, briefs, findings and awards, minutes of executive sessions, examiners' reports, and auditors' files. Other records of the Board were retained by staff members, and their present location is not known. References: Labor

Department, Reports, 1918-20; Labor Statistics Bureau, National War Labor Board (Bulletin 287. Washington, 1922); Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Industrial America in the World War, ch. 15 (Boston, 1923); Alexander M. Bing, War-Time Strikes and Their Adjustment, ch. 10 (New York [1921]); Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 163-175 ([Urbana, 1920]).

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE, Treasury Department.—Appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in November 1917 in accordance with an act of September 24, 1917. Consisted of a Chairman, 6 Federal directors each having general supervision over one or more Federal Reserve districts, and 52 State directors, each of whom had complete charge of War Savings activities in his area. The Committee was dissolved in September 1918 upon the recommendation of its Chairman, Frank A. Vanderlip, and was succeeded by the Savings Division of the War Loan Organization. Functions: To organize and promote the sales of thrift stamps and War Savings certificates and to educate the citizens of the United States in the necessity of saving for the war. Records: Those for the Kansas City Federal Reserve District, 1918-21 (40 feet), are in NA. Other records are in the Public Debt Bureau, Treasury Department. References: Treasury Department, Annual Report, 1919, p. 32-36.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE, Treasury Department.—Composed of 12 women appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in May 1917, one for each Federal Reserve district, who supervised the work of State and local organizations. Constituted the Liberty Loan Department of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Chairman. Functions: To cooperate in the work of the War Loan Organization. The Committee served in a publicity and a selling capacity for all five of the Liberty Loans. Records: In the Treasury Department. References: National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, Reports . . . for 1st-4th Liberty Loan Campaigns (Washington, 1918), and Report . . . for Victory Loan Campaign, April 21-May 10, 1919 (Washington, 1920).

NATURAL GAS BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—Created in May 1918; terminated in June 1919. Functions: To promote the use of natural gas in order to conserve other fuels. The Bureau "stopped wasteful practices in certain producing fields, and among domestic consumers, by means of educational campaigns, and was instrumental in having restrictions placed on the use of natural gas in localities where the demand was heavy and the supply limited." Records: Correspondence and related papers are included in the central files of the Division in NA.

NATURAL GAS DIVISION, PETROLEUM AND, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See PETROLEUM DIVISION.

NATURAL GAS SECTION, Oil Conservation Bureau, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—See OIL CONSERVATION BUREAU.

NATURALIZATION BUREAU, Labor Department.—In existence since June 29, 1906; became a part of the newly created Labor Department in 1913; and as the Immigration and Naturalization Service was transferred in June 1940 to the Justice Department. Its Americanization work was greatly expanded during the war. At that time Richard K. Campbell served as Commissioner. Functions: To supervise the naturalization of aliens and to assist them in becoming good American citizens; to cooperate with military and naval authorities in facilitating the

naturalization of aliens in the service of the United States, made possible by an act of Congress of May 9, 1918; and to assist the Army exemption boards in determining the status of foreign-born residents. Records: 1917-20 (54 feet) in NA. Include some court lists of aliens naturalized under the act of May 9, 1918, and Americanization records. The general files of the Bureau, retained in the Justice Department, contain most of the records of the war period. References: Darrell H. Smith, The Bureau of Naturalization (Baltimore, 1926).

NATURALIZATION SECTION, REGISTRATION AND, War Emergency Division, Justice Department.--See REGISTRATION AND NATURALIZATION SECTION.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS COMMITTEE, NAVIGATION AND, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geophysics Division, National Research Council.--See NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS COMMITTEE.

NAVAL ACADEMY SECTION, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.--Established in March 1917. Its functions today are performed by the Training Facilities Section. Functions: To have charge of the design and construction of buildings, roads, and the like at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Records: Dispersed among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

NAVAL AERONAUTICS OFFICE, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.--Established by an order of the Secretary of October 15, 1915. Transferred to the Bureau of Aeronautics in 1921. Functions: To submit recommendations as to types, numbers, and general characteristics of aircraft for the naval service. After conferring with the technical bureaus concerned as to the practicability of such recommendations, the Chief of Naval Operations submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a program for naval aircraft. Records: 1914-21 (251 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence, blueprints, confidential reports, orders, dispatches, requisitions for equipment, contract awards, and flight log sheets. References: W. H. Sitz, A History of U. S. Naval Aviation, 9-13 (Aeronautics Bureau, Technical Note, No. 18. Washington, 1930); A. W. Johnson, A Brief History of the Organization of the Navy Department, 93-94 (1933. Processed).

NAVAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY (PHILADELPHIA), Navy Department.--On July 27, 1917, after a preliminary study to determine the feasibility of constructing and putting into operation an aircraft factory owned by the Navy Department, work was begun on a plant at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The Department's chief purposes in the project were to assure a part, at least, of its aircraft supply, to obtain cost data for guidance in dealing with private manufacturers, and to have under its own control a factory capable of producing experimental work. The factory was formerly operated by a naval officer who acted as manager or superintendent under the direction of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Today it is operated under the direction of the Bureau of Aeronautics. Functions: As indicated above. In addition to facilities for manufacturing airplanes and airplane engines, the factory includes laboratories, shops, and equipment for experimental work and testing, as well as a supply department that has distributed technical aircraft material to the whole naval aviation organization. Records: 1917-33 (359 feet) in NA. Include reports and miscellaneous papers regarding material and structural tests, blueprints and experimental drawings, general correspondence, and personnel records. References: W. H. Sitz, A History of U. S. Naval Aviation (Aeronautics Bureau, Technical Note, No. 18. (Washington, 1930); S. M. Kraus, "The Naval Aircraft Factory," in Aero Digest, 36: 46-47 (Feb. 1940).

NAVAL BOARD FOR APPRAISAL AND CONDEMNATION, Navy Department.—See NAVY BOARD FOR COMMANDEERING, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.

NAVAL BOARD ON CLAIMS, LONDON, Navy Department.—See LONDON NAVAL BOARD ON CLAIMS.

NAVAL BOARD ON CLAIMS, PARIS, Navy Department.—See PARIS NAVAL BOARD ON CLAIMS.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—See COMMUNICATION DIVISION.

NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD, Navy Department.—Created in July 1915 as the Naval Advisory Board, with Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, as President. In addition to the President and a member nominated by him, it consisted of two delegates from each of the leading scientific societies of the country. It met for organization on October 6, 1915, when it adopted the name Naval Consulting Board. In November it established the following Committees: Aeronautics; Chemistry and Physics; Electricity; Food and Sanitation; Industrial Preparedness; Internal Combustion Motors; Life-Saving Appliances; Mines and Torpedoes; Navigation Aids; Ordnance and Explosives; Public Works, Yards, and Docks; Ship Construction; Steam Engineering and Ship Propulsion; Submarines; Transportation; and Wireless and Communications. The following Committees were organized later: Chemistry; Fuel and Fuel Handling; Metallurgy; Optical Glass; Physics; and Special Problems (with regard to developing devices for detecting and destroying enemy submarines). The Naval Consulting Board was given official status by the Naval Appropriation Act of August 29, 1916, and on September 19, 1916, it was given official appointment by the Secretary of the Navy. In February 1917 the Board began to serve as the Board of Inventions for the Council of National Defense. It continued after the war as an agency of the Navy Department. Functions: To give technical aid and advice on naval problems, improve the instruments of warfare, especially those of submarine warfare, survey national industrial resources, and mobilize the inventive talents of the nation. Records: Those in NA consist chiefly of general correspondence files, 1915-34 (325 feet). Also in NA are questionnaires of a survey of industrial resources made by the Board in 1916 among the records of the Council of National Defense and the War Industries Board. References: Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1915, p. 44-47; 1916, p. 67-69; Lloyd N. Scott, The Naval Consulting Board of the United States (Washington 1920); William F. Willoughby, Government Organization in War Time and After, 29-32 (New York, 1919).

NAVAL COUNCIL, ALLIED.—See ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.

NAVAL DISTRICTS DIVISION, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—The naval districts, which were set up in 1902 and 1903 for the naval defense of the coast and the regional administration of the shore establishments of the Navy Department, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Navigation. The Office of Naval Militia Affairs and Naval Districts, established in the Bureau in 1912, was transferred in 1916 to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. It became the Naval Districts Division in 1918. Functions: To handle the central administrative work in connection with naval districts and to advise the Chief of Naval Operations in regard to matters of policy affecting them. In time of war or national emergency the Division has cognizance of commandeering vessels for the Navy and of returning these vessels upon demobilization. Records: 1915-37 (76 feet) in NA.

Include correspondence and reports relating to the use of private vessels by the Navy during the World War and their disposition thereafter. General correspondence from 1917 is still in the custody of the Division. References: Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1916, p. 87; 1917, p. 6; 1918, p. 20-21; Naval Operations Office, Naval District Manual, 1921 (Washington 1921). Histories of activities in the various naval districts during the war have been prepared by the Office of Naval Records and Library and are available in that Office.

NAVAL INSURANCE DIVISION, MILITARY AND, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.—See MILITARY AND NAVAL INSURANCE DIVISION.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—Established in 1882 in the Bureau of Navigation. After experiencing several transfers it was in 1915 attached to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Known also as the Intelligence Division. Functions: To collect and disseminate technical information about naval affairs; to cooperate with other agencies of the Government in apprehending persons engaged in activities against the United States; and to supervise the activities of naval attachés stationed in foreign countries and field agents in the United States. Records: 1886-1922 (87 feet) in NA. Consist of naval attachés' reports, papers relating to merchant vessels and their suitability for naval use in time of war, and papers relating to the movements of merchant vessels during the war. Other naval attachés' reports for the war period are in the Office of Naval Records and Library. The general correspondence since 1912 is in the Office of Naval Intelligence. References: Albert P. Niblack, The History and Aims of the Office of Naval Intelligence (printed but not published, Washington, 1920); Edward McCauley, "The Office of Naval Intelligence Before and During the World War" (1920. Manuscript in the Office of Naval Records and Library).

NAVAL MILITIA AFFAIRS DIVISION, Navigation Bureau, Navy Department.—Administrative matters connected with Federal contributions to the naval militia of the States, which had been made since 1891, were placed under the Bureau of Navigation in 1912. In 1914 the naval militia was placed under Federal control and the Naval Militia Affairs Division was established under the Bureau. On May 5, 1915, the Division was transferred to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, but on September 22, 1916, it was returned to the Bureau of Navigation. Upon the outbreak of the war the naval militia became part of the National Naval Volunteers, and the activities of the Division were thereafter greatly restricted. It was discontinued in 1918. The function of providing a reserve force for the use of the Navy in time of war was continued by the Naval Reserve Force Division, which was created in the Bureau in September 1919. Functions: As indicated above. Records: 1891-1918 (60 feet) in NA. Correspondence and other records. References: Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1916, p. 2, 24, 778; 1917, p. 24-25; 1918, p. 67, 71.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY, Navigation Bureau, Navy Department.—Originated in 1830, in the Depot of Charts and Instruments, which was later known as the Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office. The Hydrographic Office became a separate agency in 1866. Functions: To supply and care for the navigational instruments used by the Navy; to provide the data required for navigational astronomy; and to establish the standard time. Records: Those for the war period are in the Navy Department.

NAVAL OPERATIONS OFFICE, Navy Department.—An act of March 3, 1915, provided for the office of Chief of Naval Operations, and the position was first filled on May 11, 1915, by the appointment of Rear Admiral William S. Benson, who held it until September 25, 1919. The units operating under the Office of Naval Operations during the war included the Communication, Inspection, Intelligence, Material, Naval Districts, Operating Forces, Planning, and Submarine Divisions (some of which also had other designations); the Offices of Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Performances and of Naval Aeronautics; and the Armed Guard Section. Functions: To direct the operations of the fleet and develop plans for its use in war. Records: Those in NA for the war period consist of records of the Chief of Naval Operations, included in the files of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, and records of some of the subdivisions listed above. Other records are in the Navy Department, where many of them relating to the war have been assembled in the Office of Naval Records and Library. References: A. W. Johnson, A Brief History of the Organization of the Navy Department, 75-83 (1933. Processed).

NAVAL ORDNANCE SPECIAL BOARD, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—See INVENTIONS, RESEARCH, AND TRIALS DIVISION.

NAVAL OVERSEAS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE, Operating Forces Division, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—Established by order of the Chief of Naval Operations of January 9, 1918. A large fleet was built up of vessels taken over from the merchant marine, of Dutch vessels, and of new vessels furnished by the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. A General Inspector was assigned to New York on March 20, 1918, and removed to Washington on January 1, 1919. District supervisors were stationed at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Charleston. Abolished on July 7, 1920. Functions: To direct the operation of a fleet of vessels engaged in carrying supplies to naval forces in Europe and to assist the Army in transporting and supplying the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Upon the conclusion of hostilities, while part of the fleet was being demobilized, another part was used to supply the forces maintained in Europe and to transport troops home. Records: Those in NA (2½ feet) include correspondence of the General Inspector and of the district supervisors at New York and Baltimore. Most of the records, however, including other records of the district supervisors, are in the Office of Naval Records and Library. References: Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1918, p. 19, 20, 27; 1919, p. 2236-2237; Lewis P. Clephane, "History of the Naval Overseas Transportation Service in the World War" (1920. Manuscript in the Office of Naval Records and Library); Josephus Daniels, Our Navy at War, 241-249 (Washington, 1922).

NAVAL RECORDS AND LIBRARY OFFICE, Naval Intelligence Office, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—See HISTORICAL SECTION.

NAVIGATION AIDS COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of five members; Elmer A. Sperry, Chairman.—See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

NAVIGATION AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS, Recruiting Service, Shipping Board.—The Navigation Schools were established on June 4, 1917, and were discontinued on September 15, 1921; the Engineering Schools were opened in July 1917 and were discontinued on December 31, 1921. By September 1918 there were 43 Navigation and 12 Engineering Schools in existence. After September 23, 1919, they

were under the direct supervision of the Shipping Board. Henry G. Vaughan, Superintendent. Functions: To provide quick and intensive training for deck and engineer officers of the merchant marine. Records: 1917-21 (25 feet) in NA. Include administrative correspondence and reports of the various Schools.

NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS COMMITTEE, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geophysics Division, National Research Council.--Appointed in 1917 at the request of the General Munitions Board with L. A. Bauer as Chairman. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: To investigate problems concerning navigation and the use, manufacture, and supply of nautical instruments in time of war. The Committee cooperated with the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in the preparation of specifications for ship watches, sextants, compasses, aneroid barometers, thermometers, hydrometers, marine glasses, and other nautical equipment required for the emergency fleet. Records: In the National Research Council.

NAVIGATION BUREAU, Commerce Department.--Established in 1884. United with the Steamboat Inspection Service in 1932 to form the Navigation and Steamboat Inspection Bureau, which became the Marine Inspection and Navigation Bureau in 1936. This Bureau was abolished in March 1942, when its functions were transferred to the Coast Guard and the Customs Bureau. Functions: To administer the navigation laws of the United States. During the war, it cooperated with the Shipping Board in connection with the operating of merchant vessels under Government ownership and control and with the Council of National Defense, the War and Navy Departments, and the war missions of the Allies. Records: 1789-1941 (combined with the records of the Steamboat Inspection Service, total 4,090 feet) in NA. Those for the period of the war include general correspondence and certificates of registry, enrollment, and license. References: Lloyd M. Short, The Bureau of Navigation (Baltimore, 1923).

NAVIGATION BUREAU, Navy Department.--Created in 1862. During the war it operated through various units including the Aviation, Chaplains, Enlisted Personnel, Mail and File, and Sixth (later Morale) Divisions, and the Naval Auxiliary and Navy Mobilization Services. The Hydrographic Office and the Naval Observatory were also under its jurisdiction. Functions: To serve primarily as the personnel bureau of the Department. Responsible for the procurement, education, training, discipline, and distribution of the officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy; the issuance, recording, and enforcement of the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to individual officers; the maintenance of records of service of officers and men; matters pertaining to appointments and commissions; and the upkeep and operation of the Naval Academy and other schools and of the Naval Home at Philadelphia. Records: 1801-1941 (31,600 feet) in NA. Records for the period of the war include general correspondence; service records of enlisted personnel; inactive officers records; recruiting and enlistment records; certificates of identification; muster rolls; ship logbooks; ship files of radio messages; and photographs of officers and vessels. Other records are in the Navy Department.

NAVY ALASKAN COAL COMMISSION, Navy Department.--Originated in a sense in the Navy Alaska Coal Commission, which was appointed on May 31, 1919, and was charged with the duty of investigating the coal situation in Alaska. On May 3, 1920, the Navy Alaskan Coal Commission was appointed to undertake the mining of coal in Alaska for the use

of the Navy. Terminated on May 1, 1922, when the Interior Department took over the functions of the Commission. Commander Otto C. Dowling, Senior Member. Functions: As indicated above. Records: 1920-22 (3 feet) in NA. Correspondence and miscellaneous papers. The whereabouts of the Navy Alaska Coal Commission records is unknown.

NAVY ARTILLERY SUBCOMMITTEE, ARMY AND, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.--See ARMY AND NAVY ARTILLERY SUBCOMMITTEE.

NAVY BOARD FOR COMMANDEERING, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Originated on September 15, 1917, when its members were appointed "to inventory, appraise and take the necessary steps to take over for Government use, all machinery and equipment in Hamburg-American stores, Hoboken, New Jersey." On February 13, 1918, upon the recommendation of the Director of Naval Intelligence, the duties of the Navy Board for Commandeering were expanded. Its work was distributed among seven Sections: Chief Clerk, Machinery, Materials, Appraisals, Shipping, Distribution of Lists, and Files. It functioned directly under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and continued in existence until December 1919. Also known as the Naval Board for Appraisal and Condemnation. Functions: To commandeer machine tools, machinery, foodstuffs, raw materials, metals, and other articles of interest to the Navy held in and around the New York area. Records: 1917-19 in NA. General correspondence (2 feet), claims files, and the final report of the Board (in the Secretary's files). References: Supplies and Accounts Bureau, "Historical Record of the Activities of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts . . . 1917-18," 46-49 ([1919?]. Manuscript in Office of Naval Records and Library).

NAVY DEPARTMENT.--An executive department established in 1798. During the period of the war it functioned through the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; the Judge Advocate General's Office; the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Medicine and Surgery, Navigation, Ordnance, Steam Engineering, Supplies and Accounts, and Yards and Docks; the Marine Corps Headquarters; and various boards, such as the General Board, the Naval Consulting Board, and the Compensation Board. The Coast Guard functioned as a part of the Navy during the war. Josephus Daniels, Secretary; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary. Functions: Among the war functions of the Department were coast patrol duties, the protection of merchant ships and the solution of the submarine problem, and cooperation with the War Department in transporting troops and supplies. During the war the Assistant Secretary was in general concerned with the conduct of the business affairs of the Navy, and immediately after the war with demobilization activities. Records: The greater part of the records of the various bureaus and offices of the Navy Department for the war period are in NA. Included are general correspondence and other records of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary. References: Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1917-21; Judge Advocate General (Navy), Laws Relating to the Navy (Washington, 1922); Josephus Daniels, Our Navy at War (Washington, 1922); Elting E. Morison, Admiral Sims and the Modern American Navy, ch. 18-24 (Boston, 1942); Waldo G. Leland and Newton D. Mereness, Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War, 104-112 (New Haven, 1926), which includes a list of published and manuscript histories of the activities of the Department during the war.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, AUDITOR FOR THE, Treasury Department.--See AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY PATENT BOARD, ARMY AND.--See ARMY AND NAVY PATENT BOARD.

NEGATIVE BRANCH, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--Created on August 18, 1918, by uniting the following Sections: Foreign Influence; Enemy Propaganda; Army; News; and Military Morale. In September 1918 the Travel and Fraud Sections were added. At one time it included a Subsection which maintained relations with the American Protective League. On October 19, 1918, the Military Morale Section became a separate Branch. The major portion of the intelligence work of the Branch, distinctly negative in character, was discontinued with the cessation of hostilities, and by 1920 only three Sections remained: Foreign Influence, News, and Graft and Fraud. Functions: To collect, collate, and disseminate information upon which preventive measures against enemy and disloyal activity tending to impair military efficiency might be based. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

NEGRO DEPARTMENT, States Administration Division, Food Administration.--
See NEGRO PRESS SECTION, Educational Division.

NEGRO DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.--Created by a memorandum of the Secretary of Labor dated February 22, 1918, and organized on May 1, 1918. Worked in conjunction with the Negro Economics Division of the Department. Termination date uncertain. Functions: To prepare plans for the mobilization, employment, and housing of Negro labor. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

NEGRO ECONOMICS DIVISION, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--
Upon recommendation of the Advisory Council, the War Labor Administrator on May 1, 1918, appointed a Director of Negro Economics to act as adviser to him on questions involving the Negro and to have charge of a Division of Negro Economics. The administration of the Division's policies was in the hands of a field force of State supervisors of Negro economics who worked in close cooperation with the Federal directors of the Employment Service in the States. Throughout the country cooperative committees of white and colored citizens were formed to consider matters relating to Negro labor. The Division completed a study on "Negro Migration in 1916-17," begun outside the Department, and made a report on "The Negro at Work During the World War and During Reconstruction," both of which were published as bulletins. When Congress failed to appropriate funds for the Division, it was continued by the Secretary of Labor until March 4, 1921, as a "necessary but temporary post-war service." Functions: To enlist the interest of Negroes in the war effort, to foster interracial cooperation, and to investigate and report upon Negro economic problems. Records: Authorized for disposition by Congress on May 7, 1928. References: Labor Department, Reports, 1918, p. 111-115; 1919, p. 132-135; 1920, p. 40-41, 70-73; Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 219-221 ([Urbana, 1920]).

NEGRO EDUCATION DIVISION, Education Bureau, Interior Department.--See RACIAL GROUPS DIVISION.

NEGRO PRESS SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.--Established on November 16, 1917; abolished in October 1918, at which time its functions were probably taken over by the Negro Department of the States Administration Division. Functions: To keep the Negroes informed of Food Administration conservation programs through their press, schools, motion-picture theaters, and social organizations.

Records: 1917-18 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence of this Section and of the Negro Department and lists of colored ministers, schools, and social organizations.

NET SECTION, MINES AND, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—See MINES AND NET SECTION.

NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY COMMITTEE, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.—Created in 1917 as the Psychiatry Subcommittee of the Medicine and Hygiene Committee; became in 1918 the Neurology and Psychology Committee in the Medicine and Related Sciences Division. Stewart Paton, Chairman. Functions: Its undertakings included an analysis of the records of 13,000 soldiers discharged from service because of nervous and mental disturbances. Records: In the National Research Council.

NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Organized on July 19, 1917, by Office Order No. 166. Transferred in November 1918 to the Medicine Division as its Neuropsychiatry Section. Functions: To conduct neuropsychiatric examinations for all drafted recruits and applicants for enlistment, and to furnish personnel trained in neuropsychiatry for field duty (at base hospitals or, after January 1918, in tactical divisions). The duties of such personnel were to keep in touch with the mental state of the command, to further the prompt evacuation of the unfit, and to see that proper treatment was provided for cases of nervous disorders. After the war, the functions of the Section had to do primarily with the care and disposition of the neuropsychiatric patients held over from the war. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

NEUROLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

NEUROPSYCHIATRY SECTION, Medicine Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY DIVISION.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES DIVISION, Trusts Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.—Organized in 1917. Abolished shortly after the war. Functions: To be responsible for the supervision of the property of those alien enemies who were residents of neutral countries, of the countries associated with the United States in the war, and of other countries that had either declared war upon the Central Powers or broken off relations with them. Records: Among those of the Trusts Bureau in NA.

NEW YORK CANAL SECTION, Railroad Administration.—Apparently originated with the appointment of a manager on April 22, 1919. Probably discontinued on September 5, 1918. Functions: To supervise the construction, acquisition, and operation of equipment on the New York State Barge Canal. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

NEW YORK HARBOR WAGE ADJUSTMENT BOARD.—Created on October 20, 1917, under the sponsorship of the Shipping Board, by agreement of certain harbor-craft owners and the Marine Workers' Affiliation of the Port of New York. At first made up of three members, one each from the Shipping Board and the Departments of Labor and Commerce. The Board was increased in May and June 1918 to seven, the new members representing harbor-craft employees, harbor-craft owners, the Railroad

Administration, and employees of railroad-owned harbor craft. The Board maintained close relations with the Shipping Board, which in practice acted as the enforcement agency for its decisions, and with the National Adjustment Commission. Terminated early in 1919. Known officially as the "Board of Arbitration, New York Harbor Wage Adjustment, United States Shipping Board." Functions: To arbitrate disputes concerning wages and working conditions on tugs, barges, lighters, ferries, and other harbor craft in the port of New York. Records: 1917-19 (5 feet) in NA. Include administrative files, general correspondence, complaints, minutes of meetings, transcripts of hearings, and official decisions. References: Shipping Board, Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Division, Marine and Dock Labor: Work, Wages, and Industrial Relations During the Period of the War; Report of the Director . . . December 31, 1918, p. 29-34 (Washington, 1919).

NEWS DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.--Established in July 1917. After October 1, 1918, this work was performed by the News Section of the newly created Field Division. Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Chairman. Functions: To furnish material to the press relating to the work of the Woman's Committee and war activities of women. It published a semimonthly news letter concerning women's activities, and its Foreign News Bureau collected news of women's activities and problems in other lands. Records: Among those of the Council in NA. Include correspondence and publicity material.

NEWS DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.--Created in April 1917 and discontinued in December 1918. L. Ames Brown, J. W. McConaughy, and Leigh Reilly, Directors successively. Functions: To prepare and release news concerning the war effort of the Government, especially news of the Army and Navy, and to administer the voluntary censorship. Records: 1917-18 (6 feet) in NA. Consist of news releases, most of which are dated in 1917. Some correspondence and numerous mimeographed press releases were disposed of as useless papers in 1928.

NEWS SECTION, Field Division, Council of National Defense.--Organized on October 1, 1918, and probably terminated early in 1919. Functions: To publish a magazine, National Defense (of which only one number was issued), and to distribute other news material to the State councils of defense and cooperating organizations. Records: Among those of the Council in NA.

NEWS SECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--Created on August 16, 1917, as the Censorship Section. At its maximum it operated through the following 14 Subsections: Executive, Legal, Postal, Prisoners of War, Radio, Telegraph and Telephone, Commercial Motion Picture, Official Photograph, Photographic Permit, Press, Foreign Language Press, Book, Propaganda, and Digest; it also included a Clipping Bureau. At the conclusion of the war censorship became unnecessary, but the informational functions were continued. Functions: To handle the increased volume of work resulting from the assumption of the duty of Chief Military Censor by the Director of Military Intelligence, a function which entailed the examination of publications and communications for purposes of censorship. Also to collect and digest current news. Records: Some of those relating to censorship are in NA.

NEWSPAPER DIVISION, FOREIGN LANGUAGE, Committee on Public Information.--
See FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER DIVISION.

NEWSPAPER SECTION, Pulp and Paper Division, War Industries Board.—Organized on October 1 and discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To administer the rules and regulations of the Board applying to weekly and daily newspapers. Records: 1918 (13 feet) in NA. Chiefly reports of publishers on amounts of papers used and on hand.

NICKEL COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed by the Chairman of the superior Committee in June 1917; dissolved in November, when its functions were taken over by the War Industries Board. Functions: To provide information concerning nickel. Records: Most of them are in the possession of private individuals, but a few fragments are scattered through the records of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

NITRATE COMMISSION, War Department.—Appointed by the Assistant Secretary of War on March 26, 1918, following the decision of the Government to construct additional nitrate-producing plants in view of the increasingly critical situation with regard to this commodity. Composed of the Chiefs of Ordnance of the War and Navy Departments, the Chief Chemist of the Bureau of Mines, a representative of the War Industries Board, and three representatives of the National Research Council, Gano Dunn, W. R. Whitney, and A. A. Noyes. The latter served as Chairman. Functioned as late as October 10, 1918. Functions: To recommend processes to be used in the new nitrate plants. Records: 1918 (6 inches) in NA. Reports of the Commission, together with papers submitted to it, are in the files of the Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.

NITRATE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Established on February 20, 1918, with offices in New York City, in order to facilitate execution of the decisions of the Nitrate of Soda Executive and the War Industries Board with regard to the importation and distribution of sodium nitrate, as well as to maintain the interests of the nitrate importing firms in the proportions prevailing prior to the entrance of the United States into the war. Consisted of two representatives of each of the four approved importers and a representative of the War Industries Board who, besides acting as liaison officer between the Board and the Committee, directed the routine work of the latter body. From the termination of the Board on December 31, 1918, until the dissolution of the Committee, probably in the spring of 1919, the Government representative acted on behalf of the War Trade Board. Functions: Subject to the authority of the War Industries Board, to draft or visa contracts for importation and distribution of nitrate of soda, to apportion purchases among the importers, to negotiate with the shipping authorities for vessels to be used in importing nitrate, to allocate such vessels among the importers, and to fix pool prices. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Records relating to the Committee and its activities (3 feet) are in NA in the War Industries Board consolidated or "commodity" files (under the heading "Nitrate of Soda"). Include correspondence of the Chemicals and Explosives Section of the War Industries Board concerning the origin and activities of the Committee; correspondence of the Board representative (H. Ray Paige) and other Committee officers with the Section; and copies of correspondence between the Committee and the importers.

NITRATE DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on July 21, 1917, in accordance with a letter of July 13 from the Secretary of War instructing the Ordnance Department to undertake nitrogen fixation projects that had been recommended by committees of

investigation and approved by the President and to construct and operate the necessary plants. Included the following Sections: Auxiliary; Commissioned Personnel; Contract; Engineering; Finance and Accounts; Inspection; Mail and Records; [Nitrate] Plant No. 1; [Nitrate] Plants Nos. 2, 3, and 4; Personnel; Purchase; and Research Technical. Also included the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, established on March 29, 1919. Assisted in its work by the Council of National Defense, the National Research Council, the War Industries Board, and other agencies. Functions: To handle the investigations and manufacturing operations authorized by section 124 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, wherein \$20,000,000 was appropriated for nitrate supply; to carry on investigations leading to improvements in processes of nitrogen fixation; to construct plants for the manufacture of ammonium nitrate; to have jurisdiction over experimental stations; and to cooperate with universities, technical schools, Government bureaus, and the National Research Council in connection with nitrogen fixation work. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

NITRATE INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in May 1918 under authority granted by the Second Assistant Secretary of War on April 23, 1918, replacing the Subcommittee on Nitrates and Ammonia. Consisted of A. A. Noyes, Chairman, and John Johnston, members of the Council who were serving as consulting chemists to the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, and Lt. Col. Alfred H. White, who was in charge of the Research Technical Section of the Nitrate Division in that Office. The actions of the Committee were subject to the approval of the Chief of the Nitrate Division. Known also as the Nitrate Research Committee. Functions: To survey researches in progress; to plan further investigations to be made by the Research Technical Section and the Committee in cooperation with other Federal agencies, universities, scientific institutions, and industrial laboratories; to perform the liaison work necessary for the active prosecution of such investigations; to scrutinize the researches of the Section and its collaborators; and to make recommendations designed to promote their effectiveness. Records: In the National Research Council. Material about the Committee, Committee reports, and reports of individual members is among records of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory (investigation 53) in NA.

NITRATE OF SODA EXECUTIVE.—Established on December 19, 1917, by international agreement between the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia, and joined by Japan in January 1918. Also referred to as the Interallied Nitrate Committee. Each nation appointed either one or two representatives, who acted subject to the approval of their governments. The Director of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement served as Chairman; the American representative, Robert P. Skinner, Consul General in London, was Vice Chairman; and a Director of Purchases carried out the decisions of the Executive. Functioned in close connection with the British Ministry of Munitions. Terminated in April or May 1919. Functions: To control the price and distribution of nitrate of soda by negotiating for the purchase of such nitrate from the Chilean authorities, allocating the quantities purchased among the participants in the pool and neutrals, obtaining shipping facilities from interallied shipping authorities, apportioning those facilities among the various nations obtaining nitrate, and fixing monthly pool prices. Records: Records concerning the Executive (1½ feet) are in the War Industries Board consolidated or "commodity" files in NA. Include printed and mimeographed statements of purchases

and stocks available, agenda and minutes of meetings, reports of the Secretary and the Director of Purchases, and correspondence between the War Industries Board, the State Department, and the American representative.

[NITRATE] PLANT NO. 1 SECTION, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created during the latter part of 1917. Functions: To handle the construction and operation of U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 1, at Sheffield, Ala., for the production of synthetic ammonia, ammonium nitrate, and nitric acid. These functions included the investigation of manufacturing facilities, prices, and materials, the maintenance of progress and cost records, and the handling of authorizations for purchases of materials. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

NITRATE PLANTS INTERDEPARTMENTAL BOARD, LOCATION OF.—Established by Executive Order No. 2515, January 15, 1917, under authority of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. Consisted of the Secretaries of Agriculture, the Interior, and War, the last-named being Chairman. In accordance with a memorandum of the Secretary of War, dated February 10, 1917, the technical work of the Board was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department. The Board was largely inactive after the first month or two of its existence owing to the development of plans for producing nitrogen without using large amounts of water power. It appears, however, to have contributed to the selection in September 1917 of Muscle Shoals, Ala., as a site for a nitrate plant. Functions: To ascertain and recommend to the President the most suitable water-power sites for the location of plants designed to produce nitric acid and other products required in the manufacture of explosives and fertilizers. Records: Memoranda of the Board and other papers relating to its activities (1917-18) are in NA among records of the Nitrate Division of the Ordnance Chief's Office (particularly in a volume labeled "Original Papers Covering Appropriation for Nitrate Plants and Nitrate Division"); in correspondence files of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1921 under the heading "Muscle Shoals"; and among records of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory.

[NITRATE] PLANTS NOS. 2, 3, AND 4 SECTION, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in 1918. Nitrate Plant No. 2, at Muscle Shoals, Ala., began operations for the production of ammonium nitrate on October 22, 1918. Nitrate Plant No. 3, at Toledo, Ohio, and Nitrate Plant No. 4, at Ancor, Ohio, founded for the production of ammonium nitrate, were only about one-third completed at the time of the armistice, and shortly thereafter they were turned over to the Salvage Board for disposition. Functions: To supervise the construction, the operation, and the solving of the technical problems of Nitrate Plants Nos. 2, 3, and 4. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

NITRATE RESEARCH COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—See NITRATE INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE.

NITRATE SECTION, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Originated in work begun under authority of the Food and Fuel Control Act in the fall of 1917 by M. R. Wilkinson, Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, with the assistance of the Bureau of Markets and the States Relations Service. Established, following delegation of authority by the Secretary to the Chief of the Bureau on January 22, 1918, under the project name "Procuring and Disposing of Nitrate of Soda." Also

known as the "Purchase and Distribution of Nitrate of Soda Project." The higher personnel were associated with the cotton projects and a part of the field force with the States Relations Service. Major activities terminated early in 1920 and the project ceased to exist about October. Its business was handled thereafter by the Cotton Marketing Division of the Bureau. Functions: To acquire nitrate of soda and distribute it to farmers at cost, thereby stabilizing the price of fertilizer and fostering agricultural production. Records: Those in NA (12 feet) consist of correspondence and other papers, including correspondence of Wilkinson, 1917-21, and related correspondence covering the origins and general development of nitrate distribution by the Department in the Secretary's incoming correspondence files, 1917 and 1918, particularly in files on fertilizer. A manuscript entitled "A Report of the Project 'Procuring and Disposing of Nitrate of Soda' as of August 15, 1920," is in the Secretary's incoming correspondence files, 1920.

NITRATE SUPPLY COMMITTEE, National Research Council.—Appointed in May 1916 at the instance of the Secretary of War by the president of the National Academy of Sciences, in cooperation with the American Chemical Society, and known originally as the Nitric Acid Supply Committee. Consisted of nine scientists and engineers under the chairmanship of A. A. Noyes. On March 26, 1917, a new Nitrate Supply Committee with similar functions was appointed. This Committee, on its own recommendation, was superseded in April by a Nitrate Supply Committee in the War Department, which was virtually identical in personnel. Discontinued on August 15, 1917. Functions: To supply such information as might aid the War Department in ascertaining the best method of manufacturing nitric acid by a process not involving dependence upon a foreign source of supply. Records: In the National Research Council. A copy of the summary and conclusions of the final report of the first committee, dated January 6, 1917, is in NA in the general correspondence files for 1921 of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture. Correspondence of the War Department relating to this committee, 1916-17, is among records of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory and of the Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department, in NA.

NITRATE SUPPLY COMMITTEE, War Department.—Appointed on April 9, 1917, by the Secretary of War to replace and continue the work of the Nitrate Supply Committee of the National Research Council, which had been appointed at his request. Comprised, in addition to the Chiefs of Ordnance of the War and Navy Departments, representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Mines, and the Bureau of Standards, and a number of engineers and scientists not connected with the Government. The Chief of Ordnance, War Department, was Chairman. The Committee submitted a report on May 11, 1917, which was approved by the Secretary of War on July 13, 1917, and formed the basis for the domestic nitrate program of the Government. Functions: Similar to those of the Nitrate Supply Committee, National Research Council. Particularly to consider the subject of nitrate supply in the light of that Committee's report and the reports of certain other official investigators. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Records in NA relating to its activities include correspondence scattered in files of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, the Ordnance Chief's Office, and the Nitrate Division of that Office. References: Ordnance Department, A Statement of the Action Taken and Contemplated Looking to the Fixation of Nitrogen (Washington, 1917).

NITRATES AND ACIDS SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—Apparently organized for the duration of the war.

Chief's Office, and commercial companies. Records: In the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Minerals, Nitrogen Fixation, and Sodium Cyanide, 54-58 (Bulletin 178B. Washington, 1919).

NITROGEN RESEARCH LABORATORY, FIXED, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See FIXED NITROGEN RESEARCH LABORATORY.

NOILS AND WASTE ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE, Wool Division, War Industries Board.—The Administrator was appointed on May 9, 1918, and his Office was discontinued after the armistice. Offices in New York City. Functions: To control activities of dealers in noils and wool wastes. Records: 1918 (15 feet) in NA. Correspondence of the Administrator, weekly reports of purchases, sales, and stocks on hand, and copies of permits to transfer noils.

NON-FERROUS ALLOYS SECTION, ELECTRIC FURNACE AND, Mineral Technology Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See MINERAL TECHNOLOGY DIVISION.

NON-FERROUS BRANCH, Raw Materials and Paints Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See RAW MATERIALS AND PAINTS DIVISION.

NON-FERROUS BRANCH, Raw Materials Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated as the Non-Ferrous Control Unit of the Raw Materials Branch, Purchase Section, Gun Division. On January 15, 1918, it became a Branch of the Raw Materials Section, Procurement Division. Functions: To handle the purchase of nonferrous raw materials. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

NON-FERROUS COMMITTEE.—See INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL.

NON-FERROUS GROUP, Metallurgical Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See METALLURGICAL BRANCH.

NON-FERROUS METAL SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Probably created during the war. Functions: To purchase shells, cartridge cases, brass and copper tubes, powder tanks, rotating bands, submarine nets, steel wire rope, tin, copper, zinc, lead, and cement and to make these commodities available for use by the Navy. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

NON-FERROUS METALS SECTION, Raw Materials Division, War Industries Board.—Organized in October 1917; discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To keep records of stocks and requirements; to pass on and approve requests submitted through the Allied Purchasing Commission; and to approve priority requests and requests for clearances on the metals under its control. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included are copies of licenses issued by the Bureau of Mines for the purchase and sale of platinum, iridium, palladium, or compounds thereof, with applications and related materials, and some records relating to tin and lead (7 feet). Other records are dispersed in the consolidated or "commodity" files of the Board.

NON-FERROUS METALS SUBSECTION, Raw Materials and Scrap Section, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See RAW MATERIALS AND SCRAP SECTION.

NON-FERROUS SECTION, Raw Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See RAW MATERIALS BRANCH.

NON-FERROUS TUBE SECTION, War Industries Board.—See BRASS SECTION, Finished Products Division.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS SECTION, INFORMATIONAL MATTERS AND, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS.

NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION SECTION, Priorities Division, War Industries Board.—Organized in the early part of September and discontinued about December 2, 1918. Functions: To conserve labor, materials, and capital for direct war work; and to have charge of the program to defer all building construction not required for war purposes. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included is an assembled file, 1917-18 (18 feet), consisting of correspondence of the Chief of the Section and correspondence of the Chief of the Building Materials Section of the Raw Materials Division, together with applications for and copies of nonwar construction permits, arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by type of building.

NOXIOUS GASES COMMITTEE, National Research Council.—See GASES USED IN WARFARE COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division.

NURSE CORPS SECTION, ARMY, Personnel Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See ARMY NURSE CORPS SECTION.

NURSING, ARMY SCHOOL OF, Hospital Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING.

NURSING COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed about June 24, 1917; ceased functioning after the armistice. Mary Adelaide Nutting, Chairman. Functions: To act as a liaison agent between the nursing profession and the Government. A survey of the nursing situation was made; a publicity campaign was inaugurated to interest young women in nursing as a profession and to encourage the enrollment of graduate nurses in the Army, Navy, and Red Cross nursing services; and plans were made for the enlistment of student nurses in the Student Nurse Reserve. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA, including card records of members of the Student Nurse Reserve.

NURSING DEPARTMENT, American National Red Cross War Council.—See AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.

NURSING SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

NURSING SUBCOMMITTEE, PUBLIC HEALTH, Hygiene and Sanitation Committee, General Medical Board, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SUBCOMMITTEE.

NUTRITION DIVISION, FOOD AND, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See FOOD AND NUTRITION DIVISION.

OBSERVATION COMMITTEE, Shipping Board.--Appointed on September 25 and apparently became inactive by December 1, 1917. The Committee never prepared a formal report, but the work which it did had great influence on the policies later developed by Charles Piez, its Chairman, who became Vice President and General Manager of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. Also known as the Production Committee. Functions: To investigate conditions in shipyards with which contracts had been signed and to make suggestions as to their equipment or management in order to expedite their work. Records: The known records of the Committee, consisting of several memoranda suggesting methods for improving the output of shipyards, are in NA in the "old" general file of the Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

OBSTETRICS SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

OCEAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUST COMPENSATION, Shipping Board.--Established on April 1, 1918, and dissolved on May 1, 1919, by the resignation of its members. Also known as the Advisory Board of Just Compensation. On October 8, 1919, the Requisition Claims Committee was created with broader powers to complete the work of the Ocean Advisory Committee. Functions: To determine the compensation to be paid to owners of requisitioned vessels lost while in Government service. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

OCEAN SECTION, Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Branch, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--See CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR BRANCH.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUNDRIES BRANCH, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on July 17, 1918, in the Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster General's Office, and transferred on October 19, 1918, to the Purchase Director's Office. Still in existence when the superior Division was transferred as a Branch to the Regular Supplies Division, Purchase Service, about August 18, 1919. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of office equipment, paper products, and musical instruments. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT SECTION, Miscellaneous and Office Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MISCELLANEOUS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES BRANCH.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT SECTION, Supplies Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See SUPPLIES DIVISION.

OFFICE SERVICE BRANCH, Requirements and Requisitions Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION.

OFFICERS DIVISION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.—Established by an order of The Adjutant General of February 17, 1913, through the consolidation of the Appointment, Commission, and Personnel Division, the Returns Division, and the Efficiency Section of the Miscellaneous Division. Functions: To administer the records, correspondence, and other business relating to the commissioned personnel of the Army, including the appointment, assignment, and commissioning of officers, the detail of officers to duty at educational institutions, the conduct of officers' training camps, the preparation of the Army Register and Directory, and the custody of efficiency records and prior military service records of officers and of returns of the Army. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—Created in April 1917. Discontinued on March 31, 1919. E. S. Rochester, Director. Functions: To make available a complete and authoritative record of Government orders and news through publication of the daily Official Bulletin, later issued as the Official U. S. Bulletin, and to answer inquiries concerning official acts. Records: 1917-21 (13 feet) in NA. Include copies of the Bulletin and its privately published successor, the United States Bulletin. Subscription records are among the files of the Division of Business Management in NA. Other records may have been disposed of as useless papers.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH SUBSECTION, News Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See NEWS SECTION.

OIL BRANCH, Fuel and Forage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Created on April 16, 1918. On October 28, 1918, it became the Oils and Paints Branch of the Raw Materials Division, Purchase Director's Office. Functions: To handle the procurement, purchase, and distribution of gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil, greases, paints, and varnishes for the Army. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

OIL CONSERVATION BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—Created on June 5, 1918. Worked through the Natural Gas, Gasoline and Kerosene, Petroleum Field and Refinery Wastage, and Fuel Oil Sections and through an extensive field organization. Terminated in February 1919. Functions: To bring about the most efficient use of the country's supply of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas by means of educational campaigns and inspections. Records: In NA. Those filed separately from the central files of the Division include correspondence, reports, memoranda, questionnaires, record cards, and indexes (34 feet).

OIL COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See PETROLEUM COMMITTEE.

OIL DIVISION, Fuel Administration.—Created on January 10, 1918. Included a Counsel's Office and the following Bureaus: Domestic

Consumption, Engineering, Lubricants and Foreign Requirements, Marine Transportation, Natural Gas, Oil Conservation, Oil Well Supplies, Pipe Lines, Prices and Licenses, Production, Refining, Special Assignments, Statistics, Technology, and Traffic and Transportation. There was a Federal Oil Director for the Pacific Coast. Although many of the bureaus were brought to a close in the months immediately following the signing of the armistice, the Division did not officially end until June 6, 1919. Mark L. Requa, General Director. Functions: To stimulate the production of crude petroleum and its products, the production and conservation of natural gas, and the increase and improvement of transportation facilities; to bring about the equitable distribution of refined products; to ensure the provision of an ample supply of petroleum products for the use of the Army, the Navy, the Shipping Board, and the Allies; to prevent unfair and improper trade practices; and to assist the industry in organizing to help win the war. A policy of cooperation between the oil industry and the Fuel Administration was followed, whereby the oil industry, acting through the National Petroleum War Service Committee, was self-governing, with only the necessary Government supervision and counsel. Records: 1918-19 (155 feet) in NA. Include files of the Washington office and of the field offices. Among them are correspondence, tabulations, general statistical compilations, memoranda, circular letters, inventories, and indexes. Records of the various bureaus are dispersed in a "general consolidated file of correspondence and related documents," January-May 1919 (85 feet), and there are also separate files for most of the bureaus. Tabulations of important data may be found in the records of the Statistics Bureau, the Technology Bureau, and the Engineering Bureau. References: Fuel Administration, Report of the Oil Division, 1917-1919, in volume with the Final Report of the United States Fuel Administrator, 1917-1919 (Washington, 1921).

OIL, FAT, AND WAX LABORATORY, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Established in 1909. Functions: To analyze and prepare specifications for fat, oil, and lard substitutes for the War Department and specifications for soap for the Ordnance Department; to compile statistics on the production of glycerine; and, in cooperation with a special commission of the American soap manufacturers and the Food Administration, to study means of obtaining an adequate supply of glycerine. Records: Those in NA for the war period include records in the Chemistry Bureau's general files and correspondence and reports relating to glycerine in its special files.

OIL PLANT INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE, DRUG, POISON, AND, Plant Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See **PLANT INDUSTRY BUREAU**.

OIL SEED PROGRAMME COMMITTEE, Interallied Food Council.--See **INTER-ALLIED FOOD COUNCIL**.

OIL WELL SUPPLIES BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--Created on March 27, 1918. Removed to New York on April 15. Discontinued on December 10, 1918. Functions: To bring about an equitable distribution of oil well supplies, and to obtain information as to sources of manufactured and raw materials. Records: In NA. Those filed separately from the central files of the Division include correspondence, reports, and vouchers (1 foot).

OILS BRANCH, Raw Materials and Paints Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--An Oils and Paints Branch was established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 19 of October 28, 1918, taking over the work of the Oil Branch of the Fuel and Forage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, and the paints procurement activities formerly handled by the General Engineer Depot. In November 1918 this Branch was split into an Oils Branch and a Paints Branch. The Oils Branch was in existence on August 18, 1919, when the Division was transferred to the Regular Supplies Division of the Purchase Service. Functions: To maintain contact with the National Petroleum Committee for the purpose of preventing depletion of stocks in the procurement of gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oils for overseas shipment. After March 1, 1919, it procured oils for the Army by direct purchase. Standard specifications were drawn up for various types of oils and distillates. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

OILS DIVISION, FATS AND, Food Administration.--See FATS AND OILS DIVISION.

OILS SUBSECTION, CHEMICAL AND, Raw Materials and Scrap Section, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See RAW MATERIALS AND SCRAP SECTION.

OPEN PURCHASE SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. Functions: To have charge of supervising yard and station purchases. It issued uniform instructions relative to the placing of bids, awards, various purchasing principles, controversies between purchasing officers and contractors, errors in bids, cancellations of awards, amendments to specifications, and partial payments. Bids forwarded by the various yards were examined with a view to ascertaining the reasonableness of the prices, whether sufficient competition had been obtained, and whether all purchasing principles had been recognized in the transaction. When yard purchasing officers reported their inability to obtain bids on commodities, the Section arranged to place a commanding order with the firm best able to undertake the contract. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

OPERATING DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on February 1, 1920, by the consolidation of most of the departments formerly reporting to the Assistant Director of the Operations Division in Charge of Vessel Management. Functions: To have general jurisdiction over the purchase of supplies and equipment for the account of the Division, the establishment of foreign agencies, radio and submarine signal service, and other matters in connection with the management and operation of vessels. Records: 1919-28 (110 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports concerning the management and operation of vessels.

OPERATING DIVISION, Housing Corporation.--Organized in June 1918 in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department. Abolished on June 15, 1920. Worked through a Furniture and Equipment Section, an Insurance Section, a Commissary Branch, and a Community Facilities Branch. Functions: Examined and criticized

housing plans from the point of view of operation; purchased furniture and equipment for hotels, dormitories, and cafeterias; and acted as real-estate agent through a town manager appointed on each project to collect rents, supervise repairs, and initiate a rental policy and a plan of operation to protect the Government's investment. The Division managed the Government Hotels (q. v.) for women in the District of Columbia from September 25, 1918, to February 1919; and on June 30, 1919, it took over the work of the Committee on Requisitioned Houses in the District of Columbia. Records: 1918-20 (120 feet) in NA. Correspondence, collectors' records, contract ledgers, vouchers, general ledgers, leases, rent receipts, and general files.

OPERATING DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Existed under various titles. Originated as the Storage Branch, Supplies Division, established by Office Order No. 76, August 15, 1917. On October 16, this Branch was combined with the Overseas Cable Service and the Overseas Shipment Branch to form the Warehousing Division (Office Order No. 107). During the period January 11 to February 13, 1918, this Division was known as the Storage Division; and from the latter date until April 16 it was again known as the Warehousing Division. On April 16 it became the Depot Division (Office Order No. 376). The functions and branches of this Division were outlined on June 4, 1918, in Office Order No. 459, by which the head of the Depot Division became also Director of Quartermaster Operations. On August 15 the Depot Division became the Operating Division (Office Order No. 522), which functioned through several Branches, including the following: Depot, Domestic Distribution, Overseas Distribution, and Stock Records. On October 19, 1918, by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 1, this Division became the Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. Functions: To supervise and coordinate matters relating to the provision of adequate storage facilities for the maintenance and distribution of quartermaster supplies; to place the depot organization that was effective in Washington in the general supply depots subordinate to this Division; to handle matters pertaining to warehousing, the provision of storage space, cold storage, and fire and accident prevention on all storage projects; to perform such other functions as pertained to the actual handling of supplies and the operations of various depots under the jurisdiction of the Office; and to coordinate the work in the field with that in Washington. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

OPERATING FORCES DIVISION, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—Established on May 11, 1915, with the assignment of an officer to the Office of Naval Operations as Assistant for Operations. At first referred to variously as the Operating Forces Division, the Operating Division, and the Operations and Naval Operating Forces Division; designated the Ship Movements Division in 1920. Functions: To supervise, under the direction of the Chief of Naval Operations, the movements of ships of the Navy and to keep records relating thereto. Records: In the Naval Operations Office.

OPERATING SECTION, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in 1917. Functions: To exercise direct authority over storehouses immediately controlled by the Division; to maintain close relations with ordnance depots at ports of embarkation on matters not affecting the policy of the port; to follow

up, if necessary in the field, shipments made under the direction of the Division; and to conduct negotiations in connection with the acquisition of land and buildings for storage facilities.

Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

OPERATING STATISTICS SECTION, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--Created in May or June 1918. Presumably abolished with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To standardize statistical reports relating to railroad operations; to analyze and summarize such reports and make the results available to Administration officials; and to make such detailed analyses of operating results of specific roads or groups of roads as were required. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SECTION, Aeronautics Division, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.--Established on June 1, 1917; functions transferred to the Bureau of Aeronautics in 1921. Functions: To have charge of the care, operation, and maintenance of aviation material. Records: With those of the Aeronautics Bureau in NA.

OPERATION DIVISION, Railroad Administration.--Created on February 9, 1918, as the Transportation Division, with Carl R. Gray as Director. Became the Operation Division on June 11, 1918. W. T. Tyler succeeded Gray as Director on January 15, 1919. Discontinued in March 1920. Functions: To control and coordinate the operating activities of railroads, water carriers, and telephone and telegraph companies under Federal control. These activities included the supply and distribution of cars, the maintenance of equipment, fuel conservation, tests and inspections of materials, the promotion of safety, secret service activities, and troop movements. The Division conducted its work through numerous departments, sections, and committees. Records: 1918-20 (61 feet) in NA. Include files of the Director of the Division dealing with its functions, organization, and administration; files of the Assistant Director and others concerning railroad labor, operation, and maintenance; and files of the Automatic Train Control Committee. A few records are presumably in the custody of the Association of American Railroads (formerly the American Railway Association). All other records of the Division were authorized for disposition by Congress on March 20, 1934. It should be noted, however, that correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by the Division's subunits for the attention of the Director General are in the Director General's files in NA.

OPERATION SERVICE BRANCH, Service Subdivision, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on November 1, 1918. Discontinued with the abolition of the Division on May 13, 1919. Functions: To maintain an efficient organization of service officers in order to form a connecting link between depots and the Office of the Chief of Domestic Operations; and to maintain liaison with Government bureaus. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

OPERATIONS BRANCH, Operations Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized in 1918. Functions: To direct the mobilization of the Army; to control the supply of men for the Army; and to take charge of the distribution and assignment of all men entering the

service whether drafted men or volunteers. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

OPERATIONS COMMITTEE, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.-- Organized on August 3, 1917, as the Transportation Committee. On September 8, 1917, its name was changed to Committee of Operation, and in September 1918 to Operations Committee. It functioned through June 1920. Functions: To carry out the duties of the Corporation relating to the repair, equipment, manning, management, operation, or chartering of vessels under the control of the Shipping Board. Records: Minutes of the Committee, 1918-20 (4 inches), are in NA. The whereabouts of other records is unknown.

OPERATIONS CONTROL DIVISION, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Originated as the Operating Division, Quartermaster General's Office, which on October 19, 1918, became the Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office. By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 450 of May 13, 1919, this Division was consolidated with the Storage Administrative Division to form the Operations Control Division, Storage Service. The name of the latter was changed to Storage Administrative Division on November 22, 1919. Abolished in the reorganization of May 19, 1920. Functions: To be responsible for all personnel, military and civilian, and all industrial relations and welfare matters under the supervision of the Director of Storage; to have charge of the coordination of the operating activities of the Storage Service; and to maintain supervision over office service, cold-storage plants, general supply depots, Army reserve depots, and fire and accident prevention. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

OPERATIONS DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.--Succeeded the Clearance Division after the armistice. Probably terminated in 1920. Functions: To find employment for workers released by cancellation of war contracts. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

OPERATIONS DIVISION, General Staff, War Department.--Created on February 9, 1918, from the former Operations and Equipment Committees of the General Staff, and reorganized on August 26, 1918. Functioned through the following Branches: Operations, Equipment, Commissioned Personnel, and Motor Transportation. The officer in charge was designated as the Director of Operations. Functions: To be responsible for the recruitment and mobilization of the Army, including the assignment and distribution of men obtained through the draft; the personnel of troops; the movement and disposition of troops, including demobilization of organizations; the determination of overseas priorities; the procurement, assignment, promotion, transfer, and discharge of the commissioned personnel of the several branches of the Army; the determination and distribution of all types and quantities of equipment and supplies for the several branches of the Army and regulations concerning the same; and the design, production, procurement, reception, storage, maintenance, and replacement of motor vehicles and the assignment and training of personnel necessary for their maintenance and operation. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

OPERATIONS DIVISION, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.-- Established on September 29, 1917, by the trustees of the Corporation. Functions: In general to carry on the work relating to

ship operation, which had grown beyond the capacity of the Operation Committee. In particular to equip, man, repair, and operate vessels under the control of the Shipping Board; to admit and control neutral vessels entering American ports; to establish freight rates; to allocate vessels to cargoes and trade routes; and to make financial and business arrangements with managing operators. (From Feb. 1918 to Jan. 1919 the Shipping Control Committee allocated vessels to cargoes and trade routes.) Records: 1917-36 (10,683 feet) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, logbooks, printed and processed materials, forms, and reports. References: Shipping Board, Annual Reports, 1917-21; Edward N. Hurley, The Bridge to France, passim (Philadelphia, 1927).

OPERATIONS SECTION, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized in 1918. In June it was established in France, where it remained until the summer of 1919. Its work was later merged with that of a Historical Section of the Services of Supply organized at Tours by Col. John W. Wright. Headed by Maj. Robert E. Johnston. Functions: To collect, in Washington and at General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces (as the Historical Section, Office of the Chief of Staff), data concerning the military operations of the American forces in the war. In France the Section selected about 100,000 documents that it considered of permanent historical value. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

OPHTHALMOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

OPHTHALMOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Surgery Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Organized on May 12, 1917. On July 9, 1917, this Subcommittee and the Oto-laryngology Subcommittee of the Surgical Methods Committee met together as the newly created Head Surgery Section. Thereafter it existed both separately and as a part of that Section. Absorbed by the Surgeon General's Office, War Department, during the summer of 1918. Functions: To cooperate with the War and Navy Departments in mobilizing medical specialists for the war effort. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

OPTICAL GLASS AND INSTRUMENT SECTION, MILITARY, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--See MILITARY OPTICAL GLASS AND INSTRUMENT SECTION.

OPTICAL GLASS COMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.--Organized some time prior to May 26, 1917, as the Optical Instruments Committee. Became the Optical Glass Committee after its consolidation with a committee of the same name of the National Research Council on June 21. Dissolved after the establishment of the War Industries Board on July 28, 1917. R. A. Millikan, Chairman. Functions: To study and report on available facilities for making optical glass and the possibilities of increasing such facilities. Records: Some of them may be in the National Research Council.

OPTICAL GLASS COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--Established early in 1916. Consisted of three members; Leo H. Baekeland, Chairman. The Committee worked in cooperation with

the Carnegie Institution and the National Research Council. Functions: To aid and encourage the development of formulas and methods for the manufacture of optical glass in this country. Records: In the Navy Department. References: Lloyd N. Scott, The Naval Consulting Board of the United States, 215-218 (Washington, 1920).

OPTICAL GLASS COMMITTEE, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geophysics Division, National Research Council.--Organized in 1917 under the chairmanship of R. L. Millikan, who was succeeded in 1918 by A. L. Day. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: Working with the General Munitions Board, it attacked the problem of securing the necessary supply of optical glass for military and other purposes. Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Standards, the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, and several corporations, the needed supply was obtained. Records: In the National Research Council.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENT GROUP, Instrument, Machinery, and Container Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See INSTRUMENT, MACHINERY, AND CONTAINER BRANCH.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS COMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.--See OPTICAL GLASS COMMITTEE.

OPTICAL SECTION, FIRE-CONTROL AND, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.--See FIRE-CONTROL AND OPTICAL SECTION.

OPTICS DIVISION, Standards Bureau, Commerce Department.--Probably in existence before the war. Functions: To study and develop optical standards. During the war it supplied information to manufacturers engaged in military optical work, investigated the use of ultra-violet light for signaling purposes for the Signal Corps of the Army and the Steam Engineering Bureau of the Navy Department, and investigated the use of unusually rapid plates for airplane cameras. Records: In the National Bureau of Standards.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of nine members; Hudson Maxim, Chairman.--See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION BOARD, War Department.--Established in 1888. Discontinued by General Orders, No. 49, August 14, 1920, when its duties were taken over by the Inventions Section, Operations Division, General Staff. Functions: To consider and recommend projects for fortifications and to examine and report upon ordnance and other inventions submitted to the War Department. Records: 1888-1919, in HA, with those of the General Staff. Correspondence and reports on projects and administrative papers.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established in January and still in existence on December 1, 1919. Functions: To supervise the sale of surplus ordnance materials held by the Department. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

ORDNANCE BASE DEPOT SECTION, AMERICAN, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE DEPOT SECTION.

ORDNANCE PRIORITY COMMITTEE, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See ORDNANCE SPECIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

ORDNANCE SALVAGE BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.-- Created on November 19, 1918. Functions: To have charge of the disposition, by sale or storage, of manufacturing materials, equipment, and buildings that were the property of the United States or that became its property as the result of the termination of contracts made by the Office of the Chief of Ordnance. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ORDNANCE SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.-- See FORGINGS, ORDNANCE, SMALL ARMS, AND SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION SECTION.

ORDNANCE SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.--See WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD.

ORDNANCE SECTION, AVIATION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.--See AVIATION ORDNANCE SECTION.

ORDNANCE SPECIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Organized in 1918 as the Ordnance Priority Committee. On October 8, 1918, its name was changed to the Ordnance Special Service Section, and, on October 26, this became the Ordnance Special Service Committee. Dissolved on December 26, 1918. Functions: To handle priority matters relating to the Office in conjunction with the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ORDNANCE SUBDIVISION, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on October 28, 1918. About March 1, 1919, it took over the functions of the Vehicle and Harness Branch relative to harness. Functioned through the Small Arms and Ammunition Branch and the Personal and Horse Equipment Branch. Still in existence on May 19, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To control the supply of small arms, machine guns, ammunition, personal equipment, horse equipment, standard ordnance tools, and target material for the Army. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ORDNANCE SUBDIVISION, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized on January 20, 1919. In existence when the Division was merged in the Overseas Supply Division on February 1, 1919. Functions: To be responsible for the filling of requisitions for ordnance materials for overseas shipment and for the movement of these materials to ports of embarkation. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ORDNANCE SUBDIVISION, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 9, October 25, 1918, there was established an Ordnance Branch, which became the Ordnance Subdivision about November 22. This unit was in existence on February 1, 1919, when

the Division was abolished. Functions: To have charge of the compilation of records and reports relative to the movement of ordnance supplies through ports of embarkation for overseas forces, and to regulate the movement of such supplies in accordance with established priorities. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ORDNANCE SUPPLIES SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on May 19, 1919, and made a Branch on November 6. Discontinued about May 19, 1920, when its functions were assigned to the Motors and Vehicles, Regular Supplies, and Clothing and Equipage Divisions of the Storage Service. Functions: To have charge of the storage and distribution of ordnance supplies and equipment. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ORE MARKETS SECTION, MINING COSTS AND, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--See WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS.

ORGANIZATION AND ENLISTED MEN SECTION, Personnel Division, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established before the end of 1917. Upon the formation of the Troop Division early in 1919, this Section became a part of its Enlisted Personnel Section. Functions: To handle matters relating to enlisted personnel and engineer organizations. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

ORTHOPEDIC AIDES SECTION, Physical Reconstruction Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY SECTION, Surgery Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See MILITARY ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY DIVISION.

ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

OTOLARYNGOLOGY SECTION, Surgery of the Head Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See SURGERY OF THE HEAD DIVISION.

OTO-LARYNGOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Surgical Methods Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See OTOTOLOGY, RHINOLOGY, AND LARYNGOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Surgery Committee.

OTOLOGY, RHINOLOGY, AND LARYNGOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Surgery Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Formed June 28, 1917, as the Oto-Laryngology Subcommittee of the Surgical Methods Committee. On July 7, 1917, this Subcommittee and the Ophthalmology Subcommittee met together as the newly created Head Surgery Section. Thereafter it existed both separately and as a part of that Section. On August 15, 1917, it was reorganized to form the Otolaryngology, Rhinology, and Laryngology Subcommittee. Absorbed by the Surgeon General's Office, War Department, during the summer of 1918. Functions: To

cooperate with the War and Navy Departments in mobilizing medical specialists for the war effort. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

OTTER GEAR BRANCH, Technical Section, Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See TECHNICAL SECTION.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.--See ADVERTISING SECTION.

OVERSEAS CABLE SERVICE, Supplies Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See OPERATING DIVISION and CABLE SERVICE AND OVERSEAS BRANCH, Warehousing Division.

OVERSEAS CARGO SHIPMENTS SECTION, Cargo Traffic Branch, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--See CARGO TRAFFIC BRANCH.

OVERSEAS DISTRIBUTION BRANCH, Operating Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Originated in the Distribution Branch, Depot Division, established on June 14, 1918. On August 15 this Branch was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Domestic Distribution and the Overseas Distribution Branches of the newly created Operating Division. The Overseas Distribution Branch was abolished on November 1, 1918, and its duties were transferred to the Overseas Distribution Division, Office of the Director of Storage. Functions: To handle matters connected with the shipment of supplies to the American Expeditionary Forces and to control the supplies at Army reserve depots and ports of embarkation. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

OVERSEAS DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 19, October 28, 1918, and operated through the following Subdivisions: Administrative, Engineer, Medical, Motors, Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Signal. On February 1, 1919, it became part of the Overseas Supply Division. Functions: To have charge of the detailed movement of supplies to ports, in accordance with tonnage allotments set up by the Port Operations Division; and to be responsible for the filling of requisitions for overseas forces. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

OVERSEAS DIVISION, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Replaced the Shipping Section of the Supply Division for the duration of the war. Functions: To be responsible for supplying the vessels sent overseas and the bases established for their use, for the shipment of supplies for Navy and Marine forces in the West Indies, and for the issuance of detailed instructions for forwarding all consignments covered by shipment orders issued by the various bureaus. A liaison officer was maintained to keep in constant touch with the Naval Overseas Transportation Division and the Ships' Movements Division of the Naval Operations Office. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

OVERSEAS FOLLOW-UP BRANCH, Equipment Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See PURCHASE SECTION, Procurement Division.

OVERSEAS FREIGHT RELEASE BRANCH, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 9, October 25, 1918, there was established an Overseas Storage Service Branch. In the reorganization of November 22, 1918, this Branch was discontinued, and an Overseas Freight Release Branch was established in its stead. The latter was in existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To control the amount of freight placed in transit, to direct its movement by designating ports of embarkation, and to equalize its distribution. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

OVERSEAS HOSPITAL DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Organized early in June 1917 as the Overseas Hospital Section of the Hospital Division. Owing to its increased activities, it was elevated to the status of a Division on July 10, 1918, by authority of Office Order No. 64. Included a "Liaison Service between the Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Navy." Discontinued on December 1, 1918. Functions: To organize overseas units such as base hospitals, evacuation hospitals, ambulance companies, hospital trains, convalescent camps and depots, and hospital ships; and to handle the liaison service between the Office and the Medicine and Surgery Bureau of the Navy Department. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

OVERSEAS LIAISON BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in September 1918. Functions: To gather and distribute information, primarily technical, relating to the problems of inspection; to deal with the British and French Governments at home and abroad and with the American Expeditionary Forces in collecting such information; and to select personnel for overseas work. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

OVERSEAS LIAISON DIVISION, Motor Transport Corps Chief's Office, War Department.—See LIAISON DIVISION.

OVERSEAS MAIL AND EXPRESS SECTION, Cargo Traffic Branch, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—See CARGO TRAFFIC BRANCH.

OVERSEAS REPAIR SECTION, Gas Defense Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—There was an Overseas Repair Section No. 1, which left for France on October 25, 1917. Functions: To receive, test, and store gas defense appliances and issue them to troops as required; to conduct inspections and tests of used equipment; and to disinfect and repair used or damaged gas masks. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

OVERSEAS SECTION, Distribution Branch, Supply Control Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See DISTRIBUTION BRANCH.

OVERSEAS SERVICE BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See OVERSEAS SUBSISTENCE BRANCH.

OVERSEAS SERVICE SECTION, Distribution Branch, Supply Control Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See DISTRIBUTION BRANCH.

OVERSEAS SHIPMENT BRANCH, Supplies Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See OPERATING DIVISION and CABLE SERVICE AND OVERSEAS BRANCH, Warehousing Division.

OVERSEAS STORAGE SERVICE BRANCH, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See OVERSEAS FREIGHT RELEASE BRANCH.

OVERSEAS SUBSISTENCE BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Organized on January 26, 1918, as the Overseas Service Branch. In June it became known as the Overseas Subsistence Branch. On August 15, 1918, it was transferred to the Overseas Distribution Division. Functions: To handle subsistence requirements and distribution for the men overseas. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

OVERSEAS SUPPLY DIVISION, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on February 1, 1919, by the consolidation of the Port Operations Division and the Overseas Distribution Division. On May 19, 1919, the Overseas Supply Division became part of the Supplies Division, Storage Service. Functions: To have charge of the movement of supplies to and through ports of embarkation for the supply of overseas forces. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

OVERSEAS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE, NAVAL, Operating Forces Division, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—See NAVAL OVERSEAS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

OWN-YOUR-OWN HOME SECTION, Public Works and Construction Development Division, Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Probably established in January and terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: To interest the people of the Nation in home-owning. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

OXYGEN FURNACE SECTION, Metallurgical Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See METALLURGICAL DIVISION.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH SECTION, Coordination of Purchase Division, Food Administration.—Established in May 1918 with offices in San Francisco. Terminated in January 1919. Functions: To handle allotments of canned foods and dried fruits produced in California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. Matters pertaining to purchases were handled by the Washington office of the Division. Records: 1917-19 (2 feet) in NA. Correspondence.

PACK TRANSPORTATION BRANCH, Animal-Drawn Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—Established about May 6, 1919. Functions: To operate and manage pack transportation in the Army. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

PACKING CONTAINER GROUP, Instrument, Machinery, and Container Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See INSTRUMENT, MACHINERY, AND CONTAINER BRANCH.

PACKING CONTAINER SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on September 20, 1917, as a Branch of the Purchase Section, Gun Division; transferred to the Procurement Division on January 13, 1918, by Gun Division Order No. 57. Functions: To handle business negotiations in connection with the purchase of packing containers of all kinds. These included boxes for explosives and small arms, corrugated paper packing for trench warfare material, fiber containers for cartridge cases, and tin boxes for fuzes and primers. The Section did not handle negotiations for the purchase of raw materials, however, or of packing containers if separately purchased in bulk. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Created on July 3, 1918. On October 19, 1918, it was transferred with the Division to the Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To handle meat requirements for the Army in this country and overseas. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS DIVISION, DAIRY PRODUCTS, COLD STORAGE, AND, Food Administration.—See PERISHABLE FOODS DIVISION.

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS SECTION, Subsistence Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUBSISTENCE BRANCH.

PACKING SERVICE BRANCH, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on November 11, 1918, in the Service Subdivision, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office. Transferred on May 13, 1919, to the Operations Control Division (later renamed the Storage Administration Division), Storage Service. Functioned through four Sections:

Baling; Boxing and Crating; Inspection; and Loading Specifications. Transferred about January 26, 1920, to the Supplies Division of the Storage Service as the Packing Service Section of the Warehousing Branch. Functions: To have charge of the boxing, baling, crating, and marking of goods for overseas and domestic shipment. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PACKING SERVICE SECTION, Inspection Branch, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Organized on August 24, 1918. On October 19, 1918, it was transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase, together with the other sections of the Branch. Functions: To insure that boxes in which subsistence was packed complied with specifications and were correctly marked. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PAINT AND PIGMENT SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.--Organized on May 6 and discontinued on December 21, 1918. Functions: To adjust the paint industry to war conditions, to issue specifications that would further conservation, and to exercise control, in some cases jointly with the Food Administration, of paints, varnishes, and the raw materials entering into their manufacture. Records: They appear to have been transferred to the Agriculture Department and may be among those of the Chemistry Bureau of the Department in NA.

PAINTS AND REFRIGERATION DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--See PROCUREMENT SECTION.

PAINTS BRANCH, Raw Materials and Paints Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Originated in an Oils and Paints Branch, established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 19 of October 28, 1918. In November 1918 this Branch was split into an Oils Branch and a Paints Branch. The latter was in existence on August 18, 1919, as the Paints and Chemicals Branch, when the Division was transferred to the Regular Supplies Division of the Purchase Service. Functions: To publish specifications for the procurement of paints and proposals of purchase bids. In addition to the procurement of paints and related materials, the Branch handled the purchase of all chemicals and miscellaneous items assigned to the Division. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PAINTS BRANCH, RAW MATERIALS AND, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See RAW MATERIALS AND PAINTS BRANCH.

PAINTS DIVISION, RAW MATERIALS AND, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See RAW MATERIALS AND PAINTS DIVISION.

PAINTS, OILS, AND CHEMICALS SECTION, Raw Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See RAW MATERIALS BRANCH.

PALEONTOLOGY COMMITTEE, GEOLOGY AND, National Research Council.--See GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY COMMITTEE.

PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECTION, General Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

PAPER DIVISION, PULP AND, War Industries Board.--See PULP AND PAPER DIVISION.

PAPER ECONOMY SECTION, Pulp and Paper Division, War Industries Board.--Formed on October 1, 1918, when the Pulp and Paper Section was expanded into a Division. Terminated on December 19, 1918. Functions: To curtail the use of paper by the book trade, mail-order houses, wallpaper manufacturers, lithographers, printers, and commercial stationers; to eliminate wasteful practices in Government departments; and to campaign for the conservation of paper by the public. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

PAPER LABORATORY, LEATHER AND, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See LEATHER AND PAPER LABORATORY.

PAPER PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.--See INTERALLIED PROGRAMME COMMITTEES.

PARDON ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Justice Department.--Created in 1891. More formally known as the Office of the Attorney in Charge of Pardons. Functions: To investigate, consider, and prepare recommendations upon all applications for Executive clemency, except in Army and Navy cases, and to prepare warrants of pardon, including warrants in Army and Navy cases. Records: 1917-25 (100 feet) in NA. Correspondence, petitions, lists, data sheets, reports, case files, copies of pardons and commutations, and other records relating to "political prisoners" convicted and imprisoned for violation of various wartime statutes, and similar materials relating to such special groups of prisoners as, for example, "Chicago Industrial Workers of the World."

PARIS NAVAL BOARD ON CLAIMS, Navy Department.--Organized pursuant to an order of the Secretary of the Navy to Capt. T. T. Craven, dated February 12, 1919. Its first meeting took place in Paris on February 20, 1919. On June 15, 1920, the affairs of the Board were turned over to Rear Admiral T. P. Magruder, Naval Attaché at Paris, who continued to handle them until July 1, 1921, when the Board was abolished. Functions: To liquidate the financial liability of the United States arising from activities during the war and the demobilization of naval forces in European waters and on land. Records: 1918-21 (7 feet) in NA. Correspondence and other records relating to claims cases. The records of the Secretary's Office, Navy Department, in NA contain other material relating to the Board, including its proceedings.

PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE.--See PEACE CONFERENCE.

PASS BUREAU, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--Probably established early in 1918. Functions: To issue annual transportation passes on railroads under Federal control and on the Pullman car lines. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

PASSENGER SECTION, Embarkation Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established prior to December 1917. Abolished as a separate Section when the Embarkation Service was merged with the Inland Traffic Service on March 11, 1919, to form the Transportation Service. Functions: To maintain records of troop movements overseas and returning, including a log of each organization from the date it was reported ready for overseas service by the Operations Division, General Staff, until it was reported landed at a European port. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC BRANCH, Rail Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—Established about March 11, 1919, as essentially a continuation of the Troop Movement Branch of the Inland Transportation Service. Operated through three Sections: Organizations, Detachments, and Individuals. Functions: To control the movement of military passengers by rail and by water within the country and on regular Army transport routes. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC COMMITTEES, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.—Appointed in April and May 1918. There was an eastern committee with headquarters in New York; a southern in Atlanta; and a western in Chicago. Discontinued on March 1, 1920. Functions: To handle passenger traffic matters in their respective areas. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on May 7, 1918, as the successor to the Housing and Passenger Transportation Service Sections of the General Service Division. Became an independent unit of the Corporation on July 1, 1920, under the new title Transportation and Housing Operations Division. Functions: To determine the passenger transportation requirements of shipyards holding contracts with the Corporation; to increase transportation facilities, investigate housing needs, and construct houses where necessary; and to maintain, operate, and, after July 1, 1920, dispose of houses and transportation facilities owned or controlled by the Corporation. Records: 1917-21 (203 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, memoranda, statistics, reports, and related materials concerning housing requirements of municipalities in which shipyards were located, the shipment of materials for housing projects, and the planning, carrying out, and management of housing and transportation projects.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION AND LABOR SECTION, Inland Traffic Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Established with the creation of the Division in March 1918. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to passenger, express, and baggage traffic that involved contact with the Railroad Administration. Assisted in arranging direct and permanent routes and schedules between particular points in the United States for the movement of enlisted personnel. For some time after the signing of the armistice, the Section arranged for train and steamboat reservations for commissioned and enlisted personnel needing assistance. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION SECTION, Passenger Transportation and Housing Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Succeeded the Passenger Transportation

Service Section on May 7, 1918. Abolished on July 1, 1920. Functions: To survey passenger transportation requirements for shipyards holding contracts with the Corporation; and to build, operate, and maintain railroad, street car, interurban, and bus lines to shipyards. Records: 1918-19 (5 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, memoranda, and reports relating to transportation facilities and to the construction of additional facilities. Additional information relating to passenger transportation facilities is to be found in the general correspondence file of the Division. The Section operated almost exclusively through a group of district representatives, the whereabouts of whose records is not known.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION SERVICE SECTION, General Service Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION SECTION, Passenger Transportation and Housing Division.

PASSPORT SECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—Created as a result of passport regulations which became effective on September 15, 1918. Apparently also known as the Travel Section. Its duties were distributed among seven Subsections: Executive, Passport, Visé, Alien Permit, Welfare Workers, Y. M. C. A., and Liaison. Functions: To investigate, for the purpose of determining personal fitness from a military standpoint, individuals entering or leaving the country. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

PATENT BOARD, ARMY AND NAVY.—See ARMY AND NAVY PATENT BOARD.

PATENT DIVISION, ENEMY, Federal Trade Commission.—See ENEMY TRADE DIVISION.

PATENT OFFICE, Interior Department.—Created in the State Department in 1836, and transferred to the Interior Department in 1849. In the Commerce Department since 1925. Functions: To administer the patent laws of the United States. During the war, with the advice of the Primary Examiner's Advisory Committee, the Office supplied information regarding patents to the War and Navy Departments and cooperated with the Federal Trade Commission, the Alien Property Custodian, and the Ordnance Chief's Office of the War Department. Records: In the Patent Office. There are in NA, however, a few records for the war period (6 inches) relating to the supervision of the Office by the Secretary of the Interior. References: Patent Office, Patent Laws (Washington, 1934); Gustavus A. Weber, The Patent Office (Baltimore, 1924).

- PATENT OFFICE COMMITTEE, General Relations Division, National Research Council.—Created in 1917 in response to a request by the Commissioner of Patents that the National Research Council "appoint a committee to investigate the Patent Office and patent system, with a view to increasing their effectiveness." On the departure of its Chairman, W. F. Durand, to Europe, L. H. Baekeland became Acting Chairman. After extended investigation, the Committee presented a program for the consideration of Congress. It recommended that the Patent Office be made independent of other Government agencies and that its staff and salaries be increased; the enactment of certain amendments to section 4921 of the Revised Statutes benefiting the patentee; and the establishment of a single court of patent appeals. Functions: As indicated above. Records: In the National Research Council.

PATENT SECTION, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--Formed in October 1918. Functions: Responsible for the control of patent matters, including the determination of questions of patent law, infringements of patent rights, and the validity of patents. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PATENT SECTION, Industrial Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. The head of the Section, a civilian technical assistant, served on the Army and Navy Patent Board and as liaison officer between that Board, the Munitions Patents Board, and the Solicitor for the Navy Department. Functions: To handle patent questions for the Navy Department, as well as patent work falling under the cognizance of the Ordnance Bureau. Records: In the Navy Department.

PATENT SECTION, Radio Division, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.--Established on January 15, 1919. In March 1923 its functions were transferred to the Office of the Judge Advocate General. Functions: To establish a system for obviating delays in compensation for patents, without interfering with the prompt use by the Government of all latest developments, and to make recommendations for prompt compensation of parties having just claims against the Navy Department. Records: Among the general files of the Bureau of Engineering in NA. Consist chiefly of correspondence concerning radio patent claims.

PATENT SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.--See WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD.

PATENTS BOARD, MUNITIONS, War and Navy Departments.--See MUNITIONS PATENTS BOARD.

PATENTS BRANCH, Contract Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established early in 1918. Functions: To handle the preparation of special clauses and contracts relating to letters patent, and to handle all matters of patent law for the Ordnance Department. Records: In NA, partly with other patent records of the Ordnance Chief's Office and partly with the patent records of the Judge Advocate General's Office.

PATENTS DIVISION, Trusts Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.--Organized in 1917 or 1918 and abolished after the war. Functions: To exercise supervision over the seizure, sale, transfer, assignment, and release of patents, trade-marks, and copyrights owned by alien enemies. Records: 1918-29 (18 feet) in NA. Include assignments of patents, trade-marks, and copyrights; lists of patents seized; legal opinions concerning patents; records relating to the sale of patents to the Chemical Foundation Co., Inc.; and other records relating to the administration and disposition of patents, trade-marks and copyrights.

PATENTS SECTION, Purchase Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on December 20, 1918, and discontinued on June 30, 1920. Functions: To have charge of the collection of information about patents in relation to contracts; to maintain records of rights to inventions possessed by the United States; to supervise the gathering of information about inventions by officers and employees of the Department;

to supervise negotiations for the purchase of patents and inventions by Department bureaus; and to assemble information to guide the procedure of the Department in these matters. Records: Among the patent records of the Judge Advocate General's Office in NA.

PATENTS SECTION, Settlements Division, Finance Service, War Department.--Created on May 6, 1919. Functions: To arrange for the settlement of fees and royalties and other Government obligations of like character contracted during the war. Records: In the Finance Chief's Office, War Department.

PATHOLOGICAL DIVISION, Animal Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Established on April 1, 1891, as the Division of Animal Pathology, a name subsequently changed to the Division of Pathology, and, later, to the Pathological Division. Functions: During the war, to prepare vaccine for immunizing young cattle from the black-leg disease; to test commercial biological products such as serums, vaccines, and bacteria used in the control of animal diseases; to test equine blood serum; to study tuberculosis of cattle; to test and produce anthrax serum; to examine diseased animal tissues; to investigate plants poisonous to animals; and to prepare bulletins regarding hemorrhagic septicemia, important poultry diseases, and stock-poisoning plants of Western Europe, the latter for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: 1917-18 (3 feet) among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

PATHOLOGICAL RESEARCH DIVISION, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Organized as a Section of the Physiological Research Division in the summer of 1917 and became a separate Division in May 1918, with quarters at the American University Experiment Station, Washington, D. C. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To study the organs and tissues of animals killed by gas, with particular reference to the effects of mustard gas. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 25-26 (Bulletin 178A, Washington, 1919).

PATHOLOGY AND ACCESSIONS DEPARTMENT, Army Medical Museum, Museum and Library Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY DIVISION, Hygienic Laboratory, Scientific Research Division, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--See SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DIVISION.

PATHOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, GENERAL, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

PATRIOTIC PROMOTION SECTION, Administrative Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--Organized in July 1918. Functions: Through posters, circulars, and speeches, to inspire a proper patriotic spirit among workmen on construction jobs in order that labor discontent might be allayed and an incentive provided for the most efficient work. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Marine Corps Headquarters, Navy Department.--
See MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

PEACE, AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE.--See AMERICAN COMMISSION TO
NEGOTIATE PEACE.

PEACE CONFERENCE.--Summoned after the armistice by the United States
and the Allied Powers to meet at Paris. Following an informal
meeting of the representatives of the Great Powers, the first Ple-
nary Session of the Conference was held in the Hall of Mirrors in
the Palace of Versailles on January 18, 1919, the anniversary of
the proclaiming of the German Empire in the same place in 1871.
Clemenceau was elected President. A considerable number of coun-
cils, committees, and commissions, meeting for the most part in
Paris, performed the work of the Conference. These included the
Council of Ten, the Economic Commission, the Commission on Repara-
tion of Damages, the League of Nations Commission, and the Central
Committee on Territorial Questions. The Conference may be said to
have terminated with the signing of the Treaty of Sèvres with Tur-
key on August 10, 1920. Functions: To conclude peace between the
Allied and Associated Powers and the Central Powers. The first
treaty to be concluded was the Treaty of Versailles, which was
signed by the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers
and Germany on June 28, 1919, the anniversary of the assassination
of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Records: Those of the American
participants in the Peace Conference are described under the Ameri-
can Commission to Negotiate Peace. References: Paris Peace Con-
ference, Conférence des préliminaires de paix; composition et
fonctionnement, 1^{er} avril 1919, and Fonctionnement de la conférence,
1^{er} octobre 1919 ([Paris, 1919]); State Department, Foreign Rela-
tions, 1919, The Paris Peace Conference (Washington, 1942-);
H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris
(London, 1920-24); James T. Shotwell, At the Paris Peace Conference
(New York, 1937); Paul Birdsall, Versailles Twenty Years After
(New York, 1941).

PENITENTIARY SENTENCES AND OFFICERS' CASES NOT INVOLVING DISMISSAL
SECTION, Military Justice Division, Judge Advocate General's Office,
War Department.--See MILITARY JUSTICE DIVISION.

PERIODICAL SECTION, Pulp and Paper Division, War Industries Board.--
Formed on October 1, 1918, when the Pulp and Paper Section was ex-
panded into a Division. Terminated on December 19, 1918. Func-
tions: To administer regulations issued by the Pulp and Paper
Division with reference to periodicals. These related to the qual-
ity and weight of paper, the prohibition of new publications, re-
ductions in tonnage, and the discontinuance of wasteful practices.
Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

PERISHABLE FOOD PRODUCTS SUBCOMMITTEE.--See FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM
COMMITTEE, Agriculture Department.

PERISHABLE FOODS DIVISION, Food Administration.--Originated early in
July 1917 in work performed by a Division of Fruits and Perishables
(later known as the Fruits, Vegetables, and Fish Division) and a
Division of Markets and Marketing, both under the direction of
G. Harold Powell. It was established as the Perishable Foods Divi-
sion in December 1917, and to it were transferred the Potatoes and
Staple Vegetables Division and the Dairy Products, Cold Storage,

and Packing House Products Division. It functioned through the following Sections: Agricultural Relations, Butter and Cheese, Cold Storage, Fisheries, Fruits and Vegetables, Perishable Foods, Potato and Dehydration, Poultry and Eggs, and Milk. It was ordered dissolved in October 1918, and some of its sections were transferred to other divisions, but apparently it continued to function until February 1919. G. Harold Powell, Chief. Functions: To stimulate the production and the preservation of perishable foods, to maintain maximum price margins for dealers in cold storage products, and to eliminate unfair practices tending to interfere with competition. Records: 1917-19 (165 feet) in NA. Correspondence, minutes of conferences, and reports. References: William F. Gephart, "Perishable Produce Under Food Regulation," in Quarterly Journal of Economics, 32: 621-634 (Aug. 1918).

PERISHABLE FOODS PROJECT, MARKET INSPECTION OF, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See FOOD PRODUCTS INSPECTION SERVICE.

PERISHABLE PRODUCTS SUBCOMMITTEE, Agricultural Advisory Committee.—See AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

PERMANENT EXAMINING BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Organized on March 23 and dissolved on November 21, 1918. Functions: To examine candidates for commissions in the Office and to recommend and pass upon the suitability of assignments of officers; to recommend promotion or demotion; to consider reports of unfitness; and to receive resignations and to make recommendations concerning them. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PERMIT SECTION, Steel Division, War Industries Board.—Created on June 1 and discontinued after December 31, 1918. Functions: To issue permits for the manufacturing and shipping of steel. Records: 1918 (12 feet) in NA. Include applications for permits, with related correspondence, and priority certificates.

PERMIT SECTION, War Emergency Division, Justice Department.—Existed from October 1, 1917, to May 15, 1919. Functions: To deal with the protection of war plants, docks, wharves, waterfront shipping and terminal facilities, and other prohibited areas. The Section prepared regulations and instructions with regard to such areas and supervised a pass and permit system. Records: 1917-19. Among the central files of the Department in NA. Include correspondence, memoranda, regulations, instructions, forms, badges, and case files.

PERSONAL ACCESSORIES SECTION, Hardware, Cordage, and Miscellaneous Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MARINER, CORDAGE, AND MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.

PERSONAL AND HORSE EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Ordnance Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See ORDNANCE SUBDIVISION.

PERSONAL DEPOSITS AND ALLOTMENTS BRANCH, Central Disbursing Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Existed prior to the war as the Deposits and Allotments Branch, Finance and Accounting Division. From January 26 to April 16, 1918, it was the Deposits

and Allotments Section, Finance and Accounts Branch, General Administration Bureau. From April 16 to June 12, it operated as the Personal Deposits and Allotments Branch, Finance and Accounts Division, and on the latter date it was transferred to the newly established Central Disbursing Division of the Office. On October 21, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Finance Service, War Department. Functions: To handle the payment of officers' allotments and the payment of "Class E" allotments by enlisted men. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Finance, War Department.

PERSONNEL DIVISION, Military Branch, Engineer Chief's Office, War Department.--Established about April 6, 1917. Abolished upon the establishment of the Troop Division early in 1919. Functions: To handle applications for commissions in the Engineer Corps and in the Engineer Officers Reserve Corps, and to handle matters pertaining to enlisted personnel. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PERSONNEL DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL SECTION and ENLISTED PERSONNEL SECTION, Administration Division.

PERSONNEL DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--In existence before the outbreak of war as the Personnel Branch, Administrative Division. Became a Division on October 9, 1917. Performed its functions through the following Branches: Administrative, Civilian Personnel, Commissioned Personnel, Departmental Personnel, Enlisted Personnel, Labor Battalion Personnel, Liaison, and Training. Abolished on January 12, 1918. Its duties were taken over by the Administrative Division. Reestablished on April 16, 1918, as the Personnel Division. On December 6, 1918, it became the Personnel Section of the Administrative Branch, Office of the Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic. Functions: To handle the personnel matters of the Office. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PERSONNEL IN THE ARMY, COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.--See CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL IN THE ARMY COMMITTEE.

PETROLEUM COMMITTEE, Council of National Defense.--Created in March 1917 and terminated in the late fall of 1917. The work of the Committee was continued by the Petroleum War Service Committee and the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration. Also known as the Oil Co-operative Committee and more commonly as the Oil Committee. Functions: To mobilize the oil industry and to aid in the procurement of oil and oil products for the use of the Army and Navy. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA, including fragmentary correspondence, reports, and telegrams (1 inch).

PETROLEUM CONFERENCE, INTERALLIED.--See INTERALLIED PETROLEUM CONFERENCE.

PETROLEUM DIVISION, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Created on July 1, 1916, and still in existence. Also known as the Petroleum and Natural Gas Division. War work was performed by the following Sections: Aviation Fuels; Fuel Oil; Lubricants; and Technical Research. Functions: To undertake investigations relative to the increase and conservation of petroleum supplies through greater

June 25, 1918, it was transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department, where it became the Pharmacological Research Section of the Chemical Warfare Service. Functions: To devise toxicity tests for gases; to determine the skin-irritant effects of gases; to test fabrics for permeability to mustard gas; and to determine variations in skin sensitivity to gases. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 26 (Bulletin 178A, Washington, 1919).

PHARMACOLOGY DIVISION, Hygienic Laboratory, Scientific Research Division, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--See SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DIVISION.

PHARMACY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

PHOTOGRAPH SUBSECTION, OFFICIAL, News Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See NEWS SECTION.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION, Special Service Division.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PERMIT SUBSECTION, News Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See NEWS SECTION.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.--See ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES SECTION.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION, Special Service Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--Originated as the Photographic Section of the Office, established in July 1917, which on October 1, 1917, became the Photographic Division of the Office. On September 7, 1918, the Division became the Photographic Section of the Special Service Division. Functions: To supervise the photographic work of the Signal Corps, including the collection of still and motion pictures to constitute a comprehensive pictorial history of the war; and to provide pictures for technical use, particularly for instruction purposes. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BUREAU, WAR, Films Division, Committee on Public Information.--See WAR PHOTOGRAPHS BUREAU.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND FIELD GLASSES BRANCH, Production Section, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See PRODUCTION SECTION.

PHOTOGRAPHY BRANCH, Purchase Section, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See PURCHASE SECTION.

PHOTOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT, STILL, Army Medical Museum, Museum and Library Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Organized as the Special Hospitals and Physical Reconstruction Division on August 22, 1917, and renamed some time in

May 1918. Operated through the following Sections: Clinical, Education, Physiotherapy, Publicity, and Orthopedic Aides. (The last-named Section was transferred from the Military Orthopedic Surgery Division in May 1918.) The work of the Division was coordinated with that of the Hospital Division, and it became a Section of that Division on June 20, 1919. Functions: To apply complete medical and surgical treatment to disabled soldiers before their discharge from the Army in order to restore them to a maximum functional condition, both mentally and physically. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PHYSICAL RESEARCH DIVISION, CHEMICAL AND, Geologic Branch, Geological Survey, Interior Department.--See CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH DIVISION.

PHYSICAL STANDARDS AND EXAMINATION SECTION, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

PHYSICIANS COMMITTEE, WOMEN, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See WOMEN PHYSICIANS COMMITTEE.

PHYSICS COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

PHYSICS COMMITTEE, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geophysics Division, National Research Council.--Organized in 1917 under the chairmanship of R. A. Millikan. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: Devoted its attention to military problems, working closely with the War and Navy Departments. In cooperation with a French scientific mission, it arranged conferences of physicists on special problems and initiated investigations for their solution. Subjects in which it was interested are indicated by the names of its Subcommittees: Airplane Instruments, Arc-Light Problems, Balloon Problems, Bomb Sights and Stabilizers, Camouflage, Crystal Detectors, Illumination, Location of Invisible Aircraft, Location of Mining and Tunneling Operations, Monoculars and Binoculars, Muzzle Velocity of Projectiles, Naval Range Finders, Navigation of Airplanes, Optical Signaling, Parachute Problems, Photo Receiving, Pressures in Sound Waves, Range Finders for Antiaircraft Service, Sound Ranging, Static Charges on Airships, Submarine Investigations, Submarine Mines, Upper-Air Problems, Use of High Pressure in Manufacturing Guns, Visibility, and Wireless. Records: In the National Research Council.

PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY, AND GEOPHYSICS DIVISION, National Research Council.--A part of the war organization of the Council, it was formed in 1918 by bringing together the Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Optical Glass, and Navigation and Nautical Instruments Committees. The Chairman, R. A. Millikan, and the Vice Chairman, C. E. Kendenhall, also served as Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Science and Research Division of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department. In the peacetime organization of the Council, organized in May 1919, it was succeeded by the Physical Sciences Division under C. E. Kendenhall, Chairman. Functions: Worked in close touch with the War and Navy Departments on war problems. Initiated or cooperated with more than 70 investigations having to do with these problems. Included were projects dealing with airplane instruments, balloons, bomb sights and stabilizers, bomb trajectories, photography, devices for detecting submarines and aircraft,

special optical questions relating to secret signaling, increased visibility at sea, and detection of camouflage. With the authorization of the Military Division, it initiated a joint weekly conference with the Engineering Division at which military officers and civilian scientists received research reports from abroad and discussed scientific and technical problems connected with the conduct of the war. Records: In the National Research Council.

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH DIVISION, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Organized on April 4, 1917. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To conduct medical science research concerning gas warfare. Included pharmacological, pathological, and therapeutic research until those functions were assigned to separate divisions. The war work of the Physiological Research Division was accomplished by the following Sections: Aviation Investigations; Field Tests of Gases; Sanitation Conditions at Poison Gas Factories; and Shock, Asphyxia, Hemorrhage, and Carbon Monoxide Investigations. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 22-24 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

PHYSIOLOGICAL SALT REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN CULTIVATED PLANTS COMMITTEE, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.--Appointed in 1917 with Burton E. Livingston as Chairman. Functions: To promote a cooperative study by research institutions of the subject indicated by its name. The Committee prepared a prospectus for the study in order that all investigators might follow the same methods and use the same materials. This study was continued after the war under the direction of the Biology and Agriculture Division of the Council. Records: In the National Research Council.

PHYSIOLOGY COMMITTEE, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.--Organized in 1917 with Walter B. Cannon as Chairman and W. H. Howell as Vice and Acting Chairman. Became a part of the Division when it was established in 1918. At the time of the armistice the following three Subcommittees were active: Fatigue in Industrial Pursuits, Frederick S. Lee, Chairman; Investigations on the Physiology of Shock, W. B. Cannon, Chairman; and Control of Hemorrhage, W. H. Howell, Chairman. Functions: Cooperated with the Medicine and Hygiene Committee. Organized numerous investigations on physiological problems arising from the war, including studies of hemorrhage, fatigue, industrial efficiency, hygienic conditions in industrial establishments, and traumatic shock. Records: In the National Research Council.

PHYSIOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.

PHYSIOTHERAPY SECTION, Physical Reconstruction Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

PHYTOCHEMICAL LABORATORY, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--In existence before the war. Functions: During the war at the suggestion of the National Research Council, it investigated the sources of caffeine other than those usually available. Records: Those in MA for the war period are among the general files of the Chemistry Bureau.

PICTORIAL PUBLICITY DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—Established in April 1917 and discontinued in December 1918. Office in New York City. Charles Dana Gibson, Director. Functions: To utilize the artists of the country in the war effort, especially in the drawing of posters. Records: Routine correspondence on hand at the close of the Division's activities was retained by Gibson.

PICTORIAL SECTION, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized in 1918. Functions: To collect official and other photographs relating to the war, and to edit a pictorial history of the war. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

PICTURE SERVICE DIVISION, FOREIGN, Committee on Public Information.—See FOREIGN PICTURE SERVICE DIVISION.

PICTURES DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—Authorized by Executive Order No. 2708, September 25, 1917. Merged into the Films Division as the Bureau of War Photographs in March 1918. Kendall Banning and L. E. Rubel, Directors successively. Functions: To promote the making and distribution of official war photographs, to issue permits for photographing Government activities, and to furnish pictures for the Foreign Press Bureau-Mail Service. Records: 1917-18 (3 feet) in NA. Largely invoices for photographs.

PIG IRON, IRON ORE, AND LAKE TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in June 1917. Dissolved in November, when its functions were taken over by the War Industries Board. Functions: To keep the superior Committee informed of developments in the industry. Records: Some may be in NA among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board.

PIG IRON SECTION, Steel Division, War Industries Board.—Created shortly after the organization of the Steel Division in November 1917. Discontinued after December 31, 1918. Functions: In conjunction with the Pig Iron, Iron Ore, and Lake Transportation Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, it arranged for the procurement and supply of all pig iron required by various Government departments or by private firms for governmental purposes. Records: 1917-18 in NA. Include correspondence and allocation requests, with supporting papers (25 feet). Other records are probably in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

PIG TIN POOL, INTERALLIED.—See INTERALLIED TIN EXECUTIVE.

PIG TIN SUBCOMMITTEE, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in June 1917. Dissolved the following November, when its functions were taken over by the War Industries Board. Functions: To keep the superior Committee informed of developments in the industry. Records: Among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

PIGEON SECTION, Special Service Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—Originated as the Pigeon Service of the Signal Corps, which was authorized in November 1917. On September 7, 1918, the Service became the Pigeon Section, Special Service

Division. Functions: To procure, breed, and train pigeons, and to train personnel for the pigeon service. **Records:** Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PINTO BEAN DIVISION FOR GROWING DISTRICTS (COLORADO), Food Administration.--Created in response to appeals for aid from pinto bean planters who were unable to dispose of their 1917 crop. (The pinto bean, a medium-sized, heavily mottled, highly nutritious seed, had been practically unknown in the East.) On February 13, 1918, the Federal Food Administrator for Colorado, at the request of the Bean Section of the Food Administration, appointed O. H. Liebers as Pinto Bean Commissioner. Through his "Pinto Bean Division for Growing Districts," located in Denver, Liebers exercised jurisdiction over the pinto bean growing districts of five States--Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska. He worked in close collaboration with the Bean Section of the Food Administration and the Bean Division of the Grain Corporation. The county agricultural agents of the Agriculture Department handled the signing of contracts with planters. The Grain Corporation purchased and sold the bulk of the crop of pintos. The producers of the "Colorado Speckled Beauties" wanted to receive similar favored treatment for their 1918 crop, but in view of the complaints of growers of other varieties of beans and the ending of hostilities in Europe, the Food Administration did not enter upon a fresh agreement with them. The Pinto Bean Division terminated in February 1919. **Functions:** To handle problems connected with the purchasing and marketing of the enormous pinto bean crop of 1917. **Records:** 1918-19 (14 feet) in NA. Correspondence, contracts between pinto bean growers and the Grain Corporation, shipping orders, reports of stock on hand and of shipments, and lists of county agents, growers, and shippers. Related records are among those of the Bean Section, Canned Foods Division, Food Administration, and of the Bean Division, Grain Corporation. **References:** Frank M. Surface, The Grain Trade During the World War, 361-364 (New York, 1928).

PIPE LINES BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--Established on March 13, 1918, and removed to New York on April 15. Terminated in December 1918. **Functions:** To gather information concerning pipe lines and to bring about an increased flow of oil to the Eastern seaboard. **Records:** In NA. Correspondence, tracings, and blue-prints (4 feet) are filed separately from the central files of the Division.

PISTOL BRANCH, Small Arms Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See ARMS BRANCH.

PLANES DEPARTMENT, Production Division, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.--See PRODUCTION DIVISION.

PLANNING AND ADJUSTMENTS BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Organized on January 26, 1918, as the Control and Planning Branch. A Planning and Inspection Branch was established on June 14 by uniting the Planning Section of the Control and Planning Branch with the Inspection Branch (that is, inspection and planning activities were coordinated to form one branch, although, in reality, the Planning and Inspection Branches continued to function separately). On August 5, the Planning Branch absorbed the adjustments and accounting work and was then called the Planning and Adjustments Branch. On October 19, 1918, this Branch was transferred with the Subsistence Division to

the Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To have charge of the inspection and grading of canned goods, of matters pertaining to receptacles for packing, and of specifications pertaining to subsistence in general. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PLANNING AND CONTROL SECTION, Control Bureau, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **PLANNING BRANCH**, Executive Section.

PLANNING AND CONTROL SECTION, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in 1917. Included the following Branches: Audit, Balance of Stores, Executive, Follow Up and Distribution, Order of Work, Procurement Order and Delivery Record, and Supply and Shipping Order. Functions: To handle routine operations of the Division pertaining to the procurement and distribution of ordnance supplies, and to maintain related records. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PLANNING AND ENGINEERING SECTION, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Organized in June 1917. Transferred on January 11, 1918, together with the engineering functions of the Machine Gun Section, Carriage Division, to the Engineering Bureau as its Machine Gun and Small Arms Section. It again became a part of the Small Arms Division upon the reestablishment of that Division by Office Order No. 495, effective on February 1, 1919. Functions: To have charge of engineering work for the Division, including the revision of drawings, the inspection of new designs, and the making of recommendations relating to manufacture; and to cooperate with the Contract Section, Small Arms Division, in drawing up specifications for the raw materials required. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PLANNING AND INSPECTION BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **PLANNING AND ADJUSTMENTS BRANCH**.

PLANNING AND STATISTICS CENTRAL BUREAU.—See **CENTRAL BUREAU OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS**.

PLANNING AND STATISTICS DIVISION, Shipping Board.—Created by a resolution of the Shipping Board on February 11, 1918. Ceased to function on August 31, 1919. Edwin F. Gay and W. S. Tower, Directors successively. Functions: To keep a daily record in graphic form of the movement of ships; to plan voyage schedules so that the Board might use all ships to the limit of their capacity; to obtain knowledge of commodities exported and imported; and to collect data and prepare plans on special subjects. Cooperated with other similar statistical units in the various governmental war organizations, especially with those of the War Trade Board and the War Industries Board. Also served the Allied Maritime Transport Council. Some of its functions were continued under the Intelligence Section, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. Records: 1917-19 (15 feet, exclusive of records on mineral exports and imports now combined with those of the Geological Survey) in NA. Include a general file; statistical reports; Intelligence Section reports; administrative papers; files of the Secretary of the Manning of American Merchant Marine Committee; and a report on "Terminal Charges at United States Ports." Records relating to the work of the Division are probably among those of the War Trade Board in the State Department.

PLANNING AND STATISTICS DIVISION, War Industries Board.—Created in June 1918, succeeding the part of the Statistics Division of the Council of National Defense remaining after the transfer in April of the greater part of its personnel to the Statistics Branch of the General Staff. Organized by and operated under the general supervision of Edwin F. Gay, who was also in charge of the Central Bureau of Planning and Statistics, the Planning and Statistics Division of the Shipping Board, and the Research and Tabulation of Statistics Bureau of the War Trade Board. On July 1, 1918, the Division of Planning and Statistics was placed under the immediate supervision of a Director, H. R. Hatfield. It was discontinued after December 31, 1918, and several of its sections were transferred to the War Trade Board. Functions: To coordinate and tabulate the statistical work of the commodity sections; to make studies of wartime price movements; to collect information on war contracts and deliveries; to collect information of interest to the Board about conditions in foreign countries; and to conduct special investigations upon request. Various series of bulletins on contracts, the production of different commodities, and prices were prepared and sent to Government officials and other interested persons. Records: Some are among those of the War Trade Board in the State Department; some are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University, Calif.; and the remainder form a part of the records of the War Industries Board in NA. These include a file of monthly reports on war contracts and operating capacities of plants, with related correspondence, 1917-18 (45 feet); sample sets of questionnaires sent out by all sections of the Board and by other agencies; copies of bulletins and circulars; and card records of firms holding war contracts. References: Leo Wolman, "The Statistical Work of the War Industries Board," in American Statistical Association, Quarterly Publications, 16: 248-260 (Mar. 1919).

PLANNING AND STATISTICS SECTION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See RECORDS SECTION, Ship Construction Division.

PLANNING BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on June 11, 1918. Operated through the following Sections: Planning, Research and Specifications, and Statistical. Transferred with the Division in October 1918 to the Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To plan a program of procurement and inspection for the Division. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PLANNING BRANCH, Depot Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Organized on February 13, 1918, as a Branch of the Warehousing Division. Became part of the Depot Division on the establishment of that Division on April 16. Abolished on June 11, 1918. Functions: To determine warehouse space requirements for the Quartermaster Corps, and to conduct research to develop the most efficient methods to be followed in the various depots of the Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PLANNING BRANCH, Executive Section, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established as the Planning and Control Section of the Control Bureau on January 11, 1918, by Office Order No. 104. Transferred by Office Order No. 222 of May 25, 1918, to the Estimates and Requirements Division as its Planning Section. When Office

Order No. 297 of August 10, 1918, established the Executive Section, the Planning Section was transferred to it as a Branch. Functions: To analyze reports and communications received from the military forces and from other sources that involved work not of a routine nature or that involved two or more bureaus or divisions; to plan, arrange for, and follow up the work such communications entailed; and to serve as a liaison office and clearinghouse for information both for ordnance officers who desired to be informed regarding matters handled by the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division or the War Industries Board, and for the Division and the Board when they desired to be informed concerning ordnance matters. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PLANNING DIVISION, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.—Originated in the assignment in May 1916 of Commander Frank H. Schofield to the Office of Naval Operations. Functions: To deliberate upon questions of policy in using the fleet in war and to cooperate with plans committees of the Department. Records: In the Division.

PLANNING DIVISION, Training and Dilution Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Probably instituted with the Service on July 16, 1918. Operated through Training Methods, Research, and Information Sections. After the armistice, it used the Training Division's field service to gather information. Probably terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: To study ways and means of training and diluting skilled labor. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

PLANNING SECTION, Positive Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. Functions: To examine the tactical, logistical, and strategical information received by the Division and to transmit this information to the proper places. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

PLANNING SECTION, Statistics Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See STATISTICS BUREAU.

PLANS DIVISION, WAR, General Staff, War Department.—See WAR PLANS DIVISION.

PLANT DISPOSAL SECTION, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on April 21, 1919. On February 4, 1920, the Section was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Supply and Sales Division, where its identity seems to have disappeared. It seems likely, however, that its functions were taken over by the Inventory and Appraisal Section of the Supply and Sales Division. Functions: To determine when a shipyard would be available for disposal as a unit or for dismantlement, and to supervise negotiations for the disposition of the interest of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in a shipyard and to determine its price. Records: Apparently consolidated with those of the successor unit, which are in NA.

PLANT EQUIPMENT SECTION, MISCELLANEOUS, Machinery and Engineering Material Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH.

PLANT EXTENSION SECTION, SPECIAL RENTALS AND, Compensation Board,
Navy Department.--See SPECIAL RENTALS AND PLANT EXTENSION SECTION.

PLANT FACILITIES SECTION, Inspector of Ordnance Establishments, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--A memorandum of December 30, 1918, of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance outlined the functions of this projected Section, and Office Memorandum No. 166 of January 29, 1919, announced the establishment and functions of the Plant Facilities Section, under the Inspector of Ordnance Establishments. Early in January 1919, the records and files of the Gauge Section (presumably a part of the Engineering Division) and of the Plant Section (formerly a part of the Production Division) were taken over by this Section. Functioned through the following Branches: Administrative or Executive, Inventory, Artillery, Small Arms, Artillery Ammunition, Chemical Loading and Explosives, Electrical, Maintenance, Stores, Materials, and Arsenal Requirements. Functions: To salvage machinery and equipment of every description needed at the Government arsenals and ordnance establishments in order to carry out a policy recommended by the Arsenal Facilities Board; and to replace any worn out and obsolete machinery and equipment that might be on hand. Records: Among those of the Office in NA.

PLANT FACILITIES SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established by Supply Circular No. 39 of June 5, 1919. Still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To supervise and direct the disposal of plants and plant facilities owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States for the use of the Department upon their being recommended for disposal by agencies of the Department. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PLANT INDUSTRY BUREAU, Agriculture Department.--Established by an act of March 2, 1901, through consolidation of eight divisions concerned with plant and crop problems. Functions: During the war, with a view to increasing production, avoiding waste, and providing substitute products, to conduct investigations dealing with fruit diseases, cereal diseases, and diseases responsible for the spoilage of vegetables and for defects of airplane and gun-carriage timber; methods of corn production and possibilities of improvement; the production of currency paper from domestic flax to replace paper made from rags formerly obtained from Germany; the location of raw materials for the manufacture of gas masks; the development of larger production of extra-staple cotton used in the manufacture of automobile tires, airplane wings, and balloon and other fabrics requiring the greatest possible strength and durability in fiber; the technology of castor-oil manufacture; and agricultural conditions in Algeria, made at the request of the French High Commission. Also to conduct campaigns to ensure as nearly as possible the maintenance of the normal supply of sugar and to stimulate the development of home gardens. Records: 1886-1942 (38,514 feet) in NA and the Department of Agriculture. Records for the war years in NA include press-book copies of outgoing letters of the Office of the Chief, and correspondence of the following Offices: Agricultural Technology, in regard to its work on the production of extra-staple cotton and other fibers of great strength and durability; Cereal Investigations, in regard to its investigations of cereal diseases; Drug, Poison, and Oil Plant Investigations, in regard to its investigations of castor-oil manufacture; Fruit Diseases and Horticultural and Pomological Investigations, in regard to its investigations

of the storage of fruits, vegetables, and truck crops; Soil Fertility Investigations, in regard to its studies of American sources of potash and new nitrogen sources; and Sugar Plant Investigations, in regard to its work on the maintenance of a normal supply of sugar. There is also a file of war emergency food letters pertaining to the increase in the production of the food supply.

PLANT PROTECTION BUREAU, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See **PLANT PROTECTION SECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff.**

PLANT PROTECTION SECTION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on April 6, 1918, under the general supervision of the Vice President and General Manager of the Corporation. On October 1, 1919, its few remaining protection activities were transferred to the jurisdiction of the district managers. On January 13, 1920, the Section was abolished as a part of the Construction Organization and was recreated as the Investigation Department of the Corporation. Functions: To supervise the guarding of shipyard plant properties; to supervise fire protection measures and investigate fires; to conduct confidential investigations and perform secret service work; and to maintain liaison and cooperate with other governmental intelligence and secret service organizations. Records: 1917-20 (37 feet) in NA. General correspondence, notes, reports, and memoranda, including reports of the district guard and fire marshals. Related records in NA include a few papers dealing with plant protection among records of the Shipyard Plants Division, and material dealing with fire protection among the records of the Fire Protection Section of that Division; records concerning the investigative activities of the Plant Protection Section are in the files of the Investigation Department.

PLANT PROTECTION SECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—Originated in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer on July 23, 1917. Became a Subsection of the Foreign Influence, Enemy Propaganda Section, about December 20, 1917, and on July 1, 1918, became a Subsection of the Army Section. Became a Section of the Negative Branch probably when that Branch was formed on August 18, 1918. Functions: To protect Government plants and construction projects and private plants engaged in war work. Records: Some are among those of the Division in NA.

PLANT PROTECTION SECTION, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.**

PLANT SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on April 27, 1918. On July 30, 1918, it absorbed the functions of the Construction Section of the Control Bureau. Operated through the following Branches: Construction, Equipment, Plant Survey, and Requirements. Functions: To determine what new plants and additions to plants and equipment should be provided at the expense of the United States; to check estimates of costs and approve purchase orders; to certify receipt of material for the construction and equipment of new plant facilities; to compile and furnish information as to sources of supply of machines, tools, and equipment; and to make plant surveys and keep records of available manufacturing facilities. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PLANT SURVEY BRANCH, Plant Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on April 27, 1918. Functions: To list available plant facilities and initiate new projects in connection with the utilization of available facilities. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PLANTS AND MUNITIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, War Industries Board.—Created on May 28, 1918, taking over the functions and much of the personnel of the Committee on Production of the Board. Discontinued after the armistice. Functions: To represent the Board in the distribution and placing of orders and to assist the War and Navy Departments in production problems, particularly with reference to the production of guns, forgings, and railroad gun mounts and the standardization of freight cars and locomotives. Records: 1917-18 (2 feet) in NA. Include correspondence of the Chairman and reports on locomotives, both of which antedate the formation of the Committee. Related records may be in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

PLANTS COMMITTEE, PHYSIOLOGICAL SALT REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN CULTIVATED, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.—See PHYSIOLOGICAL SALT REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN CULTIVATED PLANTS COMMITTEE.

PLANTS CONSTRUCTION SECTION, SHIPYARD, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See SHIPYARD PLANTS CONSTRUCTION SECTION.

PLANTS DIVISION, SHIPYARD, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See SHIPYARD PLANTS DIVISION.

PLASTIC AND ORAL SURGERY SECTION, Surgery of the Head Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See SURGERY OF THE HEAD DIVISION.

PLATINUM SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed in March and discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To control and conserve the supply of platinum by ascertaining Government and essential civilian requirements and administering and distributing the supply to meet these demands, while gradually building up a reserve. Records: Among those of the War Department Claims Board in NA.

PLEDGE CARD CAMPAIGN OFFICE, Home Conservation Division, Food Administration.—Organized in August 1917. Its work was later taken over by the Educational and States Administration Divisions. Functions: To supervise and encourage the conservation of food by carrying on personal-pledge campaigns among housewives. The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense cooperated in this work. Records: 1917-19 (15 feet) in NA. General correspondence, reports, lists of officials, club rosters, record cards, memoranda, and signed pledge cards. References: William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 86-87 (Stanford University, 1941).

PLUMBING SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—See PROCUREMENT SECTION.

POISONINGS COMMITTEE, Industrial, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.--See **INDUSTRIAL POISONINGS COMMITTEE**.

POLICE SECTION, SECRET SERVICE AND, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--See **SECRET SERVICE AND POLICE SECTION**.

POLICIES AND PLANNING BOARD, Employment Service, Labor Department.--Created on March 1, 1918, by a memorandum of the Secretary of Labor. Probably terminated after the armistice. Functions: To consider the policies and progress of the various divisions of the Employment Service. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL CONTROL OF MINERALS SECTION, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--See **WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS**.

POPULATION DIVISION, Census Bureau, Commerce Department.--In existence before the war. Functions: To collect, compile, and prepare for publication statistics relating to population, religious bodies, and marriage and divorce. During the war it participated in various war-related duties of the Bureau. Records: In the Census Bureau.

PORT AND HARBOR FACILITIES COMMISSION, Shipping Board.--Began to function early in May 1918, and formally organized on May 23, 1918, as the Commission on Port, Terminal, and Harbor Improvement. The title was later changed. On December 1, 1919, nearly all its staff was transferred to the Rivers and Harbors Board of the War Department, but the truncated Commission continued to operate for some time thereafter. Some of the functions are still performed jointly by the War Department and the Maritime Commission under the Transportation and the Merchant Marine Acts of 1920. Functions: To make a survey of port facilities; to recommend plans for the more effective utilization of port facilities and for the construction of new facilities; and to take charge of such new construction as might be authorized. Records: 1918-26 (92 feet) in NA. Include the general files; port data and correspondence; reports of the Commission; information files and pamphlets on foreign ports; press releases and clippings; part of the files of the Interregional Traffic Committee of the Traffic Division of the Railroad Administration; a file on the cost of cargo handling; port information questionnaires; charts, tables, maps, and blueprints; and catalogs of industrial machinery and supplies.

PORT OF NEW YORK WAR BOARD.--See **WAR BOARD FOR THE PORT OF NEW YORK**.

PORT OPERATIONS BRANCH, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established about May 19, 1919. Operated through the following three Sections: Import; Tonnage Allotment and Release; and Traffic. Abolished on November 6, 1919, part of its functions being taken over by a Port and Cable Branch in the Division. Functions: To serve as a clearinghouse through which all material at ports had to pass on its way to and from the American Expeditionary Forces; to allocate tonnage to ports; and to follow up the shipment of materials. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PORT OPERATIONS DIVISION, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Originated as the Cargo Section of the Embarkation Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. Became the Port Operations Division on October 25, 1918, by authority of Purchase and Storage Notice No. 9. On February 1, 1919, by authority of Purchase and Storage Notice No. 28 of January 18, this Division became a part of the Overseas Supply Division. Functions: To have charge of supply operations at primary and secondary ports of embarkation; to regulate the movement of supplies to these ports; and to see that the supplies moved through the ports in accordance with established priorities. Statements showing the tonnage required at each port of embarkation for floating and port reserve stocks were prepared and transmitted to the Overseas Distribution Division. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PORT, TERMINAL, AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION, Shipping Board.-- See PORT AND HARBOR FACILITIES COMMISSION.

PORT TERMINALS AND INLAND WATERWAYS DIVISION, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--Formed at the Port Terminals Section after July 1, 1919, when the supervision of War Department port terminals was assigned to the Office of the Chief of the Transportation Service. Absorbed the Inland Waterways Division of the Railroad Administration upon the dissolution of that organization, and on March 1, 1920, was renamed Port Terminals and Inland Waterways Division. Operated through two Branches: Inland Waterways and Port Terminals. Functions: To supervise the operation of War Department port terminals and to operate inland waterways. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

PORTS, WATERWAYS, AND RAILWAYS COMMISSION, INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF, Peace Conference.--See INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF PORTS, WATERWAYS, AND RAILWAYS COMMISSION.

POSITIVE BRANCH, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--Probably established in February 1918 as the Positive Intelligence Section (also known as Foreign Intelligence Section). It was soon raised to the status of a Branch, with various subordinate sections which underwent several organizational revisions, particularly after the signing of the armistice. These Sections existed at various times under the following names: Cable and Telegraph; Code and Cipher; Collection (also called Military Attachés); Combat Intelligence Instruction (also called Field Intelligence); Editorial; Evaluation and Collation; Geographic; Information (including an Historical Subsection); Planning; and Translation. Functions: To collate, evaluate, and disseminate information to other units of the Department and the Army. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

POST EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.--Organized in July 1917. Functions: To formulate plans for a system of post exchanges in the various tactical divisions; to select and train post-exchange officers; to contract for the original stock for post exchanges; to arrange for the erection of the necessary buildings; and to supervise the operations of the exchanges until they became solvent. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.--Created in 1789 but did not attain the status of an executive department until 1872. During the period of the war it functioned through the Classification, Dead Letters, Equipment and Supplies, Finance, Foreign Mails, Money Order, Post Office Inspectors, Post Office Service, Railway Mail Service, Registered Mails, Solicitor, and Stamps Divisions, the Purchasing Agent's Office, the Censorship Board, the Telegraph and Telephone Administration, and the Wire Control Board. Albert S. Surlison, Postmaster General. Functions: To provide for the delivery of the mail; to sell money orders, stamps, and related items; to conduct the postal savings banks; and to act for other Government agencies in various activities. The war duties of the Department were to establish and maintain mail service for the military forces in the United States and abroad; to operate the telephone and telegraph systems; to help carry out the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act and the Espionage Act relating to illegal use of the mails; to register enemy aliens and list enemy-owned property; to report disloyal utterances; to furnish information to the intelligence services of the War and Navy Departments; to distribute questionnaires to registrants under the Selective Service Act; to assist in recruiting; to sell the various war issues of bonds and stamps; and to transmit official war information to the public. Records: 1849-1939 (2,190 feet) in NA. Include fragmentary records of many divisions. Most of the records remain in the Post Office Department. References: Post Office Department, Annual Reports, 1918-19.

POST OFFICE INSPECTORS DIVISION, Post Office Department.--In existence before the war. Functions: During the war it aided in combating hostile propaganda under the Trading With the Enemy Act and the Espionage Act by investigating foreign-language publications and treasonable and disloyal literature. It maintained close contact with the intelligence agencies of the War and Navy Departments. Records: Some may be among those of the Department in NA. Others remain in the Post Office Department.

POST OFFICE SERVICE DIVISION, Post Office Department.--In existence before the war. Functions: During the war it provided and supervised branch post offices at military camps; assisted in the registration of enemy aliens; cooperated with the Alien Property Custodian; reported any disloyal utterances coming to its attention; assisted in the recruiting work of the War and Navy Departments; posted casualty lists and distributed them to newspapers; aided in publicity work for many governmental war organizations; and advertised and sold war savings stamps and thrift stamps. Records: Some may be among those of the Department in NA. Others remain in the Post Office Department.

POSTER SECTION, Public Works and Construction Development Division, Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Probably created in February and terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: To prepare and distribute building construction posters. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress on May 7, 1928.

POSTERS DIVISION, Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Organized on May 1, 1918. Probably terminated in February 1919. Functions: To prepare and distribute posters with the object of bringing about cooperation between labor and capital, reducing labor turn-over, and increasing production. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress on May 7, 1928.

POTATO AND DEHYDRATION SECTION, Perishable Foods Division, Food Administration.--As early as July 1917 a Potatoes and Staple Vegetables Division was in existence. This became the Potato and Dehydration Section of the Perishable Foods Division in December 1917. In October 1918 the dehydration problem was transferred to the Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department, and the Canned Foods Division took over the work with regard to potatoes. Functions: To deal with matters relating to the dehydration of fruits and vegetables; and to encourage the formation of potato growers' and shippers' associations, standardize grading, provide storage, arrange for loans on warehouse receipts, regulate transportation, and campaign for increased consumption of potatoes as a substitute for wheat. Records: 1917-19 (20 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports of potato shippers.

POTATOES SUBCOMMITTEE, Food Production Program Committee, Agriculture Department.--See FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

POULTRY AND EGGS SECTION, Perishable Foods Division, Food Administration.--From July to December 1917 matters pertaining to poultry and eggs were handled by the Dairy Products, Cold Storage, and Packing House Products Division. The work was then transferred to the Perishable Foods Division and performed by the Poultry and Eggs Section. In October 1918 it was transferred to the Distribution Division. W. F. Priebe, Chief. Functions: To prevent the killing of egg-laying poultry, discourage speculation, prescribe margins, prohibit resales and fix prices of cold-storage eggs, determine license provisions, and regulate the transportation and packing of poultry and eggs. Records: 1917-19 (20 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports concerning the storage of poultry and eggs, and mailing lists of commodity dealers.

POULTRY PRODUCTS MARKET NEWS SERVICE, DAIRY AND, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

POWDER AND EXPLOSIVES BRANCH, Inspection Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See EXPLOSIVES AND LOADING BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division.

POWDER, EXPLOSIVES, AND FUSE SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the war. Functions: To have charge of the design, manufacture, and procurement of powder and explosives, small-arm and machine-gun ammunition, cartridge cases, powder tanks, fuses, smoke boxes, funnels, and chemicals. Also responsible for shell and ammunition loading carried on at naval ammunition depots. Records: In the Navy Department.

POWDER PLANTS PROJECT BRANCH, Construction Division, Housing Corporation.--Organized on May 28, 1918, in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department. Terminated in February 1919. Functions: In cooperation with the Architectural Division, the staff prepared designs of temporary buildings on powder-plant projects and supervised their construction. In the main, it completed housing projects started by the War Department and provided housing for workers in powder and ammunition loading plants. Records: 1918-19 in NA. Interfiled with other records of the Construction Division.

POWER AND CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT, American Ordnance Base Depot in France Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE DEPOT SECTION, Supply Division.

POWER EQUIPMENT SECTION, ELECTRICAL AND, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—See ELECTRICAL AND POWER EQUIPMENT SECTION.

POWER PLANTS SECTION, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.—Established in the fall of 1917, taking over work formerly performed by the Marine Corps, Fuel Oil, and Radio Section. Functions: To supervise the preparation of plans and specifications for new power plants; distributing systems for light, heat, and power; and the electrical and mechanical equipment of shops, dry docks, training camps, barracks, and hospitals. Records: Among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

POWER RESOURCES DIVISION, Water Resources Branch, Geological Survey, Interior Department.—Organized in 1918 as a result of an agreement with the Fuel Administration. Still in existence. Functions: To collect and compile information concerning developed and potential water power of the United States. Records: In the Water Resources Branch.

POWER SECTION, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established in September 1918, after having originated with the appointment of a Power Engineer to the staff of the Assistant to the Vice President and General Manager in Charge of Organization and Methods of the Corporation. The Section appears to have terminated in August or September 1919. Functions: To survey power conditions in localities in which shipbuilders were located: to prepare reports on power requirements; to prepare plans for providing adequate power facilities; and to insure a proper power supply to shipyard projects. Records: 1918-19 (7 feet) in NA. Include reports, memoranda, notes, correspondence on power conditions and requirements in shipyards and other industrial plants, and some rate schedules of power companies.

POWER SECTION, War Industries Board.—Formed about May 1918 to continue the work of an informal committee organized in December 1917. Its activities practically ceased soon after the armistice. Functions: To survey and report on the power situation throughout the country; to make plans for supplying power required for war industries; and to advise the Capital Issues Committee and the War Finance Corporation in regard to requests for assistance involving electrical power projects. Records: Some are among those of the Board in NA, chiefly in its "consolidated files." Others are in the War Department.

POWER SECTION, FUEL AND, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

PRECISION INSTRUMENTS BRANCH, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS DIVISION.

PREFERRED SALES SECTION, Sales Supervision Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about January 15, 1919. Transferred to the

Administrative Branch as its Preferential Markets Section about June 9, 1919. Functions: To develop a preferential market for surplus among governmental, public, and institutional agencies, and to assist the commodity branches of the Division and of other bureaus of the Department in sales and transfers to preferential users. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION DIVISION, Housing Corporation.--Originated in the Housing Committee of the Council of National Defense, which was created in October 1917 under Otto M. Eidlitz. Organized on April 1, 1918, as the Preliminary Investigation Division of the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department, and later became a Division of the Corporation. Merged into the Surveys and Statistics Division of the Corporation on August 15, 1918. Functions: Conducted preliminary investigations to determine the need for housing accommodations after the Director of the Corporation and the Labor, War, and Navy Departments had signified the need for such accommodations. Its work was supplemented by that of the Statistical Division. Records: April 1-August 15, 1918 (4 feet), in NA. Interfiled with those of the Survey and Statistics Division and of the Reference Library and Publication Division.

PRESERVED FOODS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, TOXICITY OF, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.--See TOXICITY OF PRESERVED FOODS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

PRESERVING AND CLEANING FLUIDS BRANCH, Equipment Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See CLEANING AND PRESERVING MATERIALS SECTION, Equipment Division.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.--In accordance with the Constitution, the President acts as Chief Executive of the Government and Commander in Chief of the armed forces. During the war period, by virtue of his constitutional powers, he created several new agencies, such as the Committee on Public Information and the Federal Electric Railways Commission. In general, however, Congress passed acts which specifically authorized him to establish administrative agencies to carry out the provisions of these acts. Among the agencies that were created under statutory authority during the period were the Food, Fuel, Railroad, and American Relief Administrations, the Exports Council, the Grain Corporation, and the Shipping, Censorship, and War Trade Boards. The establishment of so many new agencies and the tremendous expansion of others already in existence naturally caused a need for proper coordination of effort. Early in 1918 the United States Senate proposed to meet this need and curb the power of the President by creating a strong war cabinet of three members with wide authority to supervise the Government agencies. The President opposed the plan strongly, saying that it "would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion." He then proposed a bill giving his office greatly increased powers, and soon began to call together for weekly conferences at the White House a so-called "War Cabinet," composed of the heads of the six greatest war agencies. The bill, in the words of Senator Overman, who introduced the measure, "was advocated by the President and sent to me by the President . . ." It became law on May 20, 1918, by the passing of the Overman Act, which authorized "the President to coordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices, . . . in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration

functions were performed through the Committee on Public Information. Probably dissolved about August 10, 1917. Functions: To handle newspaper publicity for the Committee. Records: Probably none.

PRESS SUBSECTION, News Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See NEWS SECTION.

PRESS-WIRELESS AND CABLE SERVICE, FOREIGN, Foreign Section, Committee on Public Information.--See FOREIGN PRESS-WIRELESS AND CABLE SERVICE.

PRICE COMMITTEE FOR GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF WHEAT, FAIR.--See FAIR PRICE COMMITTEE FOR GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF WHEAT.

PRICE CONTROL COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Authorized by the War Labor Policies Board on July 19, 1918, and probably terminated in September. Also known as the Fixing of Retail Prices Committee. Functions: To consider the problem of fixing prices to the consumer on certain fundamental commodities and possible methods which the War Industries Board might use in fixing such prices. Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of the meeting of the Committee and its report.

PRICE FIXING COMMITTEE, War Industries Board.--When the War Industries Board was reorganized by the President on March 4, 1918, the determination of prices was delegated to a special committee, to be appointed by the President and to report directly to him, which would function with and yet independently of the Board. The Committee, composed of a Chairman (Robert S. Brookings), the Chairmen of the War Industries Board, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Tariff Commission, the Fuel Administrator, and representatives of the Army, the Navy, labor, and agriculture, held its first meeting on March 14, 1918. The resignation of the Committee became effective on March 1, 1919. Functions: To advise upon prices of basic materials, with the exception of food; to advise as to general price policies; to advise, when requested, any executive department concerning a specific contract; and to fix the prices to be paid for materials commanded by the Government. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included are correspondence of the Chairman, minutes, circulars, and other papers. References: Paul W. Garrett and others, History of Prices During the War; Government Control Over Prices (Washington, 1920), prepared in the war Trade Board with the cooperation of the War Industries Board and issued also as W. I. B. Price Bulletin 3; Hermann Hagedorn, Brookings; a Biography, chs. 12-14 (New York, 1936); Lewis H. Haney, "Price Fixing in the United States During the War," in Political Science Quarterly, 34: 104-126, 262-289, 434-453 (Mar.-Sept. 1919); Simon Litman, Prices and Price Control in Great Britain and the United States During the World War, 185-187, 204-206, 278-317 (New York, 1920); War Industries Board, Price Fixing Committee, Minutes . . . March 14-December 30, 1918 (74 Cong., 2 sess., S. Com. Print 5. Washington, 1936); Charles O. Hardy, Wartime Control of Prices, 119-140 (Washington, 1940); George P. Adams, Jr., Wartime Price Control, ch. 6, 7 (Washington, 1942).

PRICE-FIXING SECTION, External Relations Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established by Supply Circular No. 86 of September 5, 1918, and discontinued in November 1918. Functions: To conduct inquiries on fair prices and

departures therefrom; to advise agencies of the Department on these matters; and to represent the Department on the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PRICE SECTION, Planning and Statistics Division, War Industries Board.--Organized on April 24, 1918, as the Price Statistics Section, with Wesley C. Mitchell as Chief, under authorization from Edwin F. Gay, then Director of the Division of Planning and Statistics of the Shipping Board. On June 17, 1918, soon after it had begun to function, it was transferred to the Division of Planning and Statistics of the War Industries Board as the Price Section. On January 1, 1919, it was transferred to the War Trade Board. Functions: To make studies of wartime price movements. The Section worked in close cooperation with the Price Fixing Committee and prepared many reports for it. After the armistice a comprehensive history of prices during the entire period of the World War was undertaken in order to assist in planning policies for post-war reconstruction; before its completion this work was transferred to the War Trade Board. Records: Among those of the War Trade Board in the State Department.

PRICE SECTION, RETAIL, State Organizations Bureau, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.--See STATE ORGANIZATIONS BUREAU.

PRICE STATISTICS SECTION, Planning and Statistics Division, War Industries Board.--See PRICE SECTION.

PRICE SUPERVISION SECTION, Enforcement Division, Food Administration.--Established in August 1918 to handle work formerly performed by the Statistical, the Distribution, and the Wholesale and Retail Divisions. In November 1918 this work was transferred to the Distribution Division. Functions: To control the unlicensed retailers through a system of ascertaining and giving publicity to fair selling prices. The Section ascertained the cost price to wholesalers of licensed commodities at principal distributing centers; fixed their margins of profits, thus determining at the same time retailers' costs; and cooperated with the State Food Administrations and Fair Price Committees in endeavoring to enforce fair prices. Records: 1918 (3 feet) in NA. Correspondence, schedules of freight rates for food, and replies to questionnaires concerning market conditions and food prices. References: William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 222-225 (Stanford University, 1941).

PRICES AND LICENSES BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--Established on May 2, 1918, taking over part of its functions from the Engineering Bureau. Ended on March 1, 1919. Functions: To stabilize prices; to develop fair and uniform business practices; and to issue licenses to manufacturers and distributors. Unlike the case in regard to coal, the Administration had no authority to fix maximum prices for oil, and it was necessary to work through the voluntary cooperation of oil producers, refiners, and distributors. Records: In NA. Those filed separately from the central files include correspondence, reports, contracts, applications, record cards, and indexes (6 feet).

PRICES BUREAU, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.--Established in June 1918, to perform functions carried on since the previous November under the direction of H. D. Nims, assistant to

the Fuel Administrator in charge of production, operators' prices, and legal matters. Discontinued on March 1, 1919. Functions: To recommend the prices to be charged for coal and coke by operators, jobbers, and retailers. These recommendations were based on production costs determined by the Engineer Committee. Records: 1917-19 (24 feet) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, and reports.

PRIMARY EXAMINER'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Patent Office, Interior Department.--Organized in April 1917 by the Commissioner of Patents. Probably ceased to function at the end of the war. Functions: To determine which patents were significant for the work of the various governmental war agencies and, in accordance with an act of October 6, 1917, to censor the publication of information about patents used in war activities. Cooperated with the Federal Trade Commission, the Alien Property Custodian, and the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments. Records: Destroyed.

PRIME MINISTERS INTERALLIED CONFERENCE.--See INTERALLIED CONFERENCE OF PRIME MINISTERS.

PRIME MOVERS AND ACCESSORIES SECTION, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

PRIME MOVERS SECTION, Engineering Division, National Research Council.--Organized in 1918 under the chairmanship of Lionel S. Marks. Functions: To study problems connected with engines for aircraft. Among these were the development of lighter motors per horsepower, carburetors to maintain engine efficiency at all altitudes, and increased power at high altitudes. Records: In the National Research Council.

PRIORITIES AND CLEARANCE BRANCH, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized shortly before the armistice from the former Priorities and Clearances Section of the Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster General's Office, which was transferred on October 28, 1918, to the General Supplies Division. In the divisional reorganization of December 31, 1918, this Branch was abolished. Functions: To obtain priorities from the War Industries Board for the supply of raw materials required for the manufacture of products placed on order by the Division; and to obtain clearances from the Board for purchases by the Division. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PRIORITIES BOARD, Priorities Division, War Industries Board.--Formed on March 17, 1918, to determine priorities of delivery, which had formerly been determined by the Priorities Committee. The Board ceased to function on December 31, 1918. Functions: As indicated above. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

PRIORITIES COMMITTEE, Freight Traffic Branch, Rail Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--See FREIGHT TRAFFIC BRANCH.

PRIORITIES COMMITTEE, Priorities Division, War Industries Board.--Formed about March 17, 1918, to determine priorities of production.

These, together with priorities of delivery, had formerly been handled by a committee of the same name that preceded the Priorities Division. The new Priorities Committee ceased to function about December 31, 1918. Functions: As indicated above. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included is the report of the Committee, November 1918, with supporting papers, and materials relating to the organization, functions, regulations, and publications of the Committee.

PRIORITIES DIVISION, War Industries Board.—Established as the Priorities Subcommittee of the General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense, under resolutions of the Council of May 3 and May 14, 1917. With the creation of the War Industries Board in July 1917, it became the Priorities Committee of the Board. Robert S. Lovett was appointed Chairman, and its activities were expanded and its authority increased. In March 1918 it was reorganized to form the Priorities Division, with two main subdivisions, a Priorities Board in charge of priorities of delivery and a new Priorities Committee in charge of priorities of production. It included a Non-War Construction Section and a Labor Priorities Section. The Division was discontinued after the armistice. Functions: To assure the "selective mobilization of the products of the soil, the mines, and the factories for direct and indirect war needs." A "preference list," which classified industries and plants, was established. At first the activities of the original Committee were concerned with the distribution of iron and steel, but they were soon extended to other commodities. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Included are copies of priority certificates, with related papers (306 feet); correspondence and permit papers relating to nonwar construction (18 feet); reports of plant operations; copies of circulars and bulletins; and materials relating to the history and organization of the Division and the Committee. Other records are in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

PRIORITIES SECTION, External Relations Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Supply Circular No. 86 of September 5, 1918, and terminated in November 1918. Functions: To decide matters of priorities among agencies of the Department; to obtain priorities for the Department from the War Industries Board; and to represent the Department on the Priorities Committee of the Board. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PRIORITIES SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—Apparently organized for the duration of the war. Functions: To represent the Bureau in its relations with the War Industries Board in the matters of procurement and priorities. Records: In the Navy Department.

PRIORITIES SUBCOMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—See PRIORITIES DIVISION, War Industries Board.

PRIORITY BRANCH, Motors Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on November 1, 1918, and still in existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To be responsible for priorities required for the prompt and complete dispatch of trucks and motor cars for overseas forces. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PRIORITY CLEARANCE BRANCH, Administrative Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on November 1, 1918. In existence when the Division was abolished on February 1, 1919. Functions: To be responsible for obtaining from commodity units priority lists showing the quantities of items to be sent overseas, for recording these, and for transmitting them to the Chief of Port Operations. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PRIORITY COMMITTEE, ORDNANCE, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See ORDNANCE SPECIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

PRIORITY EQUIPMENT SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on May 13 and terminated on November 6, 1919, when the Division was reorganized. Functions: To supervise and maintain stocks at ports, and to supply troops leaving or returning through ports of embarkation. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PRIORITY SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Created during the war. Functions: To brief all contracts calling for material wherein the supply was limited. The brief or abstract was then forwarded to the War Industries Board for the issuance of a priority certificate that would enable the contractor to obtain certain necessary materials or machinery. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

PRIORITY SECTION, Supply Division, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.--See SUPPLY DIVISION.

PRIORITY SECTION, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--See WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS.

PRISON LABOR AND NATIONAL WASTE RECLAMATION SECTION, WAR, Labor Division, War Industries Board.--See WAR PRISON LABOR AND NATIONAL WASTE RECLAMATION SECTION.

PRISONERS OF WAR SUBSECTION, News Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See NEWS SECTION.

PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, TRANSFER AND, Shipping Board.--See TRANSFER AND PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BRANCH, Requirements Division, Housing Corporation.--Organized in September 1918 and abolished in 1919. Functions: To investigate private applications for Federal licenses to construct houses for war workers and to make final recommendations to the Non-War Construction Section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board as to the granting of such licenses. Records: 1918-19 (2 feet) in NA. Include applications for approval of private building enterprises and correspondence. Interfiled with other records of the Requirements Division.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH, MATERIALS, Construction Division, Housing Corporation.--See MATERIALS PROCUREMENT BRANCH.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.-- Created on May 20, 1918, assuming duties formerly performed by the Purchase and Supply Depots Branch, Equipment Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer. Functioned through the Contract, Executive, Purchasing, and Storage and Traffic Departments. Functions: To supervise the purchase of matériel and accessories for aircraft and the storage and transportation of matériel. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.-- Originally the Engineering Division, one of three divisions of the Office. Became the Finance and Supply Division on June 2, 1917, which was reorganized on October 1 as the Equipment Division. Electrical engineering work was transferred to the Land Division in February 1918 and in July was assigned to a new Engineering and Research Division. On September 7, 1918, the remaining functions of the Equipment Division were taken over by the newly organized Procurement Division. Functioned through the following Sections: Inspection, Production, Purchase, Board of Review, and Salvage and Termination. Functions: To purchase and contract for material upon requisition from the Supply Division; to stimulate and aid production; to inspect and accept material; and to approve invoices for payment. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established by Office Order No. 104 on January 14, 1918, by the consolidation of the purchasing functions of the following Divisions: Gun, Carriage, Equipment, and Small Arms. Included the following Sections: Artillery, Contract, Credits, Equipment, Explosives, Fuze, General Control, Legal, Loading, Miscellaneous, Motor Equipment, Packing Container, Projectile, Raw Materials, Small Arms, and Trench Warfare. Abolished on January 31, 1919, in accordance with Office Order No. 495. Functions: To handle matters relating to the placing of orders for ordnance stores and supplies and for their repair and alteration with private manufacturers and arsenals, in accordance with specifications and drawings prepared by the Engineering Bureau and schedules and lists of manufacturing plants prepared by the Control Bureau; to execute contracts; to examine prospective orders and contracts to determine whether existing facilities for manufacture were sufficient or whether new facilities would have to be created; to maintain close contact with the War Industries Board, which was gathering information along these same lines; and to make estimates of costs and the necessary reservations of funds and allotments. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PROCUREMENT OF LABOR BRANCH, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Probably created in August 1918 to take over certain functions from the Employment, Management, and Working Conditions Branch, which was reorganized as the Employment and Training Methods Branch. Functions: To see that the labor needs of the industries represented by each of the sections of the Ordnance Chief's Office concerned with production were met; to furnish necessary information concerning labor supply and to distribute available labor among ordnance industries; and to handle matters concerning "stealing" of labor through advertising and overbidding. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PROCUREMENT ORDER BRANCH, Contract Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established early in 1918. Functions: To draft procurement orders. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PROCUREMENT SECTION, Maintenance and Repair Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--Probably created before the declaration of war as a Section of the Construction and Repair Division, Quartermaster General's Office. This Division became the Maintenance and Repair Branch of the Cantonment Division on October 10, 1917, and on March 13, 1918, was transferred to the Construction Division of the Department. Functions: To handle the procurement of supplies for maintenance and repair work of the Division. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

PROCUREMENT SECTION, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--Created on May 24, 1917, in the Materials and Transportation Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to the Materials Branch, Construction Division, on the establishment of that Division on March 13, 1918. Functioned through the following Departments: Building Materials, Steel, Steam Heating, Electrical Equipment, Plumbing Supplies, Water Supply, Mechanical Equipment, Stove and Special Equipment, Fire Protection, Hardware, and Paints and Refrigeration. Functions: To control the procurement and mobilization of building materials of all kinds, including sand, gravel, cement, and steel; plumbing, lighting, power, heating, and cooking fixtures and equipment; and other articles or materials necessary for use in construction work or incident thereto. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

PROCUREMENT SECTION, Purchases Division, Railroad Administration.--Created on June 13, 1918, as a unit of the Central Advisory Purchasing Committee of the Finance and Purchases Division. On March 15, 1919, the Section became a part of the Purchases Division. Probably discontinued with the Division on April 1, 1920. Functions: To facilitate delivery of equipment ordered by the Railroad Administration and to pass on applications from railroads and related industries for priority ratings. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.--An outgrowth of the Distribution Division, which was organized in June 1917 and was for a time a Branch of the Division of Business Management. Offices in Washington and New York. Discontinued on December 15, 1918. Henry Atwater, Director. Also known as the Publications and Distribution Division. Functions: To print and distribute publications issued by the Committee on Public Information and certain other Government agencies. Cooperated in particular with the Division of Civic and Educational Cooperation. Records: 1917-19 (1 foot) in NA. Include correspondence and records of the distribution of publications. Among records disposed of as useless papers in 1923 were "requisitions for distribution of pamphlets, etc."

PRODUCTION AND INSPECTION BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Created on January 26, 1918, as the Inspection Branch of the Supplies and Equipment Division. On April 16, 1918, its title was changed to Production and Inspection Branch. On May 18, 1918, it came under the jurisdiction of the newly formed Clothing and Equipage Division.

Abolished on June 14, 1918. Functions: To standardize inspection methods in the operating branches of the Division. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PRODUCTION AND INSPECTION BRANCH, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized on July 17, 1918, in the Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster General's Office, and transferred on October 28, 1918, to the General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office. Discontinued prior to June 30, 1919. Functions: Responsible for the inspection of general supplies, the supervision of production progress and the following up of the transportation of products to points of destination. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PRODUCTION BRANCH, Cannon Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in 1917; transferred on October 27, 1917, to the Production Engineering Branch, Production Section, Gun Division. Functions: To superintend and aid the production of field and seacoast cannon and their accessories. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PRODUCTION BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Supply Circular No. 86 of September 5, 1918, and ceased to function on December 11, 1918. Operated through three Sections: Administration, Methods, and Progress. Functions: To supervise production matters in Army supply activities, and to devise measures for expediting production. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PRODUCTION BUREAU, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.—Created on June 7, 1918, to perform functions carried on since the previous November under the direction of H. D. Nims, assistant to the Fuel Administrator in charge of production, operators' prices, and legal matters. Assisted by the National Production Committee, a committee of eight men appointed by the Director to aid in the formulation and carrying out of policies designed to increase production. The country was divided into 28 production districts, aside from an anthracite region, each headed by a production manager, and some 5,000 mine committees were responsible to the production managers. Ended in June 1919. James B. Neale, Director. Functions: To maintain adequate and regular freight car supply, working in close cooperation with the Railroad Administration; to maintain labor supply; and to increase the efficiency of workers, management, and mining operations. As an example of the activities of the Bureau, "it was undertaken, wherever possible, to arrange for the cancellation of fairs, picnics, carnivals, and other celebrations scheduled for mining districts" that would draw miners from their work, "coupled with a general recommendation of innocent relaxation on Sundays." Extensive propaganda and education campaigns were carried on among the miners, "much of it in as many as nine languages." Records: 1917-19 (56 feet) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, committee lists, notebooks, forms, and pledge cards, including records of the National Production Committee and the production managers.

PRODUCTION BUREAU, Housing Section, Passenger Transportation and Housing Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established about May 7, 1918. Operated

through three Branches: Design, Construction, and Engineering. Appears to have been abolished on July 1, 1920. Functions: To supervise the designing and construction of houses and the improvement of project sites. Records: 1918-20 (29 feet) in NA. Include statements submitted by contractors wishing to bid on projects, building contracts, blueprints, and construction progress records.

PRODUCTION BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--Created concurrently with the Oil Division on January 10, 1918. Headquarters in New York City. Terminated with the resignation of its head, effective on January 1, 1919. Functions: To increase the production of oil through cooperation with the industry as a whole. Records: 1918 (6 inches) in NA. Include general correspondence and tabulations concerning the production and consumption of petroleum.

PRODUCTION COMMITTEE, Shipping Board.--See OBSERVATION COMMITTEE.

PRODUCTION COMMITTEE, War Industries Board.--Created on September 20, 1917, and took over the functions of the Army and Navy Artillery Subcommittee, the Cooperative Committee on Cars, and the Cooperative Committee on Locomotives. When the War Industries Board was separated from the Council of National Defense on May 28, 1918, the personnel and most of the duties of the Production Committee were absorbed by the newly created Advisory Committee on Plants and Munitions. Functions: To represent the War Industries Board in the distribution and placing of orders and to assist the War and Navy Departments in promoting the production of guns and forgings by preventing conflicts in requirements and by aiding in the creation of new facilities and the utilization of maximum plant capacity. The Committee also assisted in providing plans for the standardization of locomotives and freight cars for the use of the Government in the United States and France. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

PRODUCTION DIVISION, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.--Created on May 20, 1918, to take over functions of the Production Department, Equipment Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer. In November 1918 the Division was divided into eleven Departments, as follows: Accessories, Armament, Balloons, Control, Engines, Executive, Expediting, Industrial Relations, Inspection, Planes, and Raw Materials. Functions: To supervise the production and inspection of aircraft, including matériel and parts, and the selection of sources of supply. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

PRODUCTION DIVISION, Construction and Repair Bureau, Navy Department.--Established in March 1918 and consolidated with the Contract Division in December 1919. Functions: To assemble data concerning the needs of the Bureau for materials and to uncover new sources for the supply of such materials when normal sources were inadequate; to obtain priorities and arrange allocations of materials for manufacturers of naval equipment; to collect information concerning ship-building facilities; and to prepare production charts and reports. Records: In NA among the general files of the Bureau.

PRODUCTION DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established about January 1, 1918, as the successor to the Production Department of the Purchasing Division. Abolished on June 10, 1918, and its duties were then performed by

the Purchasing and Production Section of the Supply Division. **Functions:** To exercise general supervision over the production of all shipbuilding materials purchased by the Corporation either for itself or for its contractors. **Records:** In NA, interfiled with those of the Division's successors, namely, the Supply Division and the Supply and Sales Division.

PRODUCTION DIVISION, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed by June 21, 1918. Operated through nine Sections, as follows: Electrical, Railway, Steel Products, Unit Equipment, Lumber, Miscellaneous Equipment and Supplies, Inspection, Transportation, and Increased Production. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. **Functions:** To be responsible for expediting production and delivery; for assisting in obtaining material needed in production; for making preliminary and final inspections; and for accepting the material on behalf of the United States and shipping it on Government bill of lading or by other means. **Records:** Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PRODUCTION DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on January 14, 1918, by the consolidation of the Production Sections of the Gun and Small Arms Divisions. Functioned through the following Sections: Administration, Ammunition, Cannon, Carriage, Equipment, Explosives, Fuel and Power, Industrial Service, Loading, Miscellaneous, Plant, Small Arms, Technical, Transportation, Trench Warfare, and Truck. Abolished on October 23, 1918. **Functions:** To follow up, supervise, and regulate production, that is, to recommend sources of materials prior to purchase; to determine the tool hours necessary to do a given piece of work; to estimate the capacity of plants; to increase the capacity of plants when necessary; to arrange to have as many men as possible working on drawings, patterns, lists of materials, and orders for materials; to see that plants were operated on as efficient a basis as possible; and to see that the production of the component parts of artillery were coordinated so that they might be assembled at the right time. **Records:** Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING BRANCH, Production Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on October 1, 1917, and on October 27 absorbed the Production Branch, Cannon Section. Transferred to the Production Division by General Division Order No. 58, dated January 17, 1918. **Functions:** To have charge of matters relating to production after the contracts were let, excepting such matters as were under the jurisdiction of the Inspection Section. **Records:** Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING SECTION, Engineering and Education Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See **ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

PRODUCTION, ORGANIZATION, MANUFACTURE, AND STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—See **INDUSTRIAL PREPARATION COMMITTEE.**

PRODUCTION PROGRAM COMMITTEE, Agriculture Department.—See **FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM COMMITTEE.**

PRODUCTION SECTION, Aeronautics Division, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.--Established on June 1, 1917; functions transferred to the Bureau of Aeronautics in 1921. Functions: To have charge of the production, inspection, and shipment of material. Records: With the records of the Aeronautics Bureau in NA.

PRODUCTION SECTION, Carriage Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See CARRIAGE AND BATTERY VEHICLES BRANCH, Cannon Section, Production Division.

PRODUCTION SECTION, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established on September 7, 1917, by Gun Division Order No. 4. Operated through the following Branches: Advisory, Clerical, Control, Field Work, Machinery and Materials, Manufacturing Survey, Production Engineering, Records and Statistics, and Schedules. Dissolved by Office Order No. 104 on January 14, 1918, when its functions were consolidated with those of the Production Section, Small Arms Division, to form the Production Division. Functions: To be responsible for matters concerning the ability of plants to manufacture matériel and the actual manufacture of the matériel. This involved collecting data in regard to the suitability of such plants and furnishing the Purchase Section with lists of manufacturers capable of producing the matériel required; following up the movements of manufacturers with regard to the character of their equipment, supplies, and labor, as they affected the performance of contracts; and keeping the supply of matériel and components properly balanced as between the various assembling plants and prime contractors. The facilities of the Inspection Section were used as far as possible in the collection of manufacturing engineering data and reports on manufacturers. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PRODUCTION SECTION, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--Established on September 7, 1918. Functioned through the following Branches: Miscellaneous Equipment, Telephone and Telegraph, Radio Equipment, Tire Construction Materials, Photography and Field Glasses, and Wire and Cable. Functions: To maintain production data, prepare bills of material, render plant service, and follow up production on all orders and contracts for Signal Corps material and supplies. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PRODUCTION SECTION, Purchase and Supply Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established about April 20 and discontinued on September 5, 1918. Functions: To provide for the fulfillment of promised deliveries of products in accordance with approved schedules. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PRODUCTION SECTION, Purchase Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established about April 1919, and still in existence on June 30, 1919. Functions: To keep data on the production potentialities of the United States, to act as a consulting production agency for the Department, and to exercise supervision over production methods employed in Army supply activities. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PRODUCTION SECTION, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Organized in June 1917. On January 14, 1918, its functions were consolidated with those of the Production Section,

Gun Division, to form the Production Division. It again became a part of the Small Arms Division upon the reestablishment of that Division by Office Order No. 495, effective February 1, 1919.

Functions: To design, develop, and maintain progress charts showing production at each plant and to take action necessary to stimulate production; to develop new sources of manufacturing; and to investigate the machine equipment and capacities, organization, personnel, labor, supply, financial conditions, and output of private plants and arsenals. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PRODUCTION SECTION, Statistics Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See STATISTICS BUREAU.

PRODUCTION SECTION, Supply Division, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.—See SUPPLY DIVISION.

PRODUCTION STIMULATION COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See STIMULATION OF PRODUCTION COMMITTEE.

PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SECTION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Created after the armistice and terminated late in 1919. Functions: To place such persons as teachers, lawyers, engineers, and executives. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PROFESSIONAL DIVISION, TEACHERS' AND, Employment Service, Labor Department.—See ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION DIVISION.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, Agriculture Department.—See FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

PROGRESS REPORT SECTION, Statistics and Requirements Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See STATISTICS AND REQUIREMENTS BRANCH.

PROGRESS SECTION, Estimates and Requirements Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on December 10, 1917. Became a Section of the Control Bureau on January 14 and was transferred to the Estimates and Requirements Division on May 25, 1918. Included the following Branches: Audit, Cablegram, Office Management, Order of Work, Progress, Records, and Special Reports. On December 10, 1918, it was taken over by the Administration Division. Functions: To analyze statistics prepared by the Statistical Section and to obtain information from the other divisions of the Office as to progress in the procurement, production, inspection, and supplying of ordnance material; to prepare statistical and written reports on progress; and to initiate action to correct unsatisfactory conditions. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PROJECT ESTIMATING BRANCH, Credits Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in the latter part of 1918. Functions: To estimate the amount of money necessary to complete each project and to advise the Finance Section, Administration Division, to set aside the necessary sums. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PROJECT SECTION, Estimates and Requirements Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created as a Section of the Control Bureau on January 14, transferred to the Estimates and Requirements Division on May 25, and discontinued on December 10, 1918. Functions: To plan, direct, and execute operations in connection with approved procurement projects; to assemble and transmit to operating divisions material on completed and approved projects; and to maintain records of purchases. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PROJECTILE AND TRENCH WARFARE SECTION, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See ARTILLERY AMMUNITION AND TRENCH WARFARE BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division.

PROJECTILE BRANCH, Purchase Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on September 20, 1917. Transferred to the Procurement Division as its Projectile Section by Gun Division Order No. 57 of January 13, 1918. Functions: To handle business negotiations connected with the purchase of projectiles, complete with all components and explosive charges, from the forging to the finished, assembled, loaded, and packed article. This function did not include the purchase of raw materials for any of the articles, explosives used in the loading of the shells, or packing boxes. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PROJECTILE GROUP, Artillery Ammunition and Trench Warfare Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See ARTILLERY AMMUNITION AND TRENCH WARFARE BRANCH.

PROJECTILE PLANT SECTION, ARMOR AND, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.--See ARMOR AND PROJECTILE PLANT SECTION.

PROJECTILE SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established as the Projectile Branch, Purchase Section, Gun Division, and transferred to the Procurement Division as a Section on January 13, 1918. Absorbed the Fuze Section of the Division on February 13, 1918. Operated through the following Branches: Components, Fuze and Cartridge Case, Machinery, Office Management, and Steel and Forging. Functions: To handle business negotiations connected with the purchase of artillery ammunition projectiles, except explosives; to negotiate for the purchase of proof shot and of proof materials for artillery ammunition; to handle the purchase of complete fuzes, primers, and cartridge cases of all kinds, but not of the raw materials used in their manufacture, packing containers, or explosives. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PROJECTILE SECTION, ARMOR AND, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.--See ARMOR AND PROJECTILE SECTION.

PROOF GROUP, Artillery Ammunition and Trench Warfare Branch, Executive Section, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **ARTILLERY AMMUNITION AND TRENCH WARFARE BRANCH.**

PROPAGANDA SUBSECTION, Foreign Influence [and] Enemy Propaganda Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **FOREIGN INFLUENCE, ENEMY PROPAGANDA SECTION.**

PROPAGANDA SUBSECTION, News Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **NEWS SECTION.**

PROPERTY AND FINANCE DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **FINANCE DIVISION.**

PROPERTY BUREAU, Housing Section, Passenger Transportation and Housing Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established about May 7, 1919. Abolished on July 1, 1920, when it was succeeded by the Manager's Department of the Transportation and Housing Operations Division. **Functions:** To acquire the material and property necessary for the construction of houses; to manage the completed houses; and to sell the houses. **Records:** 1918-22 (136 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, notes, memoranda, and reports relating to the acquisition of property rights for housing projects, requisitioned houses, wage rates and labor costs on housing projects, rents and the collection of rentals, the sale of houses, and the management of cafeterias, dormitories, and housing projects; records of rent payments; leases; title papers; mortgages; and sale contracts.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND CUSTODY SECTION, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL SECTION, Supply and Sales Division.**

PROPERTY MOVEMENTS BRANCH, Inland Traffic Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Probably created in January 1918. When the Inland Traffic Service was merged with the Embarkation Service on March 11, 1919, to form the Transportation Service, this Branch was essentially continued by the Freight Traffic Branch of the Rail Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office. **Functions:** To keep records of the flow of Government freight by railroad, and to regulate the arrival of freight at points of embarkation. **Records:** In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

PROPERTY PROTECTION SECTION, CLAIMS AND, Law Division, Railroad Administration.—See **CLAIMS AND PROPERTY PROTECTION SECTION.**

PROTECTION AND INVESTIGATION SECTION, Constructing Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Probably established with the creation of the Constructing Branch in the Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, on May 24, 1917. Transferred with the Branch to the Construction Division upon its establishment on March 13, 1918. **Functions:** To supervise investigation and protection work in connection with Army construction projects. **Records:** In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

PROTECTION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY SECTION, Law Division, Railroad Administration.--Created on March 26, 1918. Functions taken over by the Claims and Property Protection Section of the Law Division on September 1, 1918. Functions: To enforce Federal laws against theft from cars, stations, sidings, and wharves and to take necessary measures, in cooperation with the carriers, to prevent such losses. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PROTECTIVE BODY ARMOR COMMITTEE, Metallurgy Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.--See HELMETS AND BODY ARMOR COMMITTEE.

PROTECTIVE WORK FOR GIRLS DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, Navy Department.--See TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION.

PROTEIN METABOLISM IN ANIMAL FEEDING COMMITTEE, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.--Appointed in 1917 with H. P. Armsby as Chairman. Functions: To conduct a study with reference to protein metabolism. The procedure for this study consisted in feeding "beef or dairy calves . . . upon two different planes of protein intake but with equal net energy supply." Emphasis was laid "upon the quality of the protein consumed, the influence of accessory substances and the variation in the ash of the rations." Records: Presumably in the National Research Council.

PROVING GROUNDS BRANCH, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established early in March 1918. Functioned through the following Groups: Construction, Operating Equipment, Administrative Equipment, Personnel, Property, and Office Management. Functions: To handle the construction, equipment, and operation of Inspection Division proving grounds. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PROVISIONS SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Created for the duration of the war. Functions: To purchase the necessary food supplies for use by the Navy, to cooperate with the Food Administration, and to gather information on available supplies in foreign markets and report on the possibility of obtaining them for Navy use. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, War Department.--On May 22, 1917, Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, the Judge Advocate General, was formally designated Provost Marshal General by General Orders, No. 65, to administer the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917. The Selective Service System was operated through 4,648 local and 155 district boards, which were supervised, as directed by the Provost Marshal General, by State or Territorial headquarters in which the State Adjutant General usually represented the Governor. Cooperating with the local and district boards were industrial advisers, Government appeal agents (one or more for each local board), legal and medical advisory boards, and boards of instruction. The first registration under the act was held on June 5, 1917, for men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive; a second registration and a supplemental registration were held on June 5 and August 24, 1918, respectively, for men who had since reached the age of 21; and a third registration was held on September 12, 1918, for men within the new age limits of 18 to 45 provided for by an amendment of August 31, 1918,

to the act. On July 15, 1919, the Office was discontinued. Functions: To direct the process of selecting men for induction into the military service, from the initial registration to the actual delivering of the men in camp. The functions included the examination of registrants; their classification in groups; the rendering of decisions in cases involving claims for exemption; the handling of appeals from the rulings of local boards; and the en-training of men for camp. The names of the following Divisions, as they existed at the end of October 1918, indicate the subdivision of functions within the Office: Administration, Aliens, Appeals, Auxiliary Agencies and Statistics, Classification, Finance, Information, Inspection and Investigation, Law, Medical, Mobilization, Publication, and Registration. Actual registration (except the initial registration of June 5, 1917), classification, and selection of the men was by the local boards. The district boards reviewed the decisions of the local boards upon appeal and as courts of first instance heard and determined all questions of accepting or excluding persons engaged in necessary occupations. Each district board was aided by three industrial advisers, one nominated by the Labor Department, one by the Agriculture Department, and one by the board itself. The Government appeal agents handled the automatic appeals from the decisions of the local boards in all cases of discharge on account of dependency, as well as a variety of other matters connected with claims for exemption. The medical advisory boards examined physically those registrants whose cases had been appealed to them by a registrant, an appeal agent, or a local board and judged cases involving obscure physical defects. Registrants were advised and assisted by the legal advisory boards and were given information and instruction by the boards of instruction preparatory to their arrival in camp. Records: 1917-19 (8,695 feet) in NA. Include records relating to aliens, appeals, deserters, quotas, accounts, board personnel and administration, and other matters under the supervision of the Office; correspondence and other papers of State headquarters, district boards, and medical advisory boards; and docket books and classification lists of local boards. These consist of all extant records of the Selective Service System except "cover sheets" of inducted men, which are in the War Department. Records of noninducted registrants (some 90,000 cubic feet) and miscellaneous records of the local boards have been destroyed as useless papers. References: Provost Marshal General's Office, Report . . . on the First Draft . . . 1917 (Washington, 1918), Second Report . . . to December 20, 1918 (Washington, 1919), and Final Report . . . to July 15, 1919 (Washington, 1920).

PSYCHIATRY COMMITTEE, NEUROLOGY AND, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.—See NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY COMMITTEE.

PSYCHIATRY DIVISION, NEUROLOGY AND, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY DIVISION.

PSYCHOLOGY COMMITTEE, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in April 1917 and functioned independently under the chairmanship of Robert M. Yerkes until in March 1918 it was made a part of the Medicine and Related Sciences Division. At the time of the armistice the following Subcommittees were active: Problems of Aviation, Edward L. Thorndike, Chairman; Problems of Re-education, Shepherd I. Franz, Chairman; Visual Problems, Raymond Dodge, Chairman; Psychological and Pedagogical Aspects of Military

Training and Discipline, W. C. Bagley, Chairman; Emotional Fitness for Warfare, R. S. Woodworth, Chairman; Acoustic Problems of Military Importance, C. E. Seashore, Chairman; and Adaptation of Psychological Instruction to Military Educational Needs, Raymond Dodge, Chairman. On October 20, 1919, psychological activities of the Council were placed on a peacetime basis with the organization of the new Psychology and Anthropology Division. Functions: Working chiefly through subcommittees and military appointees in the Army and Navy, the Committee performed psychological services, which touched upon or modified many aspects of military personnel work. It devised tests for mental alertness that facilitated the elimination of mental defectives and other unsuitable types from the Army and the selection of recruits especially suited to aviation or use as observers and scouts. This work resulted in the organization of the Psychology Division in the Surgeon General's Office under Major Yerkes for the purpose of applying psychological tests to all new recruits for the Army. Although the Navy did not utilize the system of mental tests employed by the Army, it received the Committee's assistance in connection with rating, classifying, and assigning men according to their mental capacity and in selecting suitable lookouts for merchantmen, men for assignment to gunfire squads, or men for training as "listeners." Records: In the National Research Council.

PSYCHOLOGY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Organized in September 1917 as a Section of the Neurology and Psychiatry Division. Became a Division on January 19, 1918, and in November a Section of the Medicine Division. On September 9, 1919, it was transferred to the Hospital Division. Functions: To provide an immediate and reasonably dependable classification of recruits according to general intelligence, and to train and supply the military service with psychological examiners. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OFFICE, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Existed in this Office from 1867 to 1925. On the latter date its functions were transferred to a newly created independent establishment, the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital. Functions: To construct, care for, maintain, improve, and police public buildings, grounds, parks, monuments, and memorials in the District of Columbia. These functions were broadened during the period 1917-20, owing to the expansion of Government agencies, and responsibility was assumed for the erection of temporary office buildings for the War and Navy Departments. The agency also cooperated with the Housing Corporation in providing emergency housing facilities for Government employees. Records: 1918-20 (8 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, reports, drawings, maps, blueprints and other plans, and photographs relating to functions described above. A large quantity of records covering the period 1907-21 has been destroyed by Congressional authority. References: Public Buildings and Grounds Office, Reports, 1917-20.

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION SECTION, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--Organized on April 7, 1919. Incorporated during the fiscal year 1922 in the Sanitary Reports and Statistics Division. Functions: Stemming from the appeals for authoritative information during the influenza epidemic, the Section was designed as a national center or clearinghouse on the subject of public health education. Records: Records concerning public health education are among those of the Service in NA.

PUBLIC ROADS BUREAU, Agriculture Department.--Originated in the Office of Roads Inquiry, established in 1893. Title changed to Office of Public Roads in 1903, to Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering in 1915, and to Bureau of Public Roads in 1918. The Bureau later became the Public Roads Administration, Public Works Agency. Functions: During the war the Bureau assisted the Construction Division of the Army in planning and constructing roads in various camps and cantonments; in connection with the administration of the Federal Aid Road Act, constructed public roads of economic and military importance in cooperation with State highway commissions; in cooperation with the Geological Survey and the Engineer Corps, prepared highway maps for use in connection with military activities, particularly for the use of the Motor Transport Corps; cooperated with the Concrete Ship Division of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation in the design of concrete ships and in testing the use of concrete in ship construction; and constructed apparatus for use in determining the power of high explosives for the Ordnance Chief's Office of the War Department. Through the Highways Council, it assisted the War Industries Board in arranging priority orders in connection with the use of structural and reinforcing steel, crushed stone, sand, and gravel for highways; assisted the Fuel Administration in passing upon applications for permits to obtain from manufacturers and refiners oils, asphalts, and tars to be used for road and street purposes; and assisted the Railroad Administration in arranging for the transportation of material for constructing highways and city streets. Records: 12,000 feet in the Federal Works Agency. Include general correspondence of the Bureau covering the war years and other materials pertaining to war activities, including those relating to the preparation of highway maps, to the construction of military roads, and to the Bureau's cooperation with various war agencies through the Highways Council. References: W. Stull Holt, The Bureau of Public Roads (Baltimore, 1923).

PUBLIC SERVICE AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION, Railroad Administration.--Created on February 9, 1918. Discontinued on February 1, 1919, when the Divisions of Public Service and of Accounting were created. Functions: To handle complaints from the public; to exercise joint jurisdiction with the Traffic Division over rate changes; and to handle the accounting work of the Administration. Records: Those relating to accounting are in NA; those relating to public service were authorized for destruction in 1934.

PUBLIC SERVICE DIVISION, Railroad Administration.--First existed as a part of the Public Service and Accounting Division; created as a separate Division on February 1, 1919. It was discontinued on March 1, 1920, and its unfinished work was completed by the Liquidation Claims Division. Functions: To handle complaints from the public relating to rates, fares, classifications, regulations, and practices affecting freight, passenger, and express traffic; to exercise joint jurisdiction with the Traffic Division over the establishment and modification of rates, fares, and other charges and over the various freight traffic committees of the Railroad Administration; and to act as liaison between the Administration and the State railroad commissions and other local public authorities. Records: Authorized for destruction as useless papers on March 20, 1934.

PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE, Employment Service, Labor Department.--Created on June 14, 1917, by the Secretary of Labor. In January 1918 it became part of the Employment Service. It had its own Director,

William E. Hall, and in each State a field staff of voluntary workers under a Federal Director, who usually was also the Employment Service State Director. It was discontinued after the close of the war. Functions: To serve as a registration agency for citizens who desired to do war work for the Government or for enterprises engaged in Government work, and to act as the recruiting arm of the Employment Service, seeking out workers in less essential occupations and distributing them where they were most vitally needed in the war effort. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Certain schedules and summaries for a study of women in war industries, made in April 1918, were authorized for disposition by Congress on May 7, 1924. References: Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 1914-1918 (Urbana, 1920)).

PUBLIC UTILITIES DIVISION, National War Labor Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Probably organized in 1918 and terminated with the Board in 1919. Charlton Ogburn, Chief. Functions: To act upon wage and other labor disputes involving public utilities when the cases were submitted to the Board by both parties concerned. The majority of the cases that came before the Division involved street railways, and were handled by the Street Railway Department. Records: May be among the records of the Board in N.Y.

PUBLIC WORKS AND CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, Information and Education Service, Labor Department.--Created in January 1919 and took over and enlarged the work of the Economics Division. Probably terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: To assist in restoring industry to a peacetime basis through a campaign to encourage public works and private building construction. Records: Disposition of the Service's records was authorized by Congress on May 7, 1928.

PUBLIC WORKS, YARDS, AND DOCKS COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of six members; Alfred Craven, Chairman.--See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

PUBLICATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.--See PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, Agriculture Department.--Established before the war. Absorbed by the Office of Information in 1925. Functions: During the war, to supervise the editing, printing, and distribution of leaflets, circulars, bulletins, posters, placards, and the like, issued by the Department as part of its program to stimulate the output of agricultural products and to promote the conservation of foodstuffs; and to conduct campaigns through the use of motion pictures and lantern slides dealing with the preservation of perishable fruits and vegetables, forest-fire prevention, raising backyard poultry, and enlisting city people in farm work. Records: In the Agriculture Department (2,178 feet, 1887-1942).

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.--Executive Order No. 2708, September 25, 1917, provided for the creation of a Division of Publications, but it apparently was never organized. The Civic and Educational Cooperation Division performed the function of a publications unit.

PUBLICITY BRANCH, METHODS OF, Industrial Education Section, Administration Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SECTION.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See GENERAL PUBLICITY BOARD.

PUBLICITY DIVISION, Food Administration.--See EDUCATIONAL DIVISION.

PUBLICITY DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, Navy Department.--See TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION.

PUBLICITY SECTION, Public Works and Construction Development Division, Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Probably created in January and terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: Indicated by name. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

PUBLICITY SECTION, Wholesale and Retail Division, Food Administration.--Organized in October 1917 as a part of the Distribution Division; transferred to the Wholesale and Retail Division in April 1918. Terminated in January 1919. Functions: To mobilize sentiment behind the pledge-card campaigns. Records: 1917-19 (151 feet) in NA. Correspondence and pledge cards.

PUBLICITY SUBCOMMITTEE, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Organized in April 1917 and composed of the chairmen of the eight subcommittees making up the Labor Committee; never functioned except through its individual members acting as chairmen of their own subcommittees. Probably dissolved about August 10, 1917. Functions: To handle general publicity for the Committee. Records: Probably none.

PULLMAN CAR LINES [SECTION], Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--Originally the Operating Department of the Pullman Co. Name changed to Pullman Car Lines on August 17, 1918. Headed by a Federal Manager, who reported to the Director of the Division. Presumably terminated with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To operate Pullman car lines. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

PULP AND PAPER DIVISION, War Industries Board.--Organized on June 6, 1918, as the Pulp and Paper Section and reorganized on October 1 as a Division. Terminated on December 19, 1918. Functions: To curtail civilian uses of paper in order to provide an adequate supply for war and Government requirements. Also, by conserving paper to conserve the coal, transportation, and labor required in its manufacture and distribution. Records: In NA. Include reports received from publishers by the Newspaper Section (13 feet) and some card records of the Fiber Board and Container Section (1 foot). Other records are probably in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

PURCHASE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on October 19, 1918, by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 1. Operated through several Branches, including: Award and Contract, External Relations, Inspection, Production, Purchase, and Research. In existence on June 30, 1920, as the Administrative Division. Functions: To coordinate

the activities of purchase commodity divisions; to supervise purchase policies and methods; to have charge of personnel; to maintain contacts with agencies concerned with the control and manufacture of raw materials; to handle contracts and legal matters; and to have charge of office service. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PURCHASE AND STANDARDIZATION BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **PURCHASE BRANCH.**

PURCHASE AND STORAGE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--On September 12, 1918, by Supply Circular No. 91, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, R. E. Wood, the Acting Quartermaster General, was designated Director of Purchase and Storage. This Director reported to the Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic. Supply Circular No. 110 of November 6, 1918, directed that the procurement, storage, and distribution divisions of the Quartermaster General's Office and the corresponding functions of the Quartermaster Corps be transferred to the Purchase and Storage Director's Office. The Office included the Purchase Director's Office, the Storage Director's Office, the Remount Service, and General Administrative, Requirements and Requisitions, and Statistical Divisions. On April 11, 1919, a General Staff memorandum designated the organization encompassed by the Office as the Purchase and Storage Service. The title of Director of Purchase and Storage was abolished by Special Orders No. 42, War Department, July 14, 1920, and the Purchase and Storage Service was replaced by the Supply Service, established the following day by Memorandum No. 6 of the Quartermaster General's Office. Functions: To have responsibility for and authority over the purchase, storage, distribution, and issue within the United States of supplies for the Army. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PURCHASE AND STORAGE SERVICE, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **PURCHASE AND STORAGE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.**

PURCHASE AND SUPPLY BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established about April 16, 1918, under the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division as a continuation of the former Purchase and Supply Division of the General Staff. Operated through the following Sections: Emergency, Finance, Production, and Purchase. Abolished in the reorganization of September 5, 1918. Functions: To supervise and coordinate the procurement and supply activities of the Department. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PURCHASE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS BRANCH, Equipment Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See **PURCHASE SECTION,** Procurement Division.

PURCHASE AND SUPPLY DEPOTS BRANCH, Finance and Supply Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See **PURCHASE SECTION,** Procurement Division.

PURCHASE AND SUPPLY DIVISION, General Staff, War Department.--See **PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND TRAFFIC DIVISION.**

PURCHASE AND SUPPLY LIAISON SECTION, Special Service Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Existed by June 21, 1918. Functions: To maintain close contact with purchase and supply organizations in other branches of the Department. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PURCHASE BRANCH, Cannon Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established in 1917; transferred on October 27, 1917, to the Purchase Section, Gun Division. Functions: To handle the procurement of field and seacoast cannon and their accessories. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PURCHASE BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established by Supply Circular No. 86 of September 5, 1918. Operated through the following Sections: Administrative, Commandeering, Inspection, Methods, Patents, Production, Progress, Purchase Information, and Standardization. Absorbed the Standardization Branch on October 15, 1919, and became the Purchase and Standardization Branch. Functions: To supervise supply purchasing by the Department; to formulate and supervise the execution of purchasing policies; and to study methods of purchase. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PURCHASE COORDINATION DIVISION, Food Administration.--See COORDINATION OF PURCHASE DIVISION.

PURCHASE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Supply Circular No. 91 of the Division dated September 12, 1918, designated a Director of Purchase, who was to report to the Director of Purchase and Storage. His Office operated through a number of Divisions, including the following: Clothing and Equipage; General Supplies; Machinery and Engineering Materials; Medical and Hospital Supplies; Motors and Vehicles; Raw Materials and Paints; and Subsistence. In April 1919 the operating units of the Office were designated as the Purchase Service. Memorandum No. 6, Quartermaster General's Office, July 15, 1920, established the Supply Service as a combination of the former Purchase and Storage Services, each of which became a Division of the new organization. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of supplies for the Army, including their purchase, production, and inspection. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PURCHASE DIVISION, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the outbreak of the war. Functions: To have charge of all Navy purchasing. During the war it retained its old system of competitive buying, but enlarged the list of bidders to whom schedules were sent. Contracts were let on a cost-plus-profits basis, the settlements and the payments on the cost-plus contracts being determined by the Accounting Division. Some material had to be commandeered. Because of the great increase in work, a number of "material sections" were set up to deal with particular commodities and to maintain contact with the corresponding sections in such agencies as the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, and the Fuel Administration. Although there were various organizational changes, the Division functioned during the war, in the main, through the following Sections: Award, Chemicals and Explosives, Clothing, Contract, Correspondence, Emergency Purchase, Fuel and Transportation, Legal, Lumber, Mailing List, Navy Order, Non-Ferrous

Metal, Open Purchase, Printing and Machinery, Priorities, Provisions, Rush Delivery, Salvage, Schedule, Steel, Stock Upkeep, Supply, and Textiles. Early in 1918 the Fuel and Transportation Section was succeeded by the Logistics and Fuel Division and the Rush Delivery Section by the Inland Traffic Division. Records: Among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

PURCHASE INFORMATION SECTION, Purchase Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about September 5, 1918, and still in existence on June 30, 1919. Functions: To collect and distribute to the public information about the purchase and sale of commodities for the Army; to direct for the Army the adaptation of surplus supplies to military uses and the conversion of peacetime industries to war work; and to supervise the methods of publishing Department requirements, contracts, and awards. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PURCHASE OF PUBLIC ANIMALS AND REMOUNT SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Statistics Division, Council of National Defense.—Established in April 1917. Functions transferred to the Remount Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, in March 1918. Functions: To cooperate with the Remount Division in the purchase of horses and mules for the Army. The Committee prepared charts of the remount zones in the United States, gathered information concerning the business standing of dealers, and studied shipping conditions and contract requirements. Records: 1917-18 (10 feet) in NA among those of the Council. Include correspondence; reports on dealers, awards of contracts, purchases, and shipments; and card records of dealers and contracts.

PURCHASE SECTION, Engineering Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See PURCHASE SECTION, Procurement Division.

PURCHASE SECTION, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on September 7, 1917, by Gun Division Order No. 4. On October 27, it absorbed the Purchase Branch of the Cannon Section. Operated through the following Branches: Cartridge Case, Explosives, Finance, Fuse, General Control, Loading, Miscellaneous Material, Packing Containers, Projectile, Raw Material, Statistical, and Trench Warfare. Transferred on January 13, 1918, by authority of Gun Division Order No. 57, to the Procurement Division. Functions: To be responsible for questions of a business nature affecting the negotiation, placing, modification, extension, and cancellation of purchase orders and contracts for materials handled by the Division (except cannon and their accessories). Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PURCHASE SECTION, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established during the latter half of 1917, and included the following Branches: Purchasing; Relations With Council of National Defense, Fuel Administration, Etc.; and Transportation. Functions: To purchase building materials and machinery for nitrate plants under construction; to handle the transportation of plant materials; to approve certain important orders of contractors and to obtain clearances and priorities through the War Industries Board; and to handle fuel requests of plants. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PURCHASE SECTION, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—Originally the Purchase Section of the Engineering Division. Became the Purchase and Supply Depots Branch of the Finance and Supply Division on June 2, 1917. From August 2 to 29, this Branch functioned as the Purchase and Supply Depots Branch of both the Equipment and the Finance and Supply Divisions. On October 1, 1917, its functions were divided between the Purchase and Supply Depots and the Overseas Follow-up Branches of the Equipment Division. Finally the Purchase Section was reestablished in the newly organized Procurement Division on September 7, 1918. As such, it functioned through the following Branches: Photography, Machinery and Machine Shop Equipment, Radio Equipment, Telephone and Electrical Equipment, and Miscellaneous Equipment. Functions: To place orders and contracts and to obtain the necessary clearances and priorities. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PURCHASE SECTION, Purchase and Supply Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about April 20, 1918, and discontinued on September 5. Functioned through six Subsections, as follows: Purchase Records, Contract, Coordination, Administration, Operations, and Auxiliary. Functions: To coordinate and correlate the purchase activities of the supply bureaus of the War Department; to cooperate with the War Industries Board in matters of clearances on behalf of the Department; and to lease and purchase real estate and supervise the commandeering and appraisal of property taken for the use of the Department. The Section standardized contract forms; established standard purchase policies and legal procedures; and conducted investigations to reduce the types of articles purchased. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

PURCHASE SECTION, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Organized in 1917. Transferred on January 11, 1918, to the Procurement Division as a part of its Small Arms Section. It again became a part of the Small Arms Division upon the reestablishment of that Division by Office Order No. 495, effective February 1, 1919. Functions: To handle the procurement of small arms ordnance material. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PURCHASE SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.—See WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD.

PURCHASE SERVICE, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See PURCHASE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.

PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND TRAFFIC DIVISION, General Staff, War Department.—A composite of several predecessor units. A Storage and Traffic Service was established in the Office of the Chief of Staff by General Orders, No. 167, of December 28, 1917, to take charge of and exercise supervision over the transportation of troops and supplies for the Army and the storage facilities connected therewith. General Orders, No. 5, of January 11, 1918, established a Purchasing Service in the Office of the Chief of Staff, to take charge of and exercise supervision over the acquisition of supplies and munitions for the Army and to provide for the coordination of the Army's procurement activities. These two services were made Divisions of the General Staff, to be known as the Purchase and Supply Division and the Storage and Traffic Division, by General

Orders, No. 14, of February 9. Finally, General Orders, No. 36, of April 16, consolidated the two Divisions to form the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. The latter took over many of the functions of the Quartermaster General's Office in the fall of 1918 and thereafter operated through a very large number of subordinate units. Most of these were under the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. In the reorganization of the General Staff which occurred in August 1920, the Division was discontinued. Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, Director (formerly Acting Quartermaster General). Functions: The detailed functions of this Division were described in General Orders, No. 80, of August 26, 1918. The Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic was to supervise and direct calculations of requirements, procurement and production activities of the agencies of the War Department, and the coordination of these activities; to represent the Army in all arrangements for the coordination of these activities with those of other agencies of the Government and with the Allies; to maintain an estimate of the military resources of the United States relative to materials; to determine priorities among agencies of the Department and in relation to other Government agencies; to supervise and coordinate financial matters relating to the purchase of supplies; to control the storing and warehousing of property for the Army; to control matters relating to the routing of troops and Department property; and to control the embarkation and transport overseas of troops and supplies. It should be noted, however, that Supply Bulletin No. 29, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, of November 7, 1918, stressed the point that the function of the Director was to be executive and not supervisory. Records: Some are among the files of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA. The whereabouts of others is unknown, and still others remain in The Adjutant General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

PURCHASE SUMMARIES BRANCH, Statistical Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on October 28, 1918. Functioned through the following Sections: Clothing and Equipage; Subsistence and Forage; Motors and Vehicles; General Supplies; Raw Materials; Remount; Signal Corps; Machinery and Engineering Materials; and Medical and Hospital. Became a Section of the General Statistics Branch, Requirements Division, about March 27, 1919. Functions: To prepare statistical reports on purchases by the commodity divisions of the Office. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

PURCHASES AND FINANCE, INTERALLIED COUNCIL ON WAR.--See **INTERALLIED COUNCIL ON WAR PURCHASES AND FINANCE**.

PURCHASES DIVISION, Railroad Administration.--Created on March 15, 1919. Formerly a part of the Division of Finance and Purchases. It was discontinued on April 1, 1920, after which its unfinished work was handled by the Liquidation Claims Division. Functions: To coordinate and supervise purchases of materials and supplies by railroads; and, after the war, to curtail purchases of supplies. Records: Authorized for destruction on March 20, 1934.

PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, Post Office Department.--In existence before the war. Functions: During the war, it cooperated with the War Industries Board in mobilizing the entire envelope industry to meet the needs of the Government for franked envelopes. Records:

May be among those of the Department in NA. Others remain in the Post Office Department.

PURCHASING AND CONTROL BRANCH, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See **PURCHASING BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division.**

PURCHASING AND PRODUCTION SECTION, Supply Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on July 11, 1918, as the immediate successor to the Purchasing and Production Divisions. The Section was abolished on January 30, 1919, and on June 11, 1919, its functions were assumed by the Material Section of the Supply and Sales Division. Functions: To supervise the purchasing of shipbuilding materials; to expedite the production of shipbuilding materials and equipment; and to supervise the inspection of shipbuilding materials and supplies. Records: 1918-19 (16 feet) in NA. Include inspection reports, purchase orders, and lists of materials necessary to the construction of vessels. The main records of the Section, however, are in the general files of the Division.

PURCHASING BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Established on January 26, 1918, as the Purchasing and Control Branch of the Supplies and Equipment Division. Became the Purchasing Branch of that Division on April 16 and of the Clothing and Equipage Division on May 18. Abolished on June 14, 1918. Functions: To handle purchases and contracts for materials recommended by the procurement branches. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PURCHASING BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Established on June 14, 1918, by the union of the Controlled Bids and the Uncontrolled Bids Branches, both of which had been in existence since March 21, 1918. The Purchasing Branch also took over the functions of the dissolved Procurement Subdivision. On October 19, 1918, the Branch was transferred, together with the other branches of the Division, to the Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To handle the procurement of subsistence items for troops at home and abroad. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

PURCHASING COMMISSION, ALLIED.--See **ALLIED PURCHASING COMMISSION.**

PURCHASING COMMISSION, INTERALLIED.--See **INTERALLIED PURCHASING COMMISSION.**

PURCHASING COMMITTEE, CENTRAL ADVISORY, Finance and Purchases Division, Railroad Administration.--See **CENTRAL ADVISORY PURCHASING COMMITTEE.**

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT, ENGINEERING AND, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See **ENGINEERING AND PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.**

PURCHASING DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Initiated with the appointment of a General Purchasing Officer for the Corporation on May 31, 1917. The organization that he headed was known as the Purchasing Division as early as August 20, 1917. About January 1, 1918, the Production Department

of the Division became the Production Division. The Purchasing Division was abolished on June 10, 1918, and its duties were then performed by the Purchasing and Production Section of the Supply Division. Functions: To procure, have custody of, and distribute shipbuilding supplies, materials, and equipment. Records: 1918-19 (16 feet) in NA. Include inspection reports, purchase orders, and lists of materials necessary to the construction of vessels. Most of the records of the Purchasing Division, however, are included in the "old" general files of the Supply and Sales Division, also in NA.

PURSEURS' DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established in December 1918. Until May 1919 the supercargo personnel work was handled with that of the supervisor's office; after that date the supercargo and steward's personnel offices were continued under the Pursers' Department, which became part of the Supervisors and Supercargo Section of the Operating Department, Operations Division, on February 1, 1920. Functions: To supervise supercargoes and stewards on Shipping Board vessels. Records: 1918-20 (65 feet) in NA. Correspondence and forms concerning the work of the supercargoes and stewards.

PYRITES SUBCOMMITTEE, Chemicals Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed about May 1917. Became the Section on Foreign Pyrites of the Chemical Alliance, Inc., in November 1917. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to pyrites for the Committee. Records: Most of them were transferred to the Chemical Alliance, but a few fragments are scattered through the records of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

PYROMETER COMMITTEE, Metallurgy Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.—Organized in 1918 under the chairmanship of George K. Burgess. Functions: To develop an improved pyrometer for better control of the steel-making process. Records: In the National Research Council.

PYROTECHNIC BRANCH, Trench Warfare Section, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on September 27, 1918. Functions: To design pyrotechnics for the use of the Army, including signal and parachute rockets, signal pistols and their ammunition, position and signal lights, and flares and smoke torches. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

PYROTECHNIC RESEARCH DIVISION, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Organized in June 1917; transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: Indicated by its name and the names of its Sections, as follows: Flaming-Liquid; Gas-Shell; Hand-Grenade; Incendiary; Signal-Light; and Smoke-Screen. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 29-31 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

QUALITY OF WATER DIVISION, Water Resources Branch, Geological Survey, Interior Department.--Formerly a part of the Division of Ground Waters, it became a Division on January 2, 1918. Functions: To analyze surface and ground waters and to interpret these analyses to determine the value of the waters for domestic and industrial uses. During the war reports were made to the War and Navy Departments on the quality of the water supplies at camps and cantonments. Records: In the Water Resources Branch.

QUARANTINE AND IMMIGRATION DIVISION, FOREIGN AND INSULAR (MARITIME), Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--See **FOREIGN AND INSULAR (MARITIME) QUARANTINE AND IMMIGRATION DIVISION**.

QUARANTINE DIVISION, Animal Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Established on April 1, 1891. Name changed to Miscellaneous Division on July 1, 1896, and back to Quarantine Division on July 1, 1903. On May 1, 1922, it became a part of the Field Inspection Division. Functions: During the war, in addition to its regular work of excluding contagion from abroad, to supervise the importation of tick-infested cattle from Mexico, South America, Central America, and the islands of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea under the restrictions imposed by section 9 of the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917. Records: 1917-18 (4 feet) in NA. Include general files.

QUARANTINE DIVISION, DOMESTIC, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--See **DOMESTIC (INTERSTATE) QUARANTINE DIVISION**.

QUARRY SECTION, MINING AND, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See **CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION**.

QUARRYING SECTION, MINING AND, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See **MINING AND QUARRYING SECTION**.

QUARTERMASTER BRANCH, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION**.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, War Department.--An act of March 28, 1812, established a Quartermaster's Department for the Army. During the World War most of the functions and duties of the Office of the Quartermaster General were transferred to other arms of the service, or to other units of the Department, especially to the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff, to the Finance Service, and to the Motor Transport Corps. The Office operated through a number of Divisions, including the following: Cantonment; Clothing and Equipage; Conservation and Reclamation; Hardware and Metals; Operating; Remount; Subsistence; Transportation; and Vehicles and Harness. Functions: To procure, by purchase, construction, or other means, supplies of standard manufacture and supplies common to

two or more branches of the War Department or Army; to store supplies; to supervise certain construction work; to acquire certain real estate and to furnish necessary transportation. Records: The main decimal files of the Office and various other records for the war period are in NA (combined with older records of the Office, records of other offices merged into it, and records of various field offices of the Department, they total 32,890 feet). Included in the files are some of the records of the Director of the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff and of offices subordinate to him, records of many subdivisions of the Quartermaster General's Office, and various field records for the war period. References: Quartermaster General's Office, Reports, 1917-20.

QUARTERMASTER STORES SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about February 15, 1919, and still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functioned through four Subsections, as follows: Clothing and Equipage, General Supplies, Subsistence, and Miscellaneous. Functions: To supervise the sale of surplus quartermaster stores, including such items as food, furniture, clothing, leather and rubber goods, and fuel and draft animals. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

QUARTERMASTER SUBDIVISION, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on October 28, 1918, and operated through the following Branches: Clothing and Equipage; General Supplies; Raw Materials; and Subsistence. In existence on May 19, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To supervise the storage, maintenance of stocks, and distribution of quartermaster supplies to the Army. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

QUARTERMASTER SUBDIVISION, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on November 1, 1918, and operated through the following Branches: Clothing and Equipage; General Supplies; Fuel and Forage; Salvage; Subsistence; and Vehicles and Harness. In existence when the Division was merged in the Overseas Supply Division on February 1, 1919. Functions: To be responsible for the prompt and complete dispatch of the quartermaster supplies handled by its branches. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

QUARTERMASTER SUBDIVISION, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 9, of October 25, 1918, there was established a Quartermaster Branch. In the reorganization of the Division on November 22, 1918, this Branch became the Quartermaster Subdivision. In existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To have charge of the compilation of records and reports relative to the movement of quartermaster supplies through all ports of embarkation for the American Expeditionary Forces, and to regulate the movement of such supplies in accordance with established priorities. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

QUARTERMASTER SUPPLY CONTROL BUREAU, Quartermaster General's Office,
War Department.--See SUPPLY CONTROL DIVISION.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Marine Corps Headquarters, Navy Department.--
See MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

QUESTIONNAIRE SECTION, Planning and Statistics Division, War Industries
Board.--Established on September 15, 1918; discontinued after the
armistice. Functions: To supervise questionnaires issued to indus-
trial establishments by the War Industries Board. Records: Among
those of the Board in NA.

RACE IN RELATION TO DISEASE COMMITTEES, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.--See **ANTHROPOLOGY COMMITTEE**.

RACIAL GROUPS DIVISION, Education Bureau, Interior Department.--Established as the Negro Education Division in 1913 with the help of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. In 1916 the name was changed to Racial Groups Division. On July 1, 1919, such financial arrangements as had existed with the Phelps-Stokes Fund became illegal, and since no funds were voted for continuing the work of the Division, it went out of existence. Functions: To study the work of Negro schools and to gather and disseminate information about Negro education. During the war the Division aided the War Department in selecting training schools for Negro drafted soldiers, assisted the War and Labor Departments in placing persons in responsible positions, and investigated the conditions among Negro troops in cantonments. The information as to the needs of Negro soldiers gathered in this investigation was made use of by nearly every agency working in the interest of soldiers. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Darrell H. Smith, The Bureau of Education, 36-37 (Baltimore, 1923).

RADIO DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Probably established in May 1919. On February 1, 1920, it became the Radio Section of the Operating Department. Functions: To supervise matters relating to radio and submarine signal service in which the Division was interested. Records: 1919-20 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence concerning radio operators, licenses for ship radio stations, and other information about radio apparatus on vessels operated by the Shipping Board.

RADIO DEVELOPMENT SECTION, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--Prior to the war the radio activities of the Office were carried on in the Engineering Division. They were turned over to the Radio Division upon its formation in July 1917. In July 1918 this Division became the Radio Development Section of the Engineering and Research Division. The Section functioned through the following Branches: Experimental and Development, Trans-Atlantic Radio, Outside Development, Radio Drafting, Bureau of Standards Laboratory, and Little Silver Laboratory. Functions: To handle and direct the development, design, and preparation of complete manufacturing data concerning radio apparatus for land and air service. Records: Probably among those of the Office in KA.

RADIO DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See **RADIO DEVELOPMENT SECTION**, Engineering and Research Division.

RADIO DIVISION, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the war. At first known as the Division of Radio Telegraphy, and after September 1930 as the Division of Radio and Sound. Functions: To have charge of the design and supply of radio apparatus for ship and shore installations and for aircraft and also

of the development of antisubmarine and antiaircraft sound devices. Records: In NA. In addition to material in the general files of the Bureau, there are separate groups of correspondence concerning aircraft-radio activities in France, 1918-20, reports from radio stations and from radio plants aboard ship, 1912-22, and inventories, memoranda, schedules, and blueprints, 1912-22. References: Navy Department, Annual Report, 1918, p. 528-531.

RADIO EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Production Section, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See PRODUCTION SECTION.

RADIO EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Purchase Section, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See PURCHASE SECTION.

RADIO SECTION, Operating Department, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See RADIO DEPARTMENT, Operations Division.

RADIO SECTION, MARINE CORPS, FUEL OIL, AND, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.--See MARINE CORPS, FUEL OIL, AND RADIO SECTION.

RADIO SERVICE, NAVAL, Navigation Bureau, Navy Department.--See COMMUNICATION DIVISION, Naval Operations Office.

RADIO STATIONS BRANCH, PERMANENT, Electrical Engineering Section, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SECTION.

RADIO SUBSECTION, News Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See NEWS SECTION.

RADIO TELEGRAPHY DIVISION, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.--See RADIO DIVISION.

RAG AND FIBER SUBSECTION, Woolens Section, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.--Created on June 24 and discontinued on December 21, 1918. Functions: To see that prices and regulations established by the Price Fixing Committee were observed. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

RAGS, RUBBER, PAPER, STOCK, EQUIPMENT, ETC. SECTION, Waste Materials Branch, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See WASTE MATERIALS BRANCH.

RAIL EQUIPMENT SECTION, Freight Traffic Branch, Rail Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--See FREIGHT TRAFFIC BRANCH.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--Created about March 11, 1919, as essentially a continuation of the Inland Traffic Service, which, on that day, was merged with the Embarkation Service to form the Transportation Service. Operated through the following three Branches: Construction, Maintenance, and Operation; Freight Traffic; and Passenger Traffic. Functions: In cooperation with the Railroad Administration, to direct and control the movement of Government property and troops on railroads. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.--Under authority of an act of August 29, 1916, the President by Proclamation No. 1419, December 26, 1917, took control of the railroads of the country and named William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, as Director General of Railroads. On December 28 these transportation systems actually came "within the possession and control" of the Director, but his organization, known as the United States Railroad Administration, was not announced until February 9, 1918. The Administration operated through a number of Divisions, including the following: Inland Waterways, Labor, Law, Operation, Purchases, and Traffic. After March 1, 1920, most of the Divisions were discontinued. On July 1, 1939, the Office of the Director General was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury. Functions: To operate railroads and their appurtenances, coastwise steamship lines, inland waterways, and telephone and telegraph companies that were taken over by the Government. Records: 1917-37 (2,320 feet) in NA. Include files of the Director General; the Comptroller's Office; the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions; the Railroad Wage Commission; and the Divisions of Law, Operation, and Labor, including Railway Boards of Adjustment Nos. 1, 2, and 3 and the Women's Service Section. Most of the records of other subdivisions and of the regional offices were authorized for disposition by Congress in 1934. Other records are in the custody of the Treasury Department, the General Accounting Office, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Still other records remained with the various railroads, and some have been mentioned in the inventories compiled by the Survey of Federal Archives. References: Walker D. Hines, War History of American Railroads (New Haven, 1928); William J. Cunningham, "The Railroads Under Government Operation," in Quarterly Journal of Economics, 35: 288-340; 36: 30-71 (Feb., Nov., 1921); Railroad Administration, Report . . . July 31, 1918 (Washington, 1918), and Report . . . March 1, 1920 (Washington, 1920); William G. McAdoo, Crowded Years, chs. 29-31 (Boston, 1931); Frank H. Dixon and Julius H. Parmelee, War Administration of the Railways in the United States and Great Britain (2d rev. ed. New York, 1919); and William F. Willoughby, Government Organization in War Time and After, 174-191 (New York, 1919).

RAILROAD DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.--Probably organized in 1918 and terminated in 1919. Functions: To recruit labor for work on the Nation's railroads. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

RAILROAD DIVISION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See RAILWAY ENGINEERING DIVISION.

RAILROAD FUEL DISTRIBUTION SECTION, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.--See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

RAILROAD PROPERTY SECTION, PROTECTION OF, Law Division, Railroad Administration.--See PROTECTION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY SECTION.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Transportation and Communication Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Established on February 16, 1917, as a cooperating committee of the Committee on Transportation and Communication by the executive committee of the American Railway Association; officially designated as the "Special Committee on National Defense of the

American Railway Association." Originally composed of 18 members, including the body formerly known as the "Special Committee on Cooperation With the Military Authorities"; enlarged on April 11 to 33 members. Organized into numerous subcommittees, the most important of which were an Executive Committee, commonly known as the "Railroads' War Board," and a Car Service Committee (which had existed previously as the Commission on Car Service). It ceased to function on December 28, 1917, upon the Government taking over control of the railroads, and it was dissolved by order of the Director General of Railroads on December 31. Functions: To coordinate activities of the roads with those of the Committee on Transportation and Communication; under authority of an agreement entered into by the principal railroads on April 11, 1917, to formulate detailed policies for all subscribing roads; to order, through its Executive and Car Service Committees, the movement of cars and engines to places where they were most needed without regard to ownership; and to cooperate with the Army in preparing schedules for troop movements. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA. References: Walker D. Hines, War History of American Railroads, 10-21 (New Haven, 1923); Frank H. Dixon and Julius H. Parmelee, War Administration of the Railways in the United States and Great Britain, 17-63 (2d rev. ed. New York, 1919).

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, ELECTRIC, Transportation and Communication Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See ELECTRIC RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE.

RAILROAD WAGE COMMISSION, Railroad Administration.--A body of four members, including Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, appointed by the Director General on January 18, 1918; apparently terminated after making its report in April 1918. Functions: To make a report to the Director General on railroad wages, including the relationship between such wages and wages in other industries and wage demands, overtime, hours of service, labor adjustment boards, discrimination, and the employment of women. Records: 1918 (2 feet) in NA. Include transcripts of hearings of the Commission and statistical data used to determine wage scales. References: Railroad Wage Commission, Report . . . to the Director General of Railroads, April 30, 1918 (Washington, 1918).

RAILROAD WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS BOARD, Railroad Administration.--Created by a general order issued on May 25, 1918, by the Director General of Railroads. First meeting held on June 1, 1918. Although the Board was terminated by the Presidential proclamation of January 27, 1920, which directed the return of the railroads to private ownership on March 1, 1920, it was allowed time to complete certain statistical studies. Finally abolished on April 1, 1920, by order of the Director General. Functions: To investigate matters presented by railroad employees or their representatives affecting wages and working conditions and to recommend action thereon to the Director General. Records: 1918-20 (33 feet) in NA. Dockets, hearings, reports, and recommendations of the Board, together with related correspondence, statistical material, and exhibits.

RAILROADS COAL CAR POOL, EASTERN, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--See EASTERN RAILROADS COAL CAR POOL.

RAILROADS' WAR BOARD.—See RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Transportation and Communication Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.

RAILWAY AND CONTRACTORS' EQUIPMENT AND BUILDING MATERIALS SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See BUILDING MATERIALS SECTION.

RAILWAY AND SEACOAST CARRIAGE SECTION, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on January 19, 1918. Functions: To handle questions of a technical nature in connection with seacoast and railway artillery material and with improvising mounts for seacoast guns; to examine inspection reports of seacoast armament; and to prepare tables of allowances for the equipment of seacoast and railway repair shops and for maneuvering material used in seacoast ports. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

RAILWAY AND SEACOAST MOUNT GROUP, Motor and Carriage Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See MOTOR AND CARRIAGE BRANCH.

RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 1, Labor Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on March 22, 1918, by order of the Director General of Railroads, and held its first meeting on April 8, 1918. Terminated on March 15, 1921. Functions: To adjust controversies growing out of interpretations or applications of existing wage schedules or agreements between railroad officials and employees in the four Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Railway Conductors, Railroad Trainmen, and Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Records: 1918-21 (62 feet) in NA. Include dockets of cases heard by the Board and related correspondence.

RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 2, Labor Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on May 31, 1918, by order of the Director General of Railroads and held its first meeting on June 21, 1918. Abolished on January 10, 1921, by a circular issued by the Director General. Functions: To adjust controversies growing out of interpretations or applications of existing wage schedules or agreements between railroad officials and employees in the International Association of Machinists; the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers of America; the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Records: 1918-21 (59 feet) in NA. Include dockets of cases heard by the Board and related correspondence.

RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 3, Labor Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on November 13, 1918, by order of the Director General of Railroads. The Board's first decision was rendered on January 8, 1919. It was abolished on January 10, 1921, by a circular issued by the Director General. Functions: To adjust controversies growing out of interpretations or applications of existing wage schedules or agreements between railroad officials and employees in the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; the Switchmen's Union of North America; the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. Records: 1918-21 (12 feet) in NA. Include dockets of cases heard by the Board and related correspondence.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE, INTERALLIED.--See INTERALLIED RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND HANDLING PLANT, Railway Engineering Division, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Existed by June 21, 1918. Functions: Through the several departments of the General Engineer Depot, to procure railway shop machine tools for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, STREET, Public Utilities Division, National War Labor Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--See STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING DIVISION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established on July 15, 1917, as the Railroad Division. By June 1918 it was known as the Railway Engineering Division. Operated through a Mechanical Department and a Maintenance of Way Department, each of which worked through the several Departments of the General Engineer Depot. Also included a Railway Construction and Handling Plant. Functions: Under the direction of the Director General of Military Railroads, to supervise the procurement of railway materials for use by the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES SECTION, War Industries Board.--Created about July 30, 1918, taking over some of the work of the Advisory Committee on Plants and Munitions. Discontinued about December 13, 1918. Functions: To coordinate the demands of the Government and the Allies for railroad equipment and supplies; to see that orders were so distributed as to insure the greatest and most efficient production; and to assist the manufacturers of railroad equipment and supplies in obtaining material and in bringing their productive capacity up to the highest efficiency. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

RAILWAY EXPERTS TO RUSSIA ADVISORY COMMISSION.--The Commission, composed of five prominent American railway experts headed by John F. Stevens, arrived in Petrograd on June 17, 1917. Its recommendations were accepted by the Russian Government in August 1917. The Commission terminated its existence with the formation of the Inter-allied Railway Committee on March 5, 1919. Functions: To advise the Russian Government on the Russian railways with a view to improving their efficiency, and thus to facilitate the forwarding of American supplies to Russia. Records: 1917-19 (1 foot) in NA. Include correspondence and technical reports. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, Russia, vol. 3, p. 183-306; 1919, Russia, 236.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE DIVISION, Post Office Department.--In existence before the war. Functions: During the war, it handled the increased mail service incidental to all governmental war activities; served the increased demand for parcel post resulting from embargoes on express shipments; supervised special terminals in New York and Chicago to handle mail of the American Expeditionary Forces; and aided in selling war-savings stamps and thrift stamps. Records: Some may be among those of the Department in NA. Others remain in the Post Office Department.

RAILWAY MISSION, ALLIED.—See **ALLIED RAILWAY MISSION**.

RAILWAY SECTION, Production Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See **PRODUCTION DIVISION**.

RAILWAY SERVICE CORPS, RUSSIAN.—See **RUSSIAN RAILWAY SERVICE CORPS**.

RAILWAY SURGEONS SUBCOMMITTEE, Industrial Medicine and Surgery Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed on July 28, 1917, by the Association of Railway Chief Surgeons, and later made a subcommittee of the Industrial Medicine and Surgery Committee. Ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To act as liaison agent between railway surgeons and the Government. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

RAILWAYS COMMISSION, FEDERAL ELECTRIC.—See **FEDERAL ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMMISSION**.

RAILWAYS COMMISSION, INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF PORTS, WATERWAYS, AND, Peace Conference.—See **INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF PORTS, WATERWAYS, AND RAILWAYS COMMISSION**.

RAILWAYS DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, MILITARY, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See **MILITARY RAILWAYS DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE**.

RARE METALS AND ALLOYS SECTION, Mineral Technology Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **MINERAL TECHNOLOGY DIVISION**.

RATE AND CLAIM DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Divided into two parts, the Rate Section, organized in April, and the Claim Section, organized in June 1918. Succeeded by the Trades, Rates, and Claims Section of the Traffic Department in February 1920. Functions: To establish and publish freight rates and tariffs, and to handle claims in connection with loss and damage, cargo demurrage, and overcharge claims. Records: 1918-31 (105 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, and memoranda.

RAW MATERIAL BRANCH, Purchase Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on September 20, 1917. Transferred to the Procurement Division as its Raw Materials Section, by Gun Division Order No. 57, January 13, 1918. Functions: To handle business negotiations in connection with the purchase of raw materials of all kinds, including certain semifinished materials. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

RAW MATERIALS AND PAINTS BRANCH, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established in December 1919, taking over functions relative to the items indicated below from the General Supplies Branch. On May 19, 1920, it was transferred to the Regular Supplies Division. Functions: To supervise the storage and distribution of fuel, cement, dyes and chemicals, paints, oils, and similar products. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

RAW MATERIALS SECTION, Supply Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established early in July 1918. Terminated about June 11, 1919, when its functions were turned over to the Material Section of the Supply and Sales Division. Functions: To supervise the purchasing, production, and shipment of semifinished and raw materials such as rolled steel products, pig iron, copper, and brass. Records: In the "old" general files of the Supply and Sales Division, 1917-24 (366 feet), in NA.

RAW MATERIALS SECTION, Supreme Economic Council.--See SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

RAW MATERIALS SECTION, GENERAL SUPPLIES AND, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See GENERAL SUPPLIES AND RAW MATERIALS SECTION.

RAW PRODUCTS COMMITTEE, BOTANICAL, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.--See BOTANICAL RAW PRODUCTS COMMITTEE.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMANDEERING DIVISION, Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department.--See REAL ESTATE DIVISION, Housing Corporation.

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT, Trusts Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.--Organized in 1917. Later became the Division of Dece-dents' Estates and Real Estate and continued as such until 1934, when its functions were taken over by the Alien Property Bureau of the Justice Department. Functions: To appraise real estate and mortgages, to prepare records relating to real estate, and to exercise general supervision of the work of the depositories pertaining to this class of property. Records: 1917-39 (25 feet) in NA. Include real-estate records, mortgage records, correspondence, and other material relating to the administration of real estate.

REAL ESTATE BRANCH, Operating Section, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established in 1917. Functions: To conduct negotiations and prepare the necessary papers in connection with the acquisition of land and buildings for storage facilities by purchase, rental, or requisition. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

REAL ESTATE DIVISION, Housing Corporation.--Originated as the Real Estate and Commandeering Division of the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department, on March 1, 1918, and transferred later to the Housing Corporation. Continued to exist in the Corporation in modified form during the period of liquidation. Functions: To investigate industrial communities, to obtain suitable land for housing projects, and to purchase or requisition needed houses and land. Records: 1918-29 (80 feet) in NA. General correspondence, records of real-estate sales, agreements, blueprints, reports and other records relating to commandeered and requisitioned property, and vouchers. Other records are in the Procurement Division, Treasury Department.

REAL ESTATE SERVICE, War Department.--Originated in the Real Estate Unit, Purchase Section, Purchase and Supply Branch, Purchase, Storage,

and Traffic Division, General Staff, created by Supply Circular No. 32 of June 22, 1918. On August 27 this Unit became a Section of the Facilities Department, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. The Section in turn was succeeded by the Real Estate Service of the Department, which was created by General Orders, No. 43, April 1, 1919, and placed under the general direction and supervision of the Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic. It was made a part of the Quartermaster General's Office by General Orders, No. 42, July 14, 1920. Functions: To procure by purchase, lease, rental, condemnation, requisition, or donation all real estate or interests therein (such as buildings, docks, and piers) required for the use of the War Department, and to handle all other real-estate business for the Department. Records: In the War Department. References: Real Estate Service (War Dept.), Reports of the Director, 1919-20.

REAL ESTATE UNIT, Purchase Section, Purchase and Supply Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See REAL ESTATE SERVICE, War Department.

RECLAMATION DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See CONSERVATION AND RECLAMATION DIVISION.

RECLAMATION SECTION, WAR PRISON LABOR AND NATIONAL WASTE, Labor Division, War Industries Board.—See WAR PRISON LABOR AND NATIONAL WASTE RECLAMATION SECTION.

RECLAMATION SERVICE, Interior Department.—Established in the Department in 1902 and given bureau status in 1907. Functions: Its war-time activities included the stimulation of greater crop production in reclamation project areas by supplying seed and storage facilities for farmers. It also conducted a Nation-wide survey of possible reclamation site areas to provide farms for returned soldiers. Records: Scattered through the correspondence files of the Bureau, which, through 1919, are in NA.

RECLAMATION SERVICE, WASTE, Commerce Department.—See WASTE RECLAMATION SERVICE.

RECONSTRUCTION DIVISION, PHYSICAL, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS COMMITTEE, General Relations Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1918 with Vernon L. Kellogg as Chairman. Functions: In August 1918 it initiated a survey of the agencies and activities that had to do with after-war problems. When this survey revealed that many other groups were already studying these problems, the Committee decided to limit its efforts to projects not undertaken by other organizations. For its initial undertaking it proposed to conduct research and prepare a report on the subject of water resources, the availability of water, and its use in agriculture and industry. Records: In the National Research Council.

RECONSTRUCTION RESEARCH DIVISION, Council of National Defense.—In June 1918 President Wilson authorized the Council to coordinate the studies of reconstruction that were in progress throughout the country, and it undertook to do this. As a result of the growth of the work, the Director on February 3, 1919, created the Reconstruction Research Division to handle it. The Division was

abolished on April 1, 1920, and its members were designated as the research staff of the Council. Herbert N. Shenton, Chief. Functions: To analyze the problems of post-war readjustment and to collect, digest, and disseminate information concerning readjustment activities in the United States and abroad. It made a careful record of the readjustments in the Federal Government and of the reconstruction activities of Federal, State, and local governments. Records: 1918-21 (50 feet) in MA. Include correspondence, reports, memoranda, publications, newspaper clippings, and record and index cards. A list of the varied subjects represented by the records of the Division as they existed at the close of the war is contained in Waldo G. Leland and Newton D. Mereness, Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War, 329-331 (New Haven, 1926).

RECORDS AND INFORMATION BUREAU, CENTRAL, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See CENTRAL RECORDS AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

RECORDS AND PROGRESS SECTION, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Initiated with the appointment on October 12, 1917, of an Office Engineer in the Shipyard Plants Division. About July 10, 1918, an Office and Progress Section was established to continue the work begun by the Office Engineer. Its name was later changed to Records and Progress Section. This Section appears to have terminated about February 15, 1920. Functions: To establish and systematize methods of recording and reporting data relating to shipyards and other plants in which the Corporation had an interest; to chart plant locations and layouts; to analyze and make abstracts of contracts containing provisions for the construction of shipyards, drydocks, marine railways, and other plants; to record and analyze progress reports of the construction and development of yards and plants; and to maintain contact generally with the progress of plant construction and repair work and its cost. Records: 1917-22 (26 feet) in MA. Include reports, memoranda, and printed materials on contracts, land leases, plant construction progress and expenditures, plant equipment, surplus materials, dredging, and fire protection; other progress reports and charts; capacity statements of shipyards; shipyard location charts; blueprints of plant layouts; and material relating to the financial status of shipyards.

RECORDS SECTION, Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Originated as the Statistical Department established in the general office of the Construction Organization in July 1917. This was replaced in April 1918 by a Statistical Section (also known as the Planning and Statistics Section) in the office of the Vice President in Charge of Administration, whose functions were transferred to the newly created Records Section of the Ship Construction Division on March 3, 1919. The Section was abolished on April 15, 1920. This Records Section of the Corporation was independent of the Planning and Statistics Division of the Shipping Board and is not to be confused with it. Functions: To collect, classify, compile, present, and distribute statistical information on ship construction; on the completion of ships; and on the classification, documenting, assignment, and operation of steel, wood, composite, and concrete vessels. Also to exercise general supervision over all agencies and groups in the Corporation engaged in statistical work. Records: 1917-20

(32 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence, reports, memoranda, and statistical reports relating to shipyard plants, steel, wood, composite, and concrete ships, machinery and equipment, construction materials, docks, labor, and transportation; copies of statistical tables and charts; bulletins containing statistical information on shipbuilding progress; progress charts; and some drawings of ship designs.

RECREATION BRANCH, EDUCATION AND, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.—See TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION, War Department.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT, HEALTH AND, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.—See HEALTH AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

RECREATION LEAGUE, GOVERNMENT.—See HOUSING AND HEALTH DIVISION, War Department.

RECREATION SECTION, Welfare Work Subcommittee, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in April 1917. Its functions were probably assumed by the War Labor Administration set up in July 1918 in the Department of Labor. Functions: To make surveys of recreation facilities in industrial plants and communities in shipbuilding, aeroplane manufacturing, and munitions manufacturing centers; and to make recommendations in regard to adequate recreation programs. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

RECRUITING CENTRAL COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See CENTRAL RECRUITING COMMITTEE.

RECRUITING SERVICE, Shipping Board.—Authorized by the Shipping Board on June 1, 1917. Ceased to exist on September 23, 1919, some of its functions having been consolidated with those of the Operations Division of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. Its subordinate units, the Sea Training Bureau, the Sea Service Bureau, and the Navigation and Engineering Schools, were placed under the direct control of the Shipping Board. Functions: To recruit officers and crews for the merchant marine, and to establish and maintain schools, training stations, and ships for the training of these men. Records: 1917-34 (640 feet, including records of subordinate and successor agencies) in NA. Applications for appointment, "slop chest cards," administrative correspondence, and "recruit enrollment cards."

RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.—See AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.

REEDUCATION OF WAR CRIPPLES INTERALLIED COMMITTEE.—See INTERALLIED COMMITTEE FOR THE REEDUCATION OF WAR CRIPPLES.

REFERENCE DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—Created on November 12, 1917. Absorbed by the Service Bureau upon its creation in March 1918. William Churchill, Director. Functions: To provide a reference service in regard to governmental matters. Records: 1918 (3 inches) in NA. Pertain to publications gathered to send to Arthur Bullard in Russia.

REFINERS' COMMITTEE, AMERICAN.—See AMERICAN REFINERS' COMMITTEE.

REFINERY WASTAGE SECTION, PETROLEUM FIELD AND, Oil Conservation Bureau, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--See OIL CONSERVATION BUREAU.

REFINING BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--Created on October 21, 1918; discontinued in June 1919. Functions: To study technical matters concerning the refining of crude oil and to advise the refining industry concerning standard specifications and improved methods. Records: In NA. Those filed separately from the central files of the Division consist of correspondence and record cards (6 inches).

REFORMATORIES AND HOUSES OF DETENTION SECTION, Law Enforcement Division, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.--Organized in 1917. Functions: To establish reformatories and houses of detention for the rehabilitation of women offenders. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

REFRACTORIES AND NATIVE PRODUCTS SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.--Formed early in July and discontinued on December 7, 1918. Functions: To handle matters in connection with clays, fluor spars, fire and chrome brick, and similar materials. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

REFRIGERATION DEPARTMENT, PAINTS AND, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--See PROCUREMENT SECTION.

REFRIGERATION SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred to the Construction Division upon its organization on March 13, 1918. Functions: To prepare plans for refrigeration facilities at camps and cantonments. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

REFRIGERATOR DEPARTMENT, Car Service Section, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--Established in Chicago on July 1, 1918; probably abolished with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To collect data on and handle the movement and distribution of empty refrigerator cars. Records: Presumably in the custody of the American Railway Association.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY, Treasury Department.--A unit in existence since the beginning of the Government and now in the Public Debt Bureau, Treasury Department. Functions: During the war, the Register was charged with the sealing, countersigning, and redemption of the Liberty and Victory Loan bonds. He also countersigned national bank notes. Records: 1775-1917 (2,586 feet, including records of the Division of Loans and Currency) in NA. Chiefly records of loans prior to the World War and related papers. Records of the war loans are in the Treasury Department.

REGISTERED MAILS DIVISION, Post Office Department.--In existence before the war. Functions: During the war it handled through the registry system large quantities of money, Liberty Loan bonds, and war-savings stamps. It also handled many confidential communications for various governmental war organizations. Records: In the Post Office Department.

REGISTRATION AND NATURALIZATION SECTION, War Emergency Division, Justice Department.—Existed from October 1, 1917, to May 15, 1919. Functions: To administer the alien enemy registration program and to pass upon the naturalization of alien enemies. Records: Among the central files of the Justice Department in NA. Include correspondence, regulations, instructions, memoranda, case files, registration affidavits, and various registration and naturalization forms.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.—Organized in the late spring or early summer of 1917 and terminated on October 1, 1918. Also known as the Registration for Service Department. Hannah J. Patterson, Chairman. Functions: To aid in mobilizing the woman power of the country. The Department directed the registration of women for voluntary service, studied the problem of training women for new lines of work, and cooperated with the Employment Service in the placement of women. Records: Among those of the Council in NA. Include summaries of State Reports of the registration of women by occupation.

REGISTRATION DIVISION, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department.—Established in 1918. Discontinued by July 15, 1919. Functions: To have jurisdiction over all matters relating to registration under the Selective Service Act, including the giving of serial and order numbers; the making out and filing of questionnaires; listings on the "classification list"; the "Work or Fight" regulations; registration and classification under treaty provisions; matters pertaining to the personnel of the industrial advisers; and, in general, matters affecting registrants up to and including the filing of questionnaires. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

REGULAR SUPPLIES DIVISION, Purchase Service, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION, Purchase Director's Office.

REGULAR SUPPLIES DIVISION, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SIGNAL SUPPLIES SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division.

REGULATION DIVISION, Shipping Board.—Organized in 1917. Functions: During the war, the Division was authorized to regulate the rates and practices of carriers by water in the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States by filing tariffs of interstate water carriers; by making investigations and holding hearings in cases of complaints of unreasonable and discriminative rates and practices; by advising the Shipping Board in its policy of modifying rates and practices; and by keeping a record of the statements of all carriers by water regarding agreements as to pooling and other special privileges. Records: In the Maritime Commission.

REHABILITATION DIVISION, INDUSTRIAL, Federal Board for Vocational Education.—See INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION DIVISION.

REHABILITATION DIVISION, VOCATIONAL, Federal Board for Vocational Education.—See VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DIVISION.

RELATION OF MILITARY TO INDUSTRIAL MAN-POWER COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--The Committee on the Relation of Military to Industrial Man-Power was authorized by the War Labor Policies Board on July 26, 1918. Its first meeting was held on August 14, and it probably terminated in September 1918. Functions: To consider the questions of classification, deferment, and furloughing of skilled labor included in the military draft. Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of meetings, a report on civilian vocational training, and papers of the Committee.

RELATIONS WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND STATE COMMITTEES SECTION, General Relations Division, National Research Council.--Formed in 1918 by combining the Section on State Council Relations with the Section on Research in Educational Institutions. John C. Merriam became Chairman of the new organization. With the reorganization of the National Research Council in the spring of 1919 the work of the Section was again divided. Relations of the Council with State committees were assigned to the Division of States Relations, and relations with educational institutions were delegated to the Division of Educational Relations. Functions: Through this Section the National Research Council cooperated with State research committees and encouraged scientific institutions and men to undertake investigations that might aid the war effort or invited them to cooperate in solving particular problems. At the request of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department the Section reviewed the qualifications of research men of draft age for selection for governmental research work. It also kept in touch with the American Emergency Council on Education; assembled a large amount of research information, which was distributed through the Research Information Service; and undertook to compile information concerning funds and fellowships available for research in the United States. Records: In the National Research Council.

RELEASE AND SERVICING BRANCH, Motors Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on November 1, 1918, and in existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To be responsible for obtaining the releases necessary to fill requisitions for motor trucks, cars, and spare parts required for overseas forces. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

RELIEF, SUPREME COUNCIL FOR SUPPLY AND.--See SUPREME COUNCIL FOR SUPPLY AND RELIEF.

RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, AMERICAN.--See AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

RELIEF ADMINISTRATION WAREHOUSES, AMERICAN.--See AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION WAREHOUSES.

RELIEF BOARD.--Created by Executive Order No. 2013, August 6, 1914, and consisted of the Secretaries of the Treasury, State, War, and Navy Departments. The first mentioned official was designated Chairman. The work of the Board was virtually completed by the middle of 1915, although until recently the Treasury Department was receiving sums in repayment for amounts advanced Americans abroad. Functions: To provide for the protection, advancement of money to,

and transportation home of American citizens stranded abroad as a result of the outbreak of war in 1914. Records: 1914-15 (15 inches) in NA. Consist of correspondence and record cards. Related records are in the State and Treasury Departments. References: Treasury Department, Annual Reports, 1914, p. 24-25; 1915, p. 40.

RELIEF BUREAU, CHILDREN'S, American Relief Administration.--See AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S FUND.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT, CIVILIAN, American National Red Cross War Council.--See AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT, FOREIGN, American National Red Cross War Council.--See AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT, HOME AND FOREIGN, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.--See HOME AND FOREIGN RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

RELIEF DIVISION, MARINE HOSPITALS AND, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--See MARINE HOSPITALS AND RELIEF DIVISION.

RELIEF IN BELGIUM COMMISSION.--See COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM.

RELIEF SECTION, CIVIL, Insurance Division, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.--See CIVIL RELIEF SECTION.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALS SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.--Created in September 1917; terminated in March 1918. Also known as the Religious Press Section, the Religious Publications Section, and the Religious and Fraternal Orders Section. Functions: To transmit material for publication to religious and fraternal journals. Records: 1917-18 (5 inches) in NA. Correspondence and mailing lists.

RELOADING DEPARTMENT, American Ordnance Base Depot Section, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE DEPOT SECTION.

REMOUNT AND FORAGE BRANCH, Requirements and Requisitions Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION.

REMOUNT BRANCH, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized about December 1, 1918. Abolished about May 1, 1919, when its functions were taken over by the Miscellaneous and Office Supplies Branch. Functions: To be responsible for the disposal of surplus animals held by the Department. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

REMOUNT BRANCH, Transportation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See REMOUNT DIVISION.

REMOUNT DEPOT BRANCH, Remount Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Formed early in 1918. On October 28, 1918, it was transferred with the Division to the Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To supervise the construction, organization, and administration of permanent remount, auxiliary remount, and animal

embarkation depots in the United States; and to control the training of animals prior to their issue to organizations. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

REMOUNT DIVISION, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See REMOUNT PURCHASE DIVISION.

REMOUNT DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Existed before the war as a Branch of the Transportation Division. On October 3, 1917, by Office Order No. 100, it was made a Division. Operated through several Branches, including the following: Animal Purchase, Issue, and Sales; Remount Depot; and Vehicles and Leather Equipment. On October 28, 1918, in accordance with Purchase and Storage Notice No. 19, the Division was transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase, and its name was changed to Remount Purchase Division. Functions: To procure horses and mules and to ship them to depots to be trained and put in condition for issue to organizations or for shipment overseas; to supervise the construction, organization, administration, and personnel at permanent remount, auxiliary remount, and animal embarkation depots in the United States; and to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in the breeding of suitable horses for the military service. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

REMOUNT PURCHASE DIVISION, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--On October 28, 1918, by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 19, the Remount Division of the Quartermaster General's Office was transferred to the Purchase Director's Office and was designated the Remount Purchase Division. Functioned through several Branches, including the following: Remount Depot; Remount Inspection; and Remount Purchase, Issue, and Sales. Later known as the Remount Division. On April 14, 1919, its functions were taken over by the Remount Service in the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To procure mounts for the Army and maintain a remount service. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

REMOUNT SECTION, Purchase Summaries Branch, Statistical Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See PURCHASE SUMMARIES BRANCH.

REMOUNT SERVICE, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--On April 14, 1919, the functions of the Remount Division, Office of the Director of Purchase, were taken over by the newly created Remount Service. The latter functioned through the following Branches in May 1919: Administrative; Issue and Sales; Service; and Depot. Still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To maintain a remount service for the Army. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

REMOUNT SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, PURCHASE OF PUBLIC ANIMALS AND, Statistics Division, Council of National Defense.--See PURCHASE OF PUBLIC ANIMALS AND REMOUNT SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

RENT COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.--Created as an independent emergency agency by an act of October 22, 1919, and continued by subsequent statutes until May 22, 1925. Upon the termination of the Commission its uncompleted work was transferred to the Justice Department. Functions: To fix fair and reasonable rentals for dwellings, apartments, hotels, and business properties in the District of Columbia; to prescribe standard forms of leases; and to recover through actions in the municipal court for rents collected in excess of the amounts fixed by the Commission. Records: 1920-28 (175 feet) in NA. Include minutes, correspondence, memoranda, newspaper clippings and other printed materials, case files, docket books and cards, and personnel and other administrative records. References: Rent Commission of the District of Columbia, Report to the President (Washington, 1925).

RENTAL BRANCH, Construction Section, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established in 1917. Functions: To negotiate or approve all leases of real estate entered into by the Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

REPAIR BRANCH, Construction Division, Housing Corporation.--Organized in August and abolished in November 1918. Functions: To repair the houses commandeered for war workers in Washington. The work was under the control of a works superintendent, who employed the necessary workmen and acted as a contracting agent for the Division. Records: 1918 (6 inches) in NA. Field orders, bills of material, requisitions, a daily force report, and miscellaneous correspondence.

REPAIR BRANCH, MAINTENANCE AND, Construction Division, War Department.--See MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR BRANCH.

REPAIR BUREAU, CONSTRUCTION AND, Navy Department.--See CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR BUREAU.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT, CONSTRUCTION AND, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

REPAIR DIVISION, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence before the war. Its functions were taken over by the Division of Operation and Maintenance of the Engineering Bureau in 1930. Functions: To have charge of repairs to machinery of the fleet and of converted merchant vessels, of the manufacture of gasoline and steam engines for power boats, of the preparation of machinery allowance lists, and of surveys of material. Records: 1911-30 (combined with the general files of the Bureau of Engineering) in NA. Chiefly correspondence.

REPAIR DIVISION, CONSTRUCTION AND, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR BRANCH, Construction Division, War Department.

REPAIR SHOPS BRANCH, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized about February 24, 1919, through a consolidation of the Clothing Renovation, the Shoe and Harness Repair, and the Canvas Repair Branches of the Division. In May 1919 it operated through six Sections, as follows:

Dry Cleaning, Hat Repair, Clothing Repair, Shoe and Harness, Canvas Repair, and Miscellaneous Repair. In existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To have charge of reclamation activities, including the procurement of repairs and the renovation of mobile Army property, by contract and by the maintenance and operation of the necessary plants and facilities. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

REPARATION OF DAMAGES COMMISSION, Peace Conference.--Created at the plenary session of the Peace Conference on January 25, 1919. Composed of three representatives from each of the five Great Powers (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan) and two representatives each from Belgium, Greece, Poland, Rumania, and Serbia. Two representatives each from Czechoslovakia and Portugal were added on February 3 and 22, respectively. Subcommittees were appointed on evaluation, capacity, and guarantees. American members of the Commission, Bernard M. Baruch, Norman H. Davis (alternate, Thomas W. Lamont), and Vance McCormick. Louis-Lucien Klotz (of France), Chairman. Functions: To examine and report on the amount the enemy countries ought to pay; on what they were capable of paying; and by what method, in what form, and within what time payment should be made. The functions of the Commission were enlarged on January 27 when questions relating to guarantees for payment were added. Records: Some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. The papers of John Foster Dulles, Bernard M. Baruch, and Norman H. Davis doubtless contain further material. References: Bernard M. Baruch, The Making of the Reparation and Economic Sections of the Treaty, 15, 18 (New York [1920]); Philip Mason Burnett, Reparation at the Paris Peace Conference From the Standpoint of the American Delegation, passim (New York, 1940).

REPORT DIVISION, Food Administration.--See LICENSE DIVISION.

REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--On September 18, 1918, the Requirements Branch of the Supply Control Division, Quartermaster General's Office, was made the Requirements Division, serving both the Quartermaster General and the Director of Purchase and Storage. On November 1, by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 19 of October 28, the Requirements Division became the Requirements and Requisitions Division of the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. As organized on November 1, this Division operated through four Branches, as follows: Commodities Requirements, Raw Materials Requirements, Emergency Requirements, and Office Service. By November 6, however, the Division had been reorganized into Administrative and Interbureau Branches and nine commodity requirements Branches, as follows: Component Materials; Clothing and Equipment; Subsistence; Motors, Vehicles, and Harness; Machinery and Engineering Materials; Raw Materials; Remount and Forage; Medical and Hospital Supplies; and General Supplies. On January 11, 1919, the Interbureau Branch was transferred to the Purchase Administrative Division, but it was returned to the Requirements and Requisitions Division in March. The Division was again reorganized in April, this time into five Branches: Procurement Authorizations; General Statistics (transferred from the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage); Administrative; Requirements; and Apportionments. By June 23, the Procurement Authorizations and the Apportionments Branches had disappeared, and the Raw Products and Priorities

and the Finance and Interbureau Branches had been organized. The name of the Division had meanwhile been changed from Requirements and Requisitions Division to Requirements Division. By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 224 of August 18, 1919, the Division was "merged with and made a part of the Office of the Director of Purchase." Functions: To compute requirements for standard Army supplies, to issue procurement authorizations to procurement divisions in the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, and to issue overseas shipping authorizations. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

REQUIREMENTS AND STATISTICS SECTION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **REQUIREMENTS SECTION**, Estimates and Requirements Division.

REQUIREMENTS BRANCH, Warehousing Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **SUPPLY CONTROL DIVISION**.

REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION BRANCH, General Administration Section, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **REQUIREMENTS SECTION**, Estimates and Requirements Division.

REQUIREMENTS DIVISION, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed by June 21, 1918. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To prepare statistics, reports, and other data; to answer questions concerning engineer requirements; and to prepare any general or complicated requisitions. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

REQUIREMENTS DIVISION, Housing Corporation.—Organized in April 1918 in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department, succeeding the Estimating Division of that Bureau. Later became a part of the Housing Corporation. Operated through Private Enterprise, Materials Information, and Estimating Branches. Abolished in 1919. Functions: To coordinate the functions of the project designers and of the Construction Division of the Corporation by collecting and disseminating information concerning the use and cost of building materials; by preparing in advance lists of materials for purchase and shipment; and by making advance analyses of costs and by subsequent checking of costs. Also to investigate and pass on applications for Federal licenses to construct houses for workers in war industries, when the houses were to be financed by private capital. Records: 1918-19 (10 feet) in NA. Include investigators' reports, private and public enterprise files, blueprints, a general file, and correspondence.

REQUIREMENTS DIVISION, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION**.

REQUIREMENTS DIVISION, War Industries Board.—Created on March 27, 1918, to be the central directing agency for the War Industries Board. Its work at all times was closely interrelated with that of the Purchase and Supply Branch of the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department. The Clearance

Office functioned as a part of the Division. Discontinued on December 9, 1918. Functions: To coordinate all Government purchasing and allocations of orders for supplies for which there were threatened shortages. The Division received requirements programs from various purchasing agencies and considered, recorded, and distributed them to the appropriate commodity sections of the Board. Records: 1917-18 (57 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and minutes; requirements schedules for the Army, the Navy, the American National Red Cross, the Allied Governments, and other agencies and organizations; and clearance requests acted upon by the commodity sections. Other records are probably dispersed in the consolidated or "commodity" files of the Board.

REQUIREMENTS SECTION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on April 5, 1918, and discontinued on January 17, 1919. Functions: To obtain and review estimates and schedules of requirements for supplies, materials, and equipment for ships and ship construction; to act as the instrument through which the Corporation cooperated with the War Industries Board; and to maintain liaison with that Board and other agencies concerned with requirements of materials. Records: 1918-19 (13 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence, memoranda, and notes relating to the material requirements of the Corporation, to its relations with the War Industries Board, to ship machinery and equipment, and to shipbuilding materials and supplies; requests for clearance on proposed purchases of industrial supplies by the Corporation and its contractors; and minutes of the meetings of sections and committees of the War Industries Board on which the Corporation was represented.

REQUIREMENTS SECTION, Estimates and Requirements Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Originally the Requirements Determination Branch, General Administration Section, Supply Division. By Office Order No. 80 of December 10, 1917, it became the Requirements and Statistics Section, attached directly to the Office of the Chief of Ordnance. Transferred to the newly created Control Bureau as its Requirements Section on January 14, and on May 25 transferred to the Estimates and Requirements Division. Operated through the following Branches: Automatic Supply, Military Data, Requirements Schedules, and Special Investigations. Discontinued on November 18, 1918. Functions: To estimate requirements and determine requirements schedules to serve as a basis for the purchase, production, and supply of ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

REQUIREMENTS SECTION, External Relations Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established by Supply Circular No. 86 of September 5, 1918, and disbanded in November 1918. Functions: To represent the Department in its relations with the Requirements Division of the War Industries Board. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

REQUIREMENTS SECTION, Statistics and Requirements Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See STATISTICS AND REQUIREMENTS BRANCH.

REQUISITION CLAIMS COMMITTEE, Shipping Board.—Established on October 8, 1919, as a successor, in part, to the Ocean Advisory Committee on Just Compensation. Abolished on July 6, 1920, its functions being turned over to the Construction Claims Board. Functions: To award just compensation to owners of vessels in process of construction and to owners of steamships and vessels that were taken by requisition. Records: 1919-20 (6 feet) in NA. Include minutes of the meetings of the Committee and transcripts of hearings before it; reports on the construction progress of requisitioned ships; and correspondence, reports, affidavits, and hearings relating to individual requisition claims.

REQUISITIONED HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE, Housing Corporation.—Organized in August 1918. Disbanded on June 30, 1919, at which time the management of requisitioned houses was transferred to the Operating Division of the Corporation. Functions: To requisition vacant dwellings, which property was then (1) returned to the owners on condition that it be used by war workers, (2) leased to people who utilized it in accordance with the Committee's instructions, or (3) managed by the Homes Registration Division of the Corporation. Records: 1918-19 (10 feet) in NA. Include requisition orders of real estate, correspondence, releases, certificates of requisition, and certification of witnesses. Interfiled with the records of the Real Estate Division, the Operating Division, and the Homes Registration and Information Division.

REQUISITIONS AND OPEN PURCHASE CONTRACT SECTION, Civil Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the war. Functions: To have charge of matters pertaining to open-purchase contracts, the preparation of requisitions, the assignment of serial numbers, and the examination of bids and proposals. Records: In the Navy Department.

REQUISITIONS SERVICE BRANCH, CABLE AND, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See CABLE AND REQUISITIONS SERVICE BRANCH.

RESEARCH AND DESIGN DIVISION, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed by June 21, 1918. Operated through a Research Section and a Design and Drafting Section. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To handle for the Office research and design problems having to do with purchases. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION DIVISION, War Trade Intelligence Bureau, War Trade Board.—Formed in January 1918. In September 1918 the Violations Committee of the Board took over the functions of the Division relating to violations. Functions: To investigate for the superior Bureau and the Bureau of Exports violations and evasions of War Trade Board regulations and to conduct special investigations of business houses suspected of dealing with or of being controlled by the enemy. Records: Among those of the Bureau in the State Department.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS BUREAU, War Trade Board.--Created on November 12, 1918, by combining the Research Bureau and the Tabulation and Statistics Bureau, which became Divisions of the new agency. Transferred to the War Trade Board Section, State Department, on June 30, 1919. Under the general supervision of Edwin F. Gay. Arthur E. Swanson, Director. Functions: To investigate the trade and economic conditions of the United States and foreign countries. Records: 1917-19 (123 feet, including records of its predecessors) in the State Department. Include trade and commodity studies and statistical materials. References: Arthur E. Swanson, "The Statistical Work of the War Trade Board," in American Statistical Association, Quarterly Publications, 16: 261-274 (Mar. 1919).

RESEARCH BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH BUREAU.

RESEARCH BUREAU, War Trade Board.--See RESEARCH DIVISION, Research and Statistics Bureau.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE, CENSUS OF, Administrative Division, National Research Council.--See CENSUS OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

RESEARCH COUNCIL, NATIONAL.--See NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

RESEARCH DIVISION, Federal Board for Vocational Education.--Established on February 23, 1917, pursuant to the same act that created the Board. Terminated early in 1920. The editing functions of the Division were continued by an Editor and Statistician, later known as Editor and Educational Consultant, and the research functions were carried on by specialists within the agency. Functions: To make investigations and prepare reports, prepare memoranda on proposed legislation, answer inquiries made by the State Boards for Vocational Education, and edit and publish announcements and circulars. Before October 1921 the Division edited and published 68 bulletins presenting the results of surveys or studies made in industrial plants or of research in the fields of agriculture, commerce, home economics, industry and trade, emergency war training, reeducation of the disabled, and employment management, which had been carried on independently or in cooperation with other agencies (among them the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, the Engineer Chief's Office, the Quartermaster General's Office, the Shipping Board, the Agriculture Department, and the Children's Bureau). Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

RESEARCH DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.--Organized as the Research Section in 1915 and became a Division in 1918. Name changed to Statistical Research Division in 1925. Functions: To compile trade statistics of foreign countries, prepare statistical publications, translate trade material from foreign-language papers and periodicals, and undertake general research work. During the war it assisted in the general war work of the Bureau and furnished war agencies with statistical compilations and lists of references on economic topics. Records: In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

RESEARCH DIVISION, Research and Statistics Bureau, War Trade Board.--Organized on October 15, 1917, as the Research Bureau of the Board, taking over functions previously performed by the Research Division of the Export Licenses Bureau of the former Exports Administrative Board. Became a division of the Research and Statistics Bureau on November 12, 1918. Transferred on June 30, 1919, to the War Trade Board Section, State Department. Functions: To compile information concerning the export trade of the United States and economic conditions in foreign countries. Records: 1917-19 (114 feet) in the State Department. Include studies of the trade and commodities of foreign countries.

RESEARCH DIVISION, SCIENTIFIC, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--See SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DIVISION.

RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SECTION, Administrative Division, National Research Council.--Established as a committee in 1916 with George E. Hale as Chairman, followed by R. H. Chittenden. In 1917 it became a Section under the chairmanship of John C. Merriam, and in 1918 it was combined with the State Council Relations Section to form the Relations with Educational Institutions and State Committees Section in the General Relations Division. Functions: Through its action numerous universities and colleges established research committees, which cooperated with the Council by encouraging scientific research in educational institutions and cooperating with local industries in the development and application of research methods. Records: In the National Research Council.

RESEARCH INFORMATION SERVICE, National Research Council.--Originally established on December 12, 1917, as the Research Information Committee, with the joint approval of the Secretaries of War and the Navy and with the approval of the Council of National Defense. S. W. Stratton, representing the National Research Council, was appointed Chairman of the Committee, which also included the Chief of Military Intelligence and the Director of Naval Intelligence. Branch committees were organized at once in Paris and London and later in Rome, the membership of each consisting of a military attaché, a naval attaché, and a scientific attaché. Following an order of the Secretary of War on July 2, 1918, directing that an officer from each military bureau be appointed to represent his bureau on the Committee, the Committee was reorganized and renamed the Research Information Service. In addition to the representatives of military bureaus, representatives of naval bureaus and certain civil bureaus were also appointed. On May 29, 1919, the Service was organized for peacetime activities under the Council, with Robert M. Yerkes as Chairman. Functions: To obtain, classify, and disseminate scientific, technical, and industrial research information relating especially to war problems, and to bring about the interchange of such information between the Allies and the United States. Records: In the National Research Council. Include correspondence, research information from foreign and other sources, and material on problems, procedures, and results of research.

RESEARCH TECHNICAL SECTION, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created during the latter half of 1917 as the Research Technical Staff. Cooperated with several universities, technical schools, the National Research Council, and certain Government bureaus. Four experiment stations under its jurisdiction conducted experiments concerning processes for the fixation of atmospheric

nitrogen. In time its functions were apparently taken over by the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the same Division. Functions: To have charge of special research work in connection with the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, and to have jurisdiction over the experiment stations. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

RESERVATIONS AND TITLES DIVISION, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.--In existence before the war. Functions: To consider questions of title and jurisdiction arising in connection with the lands held by the Government for military purposes, and to prepare leases and licenses and other instruments affecting these lands. During the war period, its functions also included the examination of abstracts and the approval of the title to lands acquired under suspensions of the statutory provisions requiring approval by the Attorney General of all titles to lands acquired by the United States. Records: In the Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.

RESERVE DEPOT AND SPACE ALLOTMENT BRANCH, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--On May 13, 1919, the Army Reserve Depot Subdivision and the Space Allotment and Warehouse Handling Methods Branches of the former Domestic Operations Division were consolidated to form this Branch. It remained in the Division when the latter was renamed Storage Administration Division in 1919. Functioned through five Sections, as follows: Army Reserve Operating, Space Allotment, Motor Storage, Contract, and Ordnance Liaison. Abolished about January 26, 1920. Functions: To have charge of the operation of the Army reserve depots; to supervise warehouse handling methods in use at camps and depots under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General and the Director of Purchase and Storage; and to keep space records of all leased and Government-owned property in the continental United States under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

RESERVE DEPOT SUBDIVISION, ARMY, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See ARMY RESERVE DEPOT SUBDIVISION.

RESERVE DIVISION, ARMY, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.--See ARMY RESERVE DIVISION.

RESOURCES AND CONVERSION SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--Created on May 27, 1918, and absorbed the Industrial Inventory Section of the Council of National Defense. Appears to have been designated also as the Resources and Conversion Division. Discontinued on December 21, 1918. Functions: To act as a clearinghouse for gathering and disseminating information; to help convert plants to war use without unnecessary loss to manufacturers; and, by assisting manufacturers, to become a mobilizing point for industrial capacity. Records: 1916-18 (282 feet) in NA. Include correspondence pertaining to a plant survey made by the General Engineer Depot late in 1917; industrial inventories and surveys, 1916-18, with related card records and indexes; and fragmentary records (24 feet) of regional offices at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Seattle, 1918.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR SUB-COMMISSION, Responsibility of the Authors of the War and Enforcement of Penalties Commission, Peace Conference.--Appointed by and reported to the Commission. Robert Lansing, Chairman. Functions: To consider whether, on the facts established by the Criminal Acts Subcommission with respect to conduct taking place in the course of hostilities, prosecutions could be instituted, and if they could be instituted, to report as to the guilty parties and the court before which prosecutions should take place. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR SUBCOMMISSION, Responsibility of the Authors of the War and Enforcement of Penalties Commission, Peace Conference.--Appointed by and reported to the Commission. Sir Gordon Hewart and Sir Ernest Pollock, alternate Chairmen. Functions: To consider whether, on the facts established by the Criminal Acts Subcommission in respect to the conduct which brought about the World War, prosecutions could be instituted and, if they could be instituted, to report as to the guilty parties and the court before which prosecutions should take place. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUTHORS OF THE WAR AND ENFORCEMENT OF PENALTIES COMMISSION, Peace Conference.--Created at the second plenary session of the Peace Conference on January 25, 1919. Composed of 15 members, 2 from each of the 5 Great Powers (the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan), and 5 elected from among the Powers with special interests (Belgium, Greece, Poland, Rumania, and Serbia). Had three subcommissions. American members, Robert Lansing and James Brown Scott. Lansing, Chairman. Functions: To inquire into and report upon the responsibility of the authors of the war, the facts as to breaches of the laws and customs of war, the degree of responsibility for these offenses, the constitution and procedure of a tribunal appropriate for the trial of these offenses, and any other matters cognate or ancillary which might arise in the course of the inquiry. Records: Some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Probably other pertinent records are among the Lansing papers in the Library of Congress. References: Foreign Relations Committee, Senate, Treaty of Peace With Germany, Hearings, 309, 310, 313-315 (66 Cong., 1 sess., S. Doc. 106, serial 7605. Washington, 1919).

RESTAURANTS DIVISION, HOTELS AND, Food Administration.--See **HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS DIVISION**.

RETAIL ADVISERS, WHOLESALE AND, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.--See **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ADVISERS**.

RETAIL DIVISION, WHOLESALE AND, Food Administration.--See **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DIVISION**.

RETAIL FISH SECTION, Wholesale and Retail Division, Food Administration.--Established in June 1918 to continue work relating to the retail distribution of fish formerly handled by the Fisheries Section of the Perishable Food Division. Also known as Retail Fisheries Section. Terminated in November 1918. Functions: To survey the retail fish trade; to encourage the use of those varieties of

fish that were plentiful and low-priced as a substitute for meat; to supervise the licensing of the distribution of fresh and frozen fish; to eliminate waste in marketing; and to improve marketing conditions, for example, by enforcing the sale of fish by weight and under true names. Records: 1918 (2 feet) in NA. Correspondence, requests for information, and reports on the costs and selling prices of fish.

RETAIL PRICE SECTION, State Organizations Bureau, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.--See STATE ORGANIZATIONS BUREAU.

RETAIL PRICES, COMMITTEE ON FIXING OF, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--See PRICE CONTROL COMMITTEE.

RETAIL STORES SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.--Created in August 1917; terminated in January 1919. Functions: To enlist the cooperation of retail merchants in utilizing their advertising facilities for food-conservation publicity; and to supply them with suggestions for window displays, newspaper advertising, store demonstrations, and publications for distribution. Records: 1917-19 (12 feet) in NA. Correspondence, clippings, notes on conferences, bulletins and leaflets, and copies of "Retail Store Flyers."

RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND WAR WORKERS, BUREAUS FOR.--A plan for establishing these units was adopted in early December 1918 at a conference in Washington, sponsored by the Employment Service, of representatives of welfare and Government organizations concerned with demobilization. Subsequently 2,594 Bureaus for Returning Soldiers and Sailors and War Workers were established throughout the country to cooperate with the Employment Service. Each was controlled by a Management Board, composed of representatives of the local branches or organizations participating in the cooperative scheme, the elected chairman of which was appointed as a "dollar-a-year" special agent of the Labor Department. Between October 1, 1919, and June 30, 1920, the burden of the work was gradually assumed by employment bureaus of the States. Functions: To serve as local clearinghouses for employment opportunities for returning soldiers, sailors, marines, and civilian war workers. The Bureaus served as agencies for the coordination of the work of the Employment Service (beginning with advance registration in the embarkation and demobilization camps) and of the employment activities of local organizations such as churches, lodges, draft boards, chambers of commerce, trade unions, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the Council of National Defense, or of the local branches of the various welfare organizations such as the American National Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, and the War Camp Community Service. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Few of the bureaus and organizations made regular reports. For the type of records kept in the States see the Inventory of Records of World War Emergency Activities (1941) of the Minnesota Historical Records Survey. References: Labor Department, Reports, 1919, p. 911-913; 1920, p. 283, 925-926; Committee on Public Information, Official U. S. Bulletin, March 15, 26, June 5, 1919.

REVENUE BUREAU, INTERNAL, Treasury Department.—See INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

REVIEW BOARD, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed by June 21, 1918. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: At daily meetings, to pass on all contract awards of orders aggregating \$5,000 and over and of all orders of less than \$5,000 to other than the lowest bidder, and on certain other categories of contract awards. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

REVIEW BOARD, Military Justice Division, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—See MILITARY JUSTICE DIVISION.

REVIEW BOARD, Navy Department.—Created by order of the Secretary of the Navy of December 16, 1918. The Senior Member was Capt. Robert L. Russell, who was also the Senior Member of the Board of Appraisal for Merchant and Private Vessels. Known at first as the "Board To Determine Method of Disposal of Certain Vessels of the Navy and Negotiate Proceedings for Such Disposal," and after January 17, 1919, as the Board of Review. On the latter date the members of this Board were also designated members of a "Board To Determine Sum To Be Paid Owners Upon Return of Leased Vessels." Headquarters in New York City. The district sections of the Joint Merchant Vessel Board inspected vessels to be disposed of by sale, and local boards of appraisal inspected leased vessels. Terminated on March 15, 1922. Functions: To determine the value of vessels taken over by the Navy Department and to make recommendations and carry on negotiations as to their disposal. Records: 1917-22 (21 feet) in NA. General files. Included are records of the Board of Appraisal for Merchant and Private Vessels and of the Board To Determine Sum To Be Paid Owners Upon Return of Leased Vessels.

REVIEW BOARD, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—Established on September 7, 1918. Functions: To review contracts and, in general, to protect the interests of the Government in the awarding of contracts and orders. Records: Among those of the Office in NA.

REVIEW JOINT BOARD FOR THE DISPOSAL OF TROOP TRANSPORTS.—See JOINT BOARD OF REVIEW.

RICE COMMITTEES, Food Administration.—These were two bodies, the Southern Rice Committee and the California Rice Committee, appointed on July 26, 1918, by the Food Administration, with headquarters in Beaumont, Tex., and Sacramento, Calif., respectively. The Grain Corporation acted as fiscal agent for these Committees, and their expenses were paid by the rice millers. They cooperated with the Rice Division, later the Rice Section of the Cereal Division, of the Administration. Terminated in December 1918. Functions: To carry out agreements between the Food Administration and rice millers, and to supervise the grading, classification, and sale of rough rice. Records: 1918 (1 foot) in NA. Interfiled with records of the Bean Division, Grain Corporation. Included are copies of the minutes of the Committees.

RICE SECTION, Cereal Division, Food Administration.--Created in the fall of 1917 as a Section of the Distribution Division and in the following spring became the Rice Division. In September 1918 it became the Rice Section of the Cereal Division. Supervision of the grading, allocation, and sale of rice was handled through the Southern Rice Committee and the California Rice Committee (see RICE COMMITTEES). Rice regulations were enforced until June 21, 1919. Functions: To control the importation and distribution of rice and the manufacture of rice flour. Records: 1917-19 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence, monthly reports of millers and dealers, millers' weekly stock reports, and a record of rice allotments to the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Grain Corporation.

RIFLE BRANCH, Small Arms Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See ARMS BRANCH.

RIVER AND HARBOR DIVISION, Civil Works Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Established prior to the war. Became the River and Harbor Section of the Civil Division upon the establishment of that Division prior to the end of 1918. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to river and harbor improvements. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

RIVERS AND HARBORS, BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS BOARD.

ROADS AND SANITATION SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred with the Branch to the Construction Division upon its organization on March 13, 1918. Functions: To prepare plans for roads and sanitation facilities in connection with the construction work of the Army. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

ROADS BUREAU, PUBLIC, Agriculture Department.--See PUBLIC ROADS BUREAU.

ROENTGENOLOGY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Established on July 10, 1918. On December 1, 1918, it became a Section of the Surgery Division. Functions: To exercise supervision in matters relating to the use of the X-ray in the military service, including the procuring of equipment, the procuring and training of commissioned personnel, and the organizing of the X-ray service throughout the military establishment. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

ROLLING KITCHENS SECTION, Kitchen and Camp Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See KITCHEN AND CAMP EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

ROOM REGISTRATION OFFICE, Council of National Defense.--See HOMES REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION DIVISION, Housing Corporation.

ROOT MISSION.--See SPECIAL DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO RUSSIA.

ROUTING SECTION, Inland Traffic Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Established with the creation of the Division in March 1918. Functions: To designate routings not only

between navy yards but from contractors' plants to yards and from subcontractors to contractors, in such a manner as would avoid congested and embargoed districts so far as possible. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

RUBBER AND ALLIED SUBSTANCES COMMITTEE, CHEMISTRY OF, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—See **CHEMISTRY OF RUBBER AND ALLIED SUBSTANCES COMMITTEE**.

RUBBER AND LEATHER SECTION, Salvage Branch, Conservation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH**.

RUBBER AND RUBBER GOODS SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—See **RUBBER SECTION**.

RUBBER BRANCH, LEATHER AND, Clothing and Equipage Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION**.

RUBBER BRANCH, SHOES, LEATHER, AND, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **SHOES, LEATHER, AND RUBBER BRANCH**.

RUBBER COMMITTEE, ALLIED.—See **INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL**.

RUBBER COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed by the Chairman of the superior Committee on April 13, 1917. The members resigned in the fall of 1918, and the work was continued by the Rubber War Service Committee. Functions: To aid in securing as quickly as possible an adequate supply of rubber for the Government. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

RUBBER SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—Organized on August 5 and discontinued on December 21, 1918. Also known as the Rubber and Rubber Goods Section. Functions: To regulate the rubber industry and to see that all the available capacity of the industry was devoted primarily to military Government requirements. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

RUSH DELIVERY SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Created in the Purchase Division on April 10, 1917, and transferred to the Inland Traffic Section of the Bureau on March 30, 1918. Functions: To expedite the shipment and delivery of material contracted for by the Navy Department. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

RUSSIA, SPECIAL DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF.—See **SPECIAL DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO RUSSIA**.

RUSSIA ADVISORY COMMISSION, RAILWAYS EXPERTS TO.—See **RAILWAY EXPERTS TO RUSSIA ADVISORY COMMISSION**.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS DIVISION, State Department.—Originated in the Near Eastern Affairs Division on October 16, 1917. Established as a separate Division by Departmental Order No. 146 of August 13, 1919.

In 1922 the name was changed to Eastern European Affairs Division. Functions: To exercise general supervision over matters pertaining to Russia (including Siberia), a function which naturally increased with the revolutionary upheavals in that country. Records: In the Communications and Records Division, State Department.

RUSSIAN BUREAU, INC.--Incorporated as the "War Trade Board of the United States Russian Bureau, Incorporated," in the State of Connecticut on November 5, 1918, with capital stock of \$5,000,000 owned by the United States Government. The members of the War Trade Board became the directors of the Corporation, and the Chairman of the Board became its President. By Executive Order No. 3094-A, June 5, 1919, and Executive Order No. 3099-A, June 24, 1919, the Russian Bureau was dissolved and provision was made that its funds be used by the Secretary of State to finance the Interallied Railway Committee and to maintain the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways. Functions: To provide and facilitate economic assistance to Russia. It arranged for the shipping of supplies for the American National Red Cross, railway material for the Trans-Siberian Railway, and military equipment for the Czechoslovakian forces in Siberia. Records: 1918-19 (32 feet) in State Department. Include correspondence with the Bureau's representatives in Russia, general correspondence, cables, applications for positions, and memoranda. References: Harold A. Van Dorn, Government Owned Corporations, 255-257 (New York, 1926); State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, Russia, vol. 3, p. 165, 170-171; 1919, Russia, 243-244, 251, 265-266, 383-384.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY SERVICE CORPS.--A semimilitary organization of American railway engineers and technicians formed by the State Department in September 1917 at the request of the Provisional Government of Russia. The first contingent of 350 men under the command of Col. George Emerson arrived in Vladivostok on December 14, 1917. Shortly after, they left for Nagasaki, Japan, because of unsettled conditions. In March 1918 the Corps returned to Russia and began its work under the direction of John F. Stevens, Chairman of the Advisory Commission of Railway Experts to Russia and later President of the Interallied Technical Board. Evacuation of the entire Corps from Siberia was completed by July 1920. Functions: To operate the Trans-Siberian, Chinese Eastern, and Ussuri Railways. Records: 1917-20 (combined with those of the Interallied Technical Board, 1919-22, total 91 feet) in NA. Include files of the commanding officer, the quartermaster, the district and division inspectors, and the Washington office. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, Russia, vol. 3, p. 183-307; 1919, Russia, *passim*; 1920, vol. 3, p. 436-569.

SABOTAGE SUBSECTION, LABOR AND, Foreign Influence, Enemy Propaganda Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See FOREIGN INFLUENCE, ENEMY PROPAGANDA SECTION.

SADDLERY ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION, NATIONAL HARNESS AND.—See NATIONAL HARNESS AND SADDLERY ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION.

SAFEGUARDING OF MORAL AND SPIRITUAL FORCES, DEPARTMENT FOR THE, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.—See HEALTH AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT.

SAFETY AND SANITATION BRANCH, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on March 4, 1918. Functions: To promote in ordnance plants the work of Government, State, and private organizations concerned with safety and sanitation measures; to make studies of safety, sanitation, and health in such plants; and to make recommendations as to standards. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SAFETY BRANCH, Engineering Section, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established some time after the organization of the Division in July 1917. Functions: To handle the work of accident prevention for the Division and to inspect its plants in order to see that safety standards were enforced; to study working conditions, make recommendations for the elimination of accident hazards, and prepare statistical data concerning accidents; to carry on campaigns of safety education; and to organize guard systems, fire departments, salvage corps, and inspection squads to conduct the work of accident prevention within the plants. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SAFETY BUREAU, Interstate Commerce Commission.—Organized in 1911 as the Safety Appliances Division; redesignated in 1914 as the Safety Division and in 1917 as the Safety Bureau. Functions: To receive and check reports of carriers, particularly in the matter of employees' hours of service; to inspect appliances with which carrier facilities are equipped; to investigate accidents; to study, test, and report upon safety devices; and to report violations of safety appliance and hours of service laws to the appropriate United States attorneys for possible prosecution. During the period of the war, all infractions of the law on railroads under control of the Railroad Administration were reported to the Director General of Railroads for action. Violations on other railroads continued to be handled as before. From January 1 to March 14, 1918, a number of inspectors of the Safety Bureau were specially assigned to investigate railroad traffic congestion at the principal railroad terminals in the northeastern States and the movement of oil and empty tank cars in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri. Records: 1911-42 (2,000 feet, of which 315 feet are in NA and the remainder in the custody of the Interstate Commerce Commission). Include confidential reports of accidents, reports on hours of labor, files relating to

suits for violations of safety appliance and hours of service laws, hearings on air-brake investigations, annual reports of carriers on the condition of block signals, inspectors' reports on automatic train controls, and plans and specifications for automatic train controls.

SAFETY ENGINEERING DIVISION, Working Conditions Service, Labor Department.--Organized on January 1, 1919, and terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Cooperated with the Bureau of Standards. Functions: To maintain war production by reducing labor turnover resulting from industrial accidents, and to formulate standards for mechanical safety in industry. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SAFETY ENGINEERING SECTION, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Originated with the appointment of a Chief Safety Engineer in the Insurance Department of the Auditing Division on January 7, 1918. On May 7, 1918, the Safety Engineering Group was attached to the Industrial Service Department, becoming a separate Section of the Industrial Relations Division on June 4, 1918. Abolished on April 5, 1919. Functions: To consult with and, if necessary, to create safety organizations in shipbuilding plants; to prepare studies leading to administrative action for the removal of causes of danger to employees; and to inspect plant conditions, equipment, and practices from the point of view of safety features. Records: 1918-19 (15 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, notes, and memoranda relating to safety devices and appliances, industrial accidents, and safety work in general; survey and accident reports from the District Safety Engineers; and the files of three of the District Safety Engineers.

SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR LOADING AND EXPLOSIVE PLANTS, BOARD TO SUPERVISE AND ENFORCE, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created by Office Order No. 321 of the Chief of Ordnance on August 28, 1918. The last meeting of the Board was held on October 30, 1918, at which time certain codes were adopted. Functions: To formulate, promulgate, and enforce safety regulations for loading and explosive plants. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SAFETY SECTION, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--Created on February 19, 1918; terminated on May 1, 1920. Functions: To promote the safety of railroad employees and passengers; to educate railroad employees in safety requirements; and to discover unsafe practices. The Section worked with safety committees that had been organized on all railroads. Enforcement of safety laws was handled by the Mechanical Department of the Division. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

SAILING VESSEL BRANCH, Trades and Allocations Division, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.--Organized in February 1918. After December 1918 its work was carried on by the Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. Functions: Together with the Sailing Vessel Department, Operations Division, it had jurisdiction over sailing vessels under the control of the Shipping Board. Records: 1918-20 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports pertaining to the operation of Norwegian sailing vessels.

SAILING VESSEL DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Organized in January 1918. Terminated in October 1919, when its functions were taken over by other departments in the Division. Functions: In conjunction with the Sailing Vessel Branch, Trades and Allocations Division, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board, it maintained general supervision over sailing vessels under the control of the Board. Records: 1918-20 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, and memoranda.

SAILORS AND WAR WORKERS BUREAUS, RETURNING SOLDIERS AND.—See RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND WAR WORKERS BUREAUS.

SAILORS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE, EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND, Arsenal's Director's Office, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

SAILORS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE, EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND, Council of National Defense.—See EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE, Claims Board, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See CLAIMS BOARD.

SALE OF MATERIALS SUBCOMMITTEE, Claims Board, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See CLAIMS BOARD.

SALES BOARD, GOVERNING, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See GOVERNING SALES BOARD.

SALES BOARD ON UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTY, GOVERNING, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See GOVERNING SALES BOARD ON UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTY.

SALES BRANCH, Construction Division, Housing Corporation.—Organized on December 1, 1918. Included the Office of Custodian of Salvaged Property, created on June 15, 1919. On June 30, 1919, it became the Sales Division. Functions: To dispose of materials for several housing projects abandoned after the signing of the armistice. It formulated policies, made recommendations, and kept a record of sales. Records: 1918-20 (25 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence, journal vouchers, invoices, and bills for material.

SALES BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on December 17, 1918, and approved by Supply Circular No. 16 of February 27, 1919. Operated through the following Sections: Administrative, Building Materials, Contract, Export Sales, Machine Tools, Motor Vehicles and Aircraft, Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Plant Facilities, Quartermaster Stores, Raw Materials and Scrap, Sales Promotion, and Transfer and Inventory. Also exercised supervision over the Sales Review Board and the Superior Board of Sales Control. In existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To direct the sale of surplus supplies, equipment, plants, and lands; to determine sales policies; to study market conditions; to centralize the sales publicity issued by the Department; to handle negotiations for the sale of surplus property

to foreign governments; and to direct the compilation of records covering sales of surpluses. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SALES BUREAU, Alien Property Custodian.—Created on August 23, 1918, as a result of the broadening of the power of sale granted to the Alien Property Custodian. In that year the Corporation Management Department was transferred to it from the Trusts Bureau, only to become later a separate Division. The Bureau included Appraisal and Merchandise Departments, a Selling Division, and a Supervision and Liquidation Division. Apparently abolished in 1920. Functions: To handle all sales of enemy property authorized by the Trading With the Enemy Act and amendments. Records: 1918-20 (9 feet) in NA. Include orders of sale, minutes of meetings, correspondence, and financial accounts. The records of some of the subdivisions are among those of the Corporation Management Division in NA.

SALES CONTROL, SUPERIOR BOARD OF, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUPERIOR BOARD OF SALES CONTROL.

SALES DIVISION, SUPPLY AND, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See SUPPLY AND SALES DIVISION.

SALES PROMOTION SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on April 15, 1919, and still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To find markets for the disposal of surplus materials held by the Department, to plan publicity campaigns to this end, and to follow market conditions and suggest methods of sale. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SALES REVIEW BOARD, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about March 1, 1919, and still in existence on June 30, 1920. Composed of members of the Sales Branch. Functions: To clear sales and to recommend sales methods and general policies to the Director of Sales. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SALES SECTION, Supply and Sales Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on June 11, 1919, as the successor to the Assistant in Charge of Salvage, appointed March 6, 1919. In the reorganization of the Supply and Sales Division on August 1, 1920, the functions of this Section were turned over to the Sales Section of the Warehouse and Sales Department, and on April 1, 1921, this was succeeded by the Sales Section of the Liquidating Department. Functions: To receive records of and review sales transactions, and to negotiate sales of surplus or salvage property, materials, and supplies. Records: 1919-22 (15 feet) in NA. Include correspondence relating to prices, auditing, and receipts; reports of sales; lists of sales; sales receipts; and correspondence relating to sales to other governmental agencies. Further and more complete material relating to the activities of the Sales Section will be found in the general files of the Division.

SALES SECTION, DOMESTIC, External Relations Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See EXTERNAL RELATIONS BRANCH.

SALES SUPERVISION BRANCH, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about January 1, 1919. Operated through the following Sections: Catalogue, Preferred Sales, Sample, Zone Sales, and Zone Service. Abolished about June 9, 1919. Functions: To supervise, coordinate, and unify sales policies, programs, and operations of the commodity branches of the Division; to have charge of sales in the various zones; and to furnish sales ideas and leads to negotiators. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SALMON COMMITTEE, Food Administration.—Appointed on July 15, 1918. Composed of the Federal Food Administrators for Washington, Oregon, California, and Alaska and a representative of the Canned Foods Division. Terminated in February 1919. Functions: First to determine "reasonable prices" to be paid to the fishermen for raw salmon taken from the various streams in the above States and Alaska, then to investigate and recommend the amount that should be allowed to cover the cost of converting the raw fish into canned salmon, and thus to establish the maximum prices at which canned salmon could be sold. Records: The work of the Committee can be followed in field records of the Administration, particularly in those for Oregon and Alaska, in NA. References: William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 273-277 (Stanford University, 1941).

SALT REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN CULTIVATED PLANTS COMMITTEE, PHYSIOLOGICAL, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.—See PHYSIOLOGICAL SALT REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN CULTIVATED PLANTS COMMITTEE.

SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on June 14, 1918, with the union of the former Salvage and Gardening Branches. (The Salvage Branch had been established on January 26, 1918, as part of the Reclamation Division, and on April 22 had become a branch of the Conservation and Reclamation Division, operating through the following Sections: Cotton; Fertilizer and Garbage; Metal; Rubber and Leather; Traffic; Waste Paper; and Woolen. The Gardening Branch had been part of the Subsistence Division prior to April 22, 1918, when it was transferred to the Conservation and Reclamation Division.) Abolished on October 25, 1918, when its duties were taken over by the Salvage Division of the Office of the Director of Storage. Functions: To collect and dispose of waste products, and to supervise agricultural activities on lands owned or leased by the Government. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SALVAGE BOARD, ORDNANCE, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See ORDNANCE SALVAGE BOARD.

SALVAGE BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH.

SALVAGE BRANCH, Quartermaster Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's

Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on November 1, 1918. In existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To be responsible for the delivery of the following classes of supplies to ports of embarkation, and for obtaining the necessary priorities and releases relating thereto: Shoe repairing material and machines; clothing renovation and equipage material and machines; laundry equipage material and machines; and miscellaneous equipage, material, machines, and parts. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SALVAGE BRANCH, Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division.

SALVAGE DIVISION, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 1 of October 19, 1918, and included the following Branches: Administrative; Canvas Repair; Clothing Renovation; Farms; Laundries; Repair Shops; Shoes and Harness Repair; and Waste Materials. The Conservation and Reclamation Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 7 of October 25, 1918, was transferred to this Division. In existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To have charge of the repair of clothing and equipage; laundering and dry cleaning; contracts for the renovation of clothing and equipage; the development of agricultural, mineral, and forest lands for the benefit of the Army; and the organization and training of men of Army units for salvage work. To establish repair shops, laundries, base salvage plants, printing plants, wagon-repair shops, and carpentry shops. To supervise and control the conservation of food and the disposition of garbage and other refuse, including junk, bags, paper, rope, and similar items. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SALVAGE DIVISION, CANCELLATIONS, ADJUSTMENT, AND, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See CONSTRUCTION CLAIMS BOARD.

SALVAGE SECTION, Clothing and Equipage Branch, Quartermaster Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH.

SALVAGE SECTION, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—Established in the latter part of 1918. Functions: To dispose of materials taken over upon the termination of activities. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SALVAGE SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the war. Operated in cooperation with the Supply Section. Functions: To have charge of the salvage and sale of refuse and scrap material gathered in the various navy yards for the purpose of preventing the sale of any of this material that the Navy could use. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

SALVAGE SECTION, Storage Summaries Branch, Statistical Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **STORAGE SUMMARIES BRANCH**.

SALVAGED PROPERTY CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE, Sales Branch, Construction Division, Housing Corporation.—See **SALES BRANCH**.

SALVARSAN SUBCOMMITTEE, Legislation Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed prior to April 29, 1917, as a one-man committee. By May 1918, as the salvarsan patents had been placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission and production was proceeding, the Subcommittee ceased functioning. Functions: To investigate and report on the situation relating to salvarsan, patents for the manufacture of which were held at the beginning of the war by alien firms. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

SANITARY COMMISSION, INTERALLIED.—See **INTERALLIED SANITARY COMMISSION**.

SANITARY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See **SANITATION DIVISION**.

SANITARY ENGINEERING SECTION, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Established on January 1, 1918. Included a Fly and Mosquito Control Subsection. After the war its functions decreased, and by 1920 only a small staff remained. Functions: To investigate and to make recommendations regarding sanitary engineering problems, such as water supply, sewage treatment and disposal, garbage collection and disposal, and mosquito and fly control. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SANITARY INSPECTION SECTION, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Established on January 1, 1918, in order to coordinate the inspection work of the Division with the professional and technical inspections made by other divisions of the Office. The inspections differed from those made by the Inspector General's Office in that they were largely technical rather than of a purely military nature. The functions of the Section were greatly restricted as a result of the decentralizing policy established by General Orders, No. 132, of December 19, 1919, which placed upon commanders of territorial departments the responsibility for the sanitary conditions at many stations formerly under the direct control of the War Department. This Section was also called the Inspection Section. Functions: To conduct sanitary inspections of camps, cantonments, posts, hospitals, and Student Army Training Corps units; and to make technical inspections as to food, diets, food conservation, vermin control, sanitary engineering, and mosquito control. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS DIVISION, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.—In existence before the war. Functions: To collect, compile, and publish data concerning conditions affecting the public health, particularly concerning the prevalence and distribution of disease. Records: Some for the war period are among those of the Service in NA. Included are reports of morbidity statistics.

SANITATION BRANCH, SAFETY AND, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See SAFETY AND SANITATION BRANCH.

SANITATION COMMITTEE, HYGIENE AND, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See HYGIENE AND SANITATION COMMITTEE.

SANITATION COMMITTEE, MEDICINE AND, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See MEDICINE AND SANITATION COMMITTEE.

SANITATION CONDITIONS AT POISON GAS FACTORIES SECTION, Physiological Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Organized in August 1917; transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To inspect chlorine and other plants; to select and train inspectors; and to develop methods for the treatment of chronic gas poisoning. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, p. 23 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

SANITATION DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--In existence before the war. During the war it expanded its duties greatly and operated through the following Sections: Communicable Diseases, Current Statistics, Food and Nutrition, Medical Records, Miscellaneous, Physical Standards and Examinations, Sanitary Inspection, and Student Army Training Corps. Also known as the Sanitary Division. Functions: To handle matters relating to the health and well-being of troops and the sanitation of camps, cantonments, permanent posts, hospitals, ports of embarkation, transports, and military trains. Included, among other duties, were the physical examination and selection of recruits and registrants, the physical examination of soldiers prior to demobilization, and the direction of medico-military activities in camps, cantonments, and other stations insofar as they related to the functions of the Office. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SANITATION SECTION, Welfare Work Subcommittee, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Organized in April 1917. Its work was curtailed after the organization of the Working Conditions Service of the War Labor Administration, Labor Department, in July 1918. Functions: To investigate sanitary conditions and to issue pamphlets dealing with industrial fatigue, lighting, ventilation, and other matters affecting the health and efficiency of workers. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

SANITATION SECTION, HEALTH AND, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See HEALTH AND SANITATION SECTION.

SANITATION SECTION, ROADS AND, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.--See ROADS AND SANITATION SECTION.

SAVINGS COMMITTEE, NATIONAL WAR, Treasury Department.--See NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

SAVINGS DIVISION, War Loan Organization, Treasury Department.—Created in October 1918 to take over the work previously carried on by the National War Savings Committee. This Division was placed under the Public Debt Service of the Treasury Department in 1921. Terminated on November 15, 1924. Functions: To make clear to the people of the United States their duty in regard to the financial problems resulting from the war, particularly as those problems had to do with Government finance; to promote the sale of savings securities; and to improve the market for all Government securities. Records: 1917-24 (69 feet) in the Public Debt Bureau, Treasury Department. Include correspondence and publicity material. Records of the War Savings Committee for the Kansas City Federal Reserve District, 1918-26 (40 feet), are in NA.

SCHEDULES BRANCH, Production Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created on October 1, 1917; transferred to the Production Division by Gun Division Order No. 58 of January 17, 1918. Functions: To be responsible for seeing that each plant had on hand the required components or parts for processing or assembling. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SCHEDULES SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred with the Branch to the Construction Division upon its organization on March 13, 1918. Functions: To prepare schedules for construction work at Army camps and cantonments. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

SCHOOL AND HOME GARDENING DIVISION, Education Bureau, Interior Department.—See SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY.

SCHOOL BOARD SERVICE DIVISION, Education Bureau, Interior Department.—Organized in October 1918. James R. Hanna appointed as Director on November 4. Terminated in July 1919. Functions: To furnish school officers with names and data concerning available teachers for vacancies in public schools, colleges, and universities. A survey made in October 1918 revealed that some 50,000 schools in the United States had not opened in September as usual because of a lack of teachers resulting from the draft of men for the Army and the attraction of higher pay for both men and women in other fields. Accordingly, the Division launched a Nation-wide publicity campaign in newspapers and magazines to mobilize latent teaching forces, and subsequently it was able to furnish nominations in response to 15,000 calls for teachers. Records: 1918-19 (1 foot) in NA. Administrative correspondence, questionnaires, and report, among which is a manuscript entitled "The School Board Service Division," prepared by J. F. Abel for the Collegiate Alumnae Association in 1920. Most of the records have been destroyed, but some remain in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, and in the War Plans Division, War Department. References: Education Bureau, Teacher Placement by Public Agencies (Bulletin, 1921, No. 42. Washington, 1921), and The National Crisis in Education: an Appeal to the People (Bulletin, 1920, No. 29. Washington, 1920).

SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY, Education Bureau, Interior Department.—The activities of the Division of School and Home Gardening were reorganized and expanded to form the United States School Garden Army in

March 1918. This organization terminated on June 30, 1919, when its allotments from the President's National Security and Defense Fund ceased. Some of its work was continued until 1921 under a School-Directed Home Gardening Program. Functions: To promote home and vacant-lot gardening by school children, utilizing military organizational methods by enlisting the children in "companies," with "officers" drawn from their own ranks, and with all participants designated by distinctive insignia. Records: 1914-19 (4 feet) in NA. Include correspondence with the five regional directors, drafts of garden leaflets, and related reports. Other records remain in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. References: John H. Francis, The United States School Garden Army (Education Bureau, Bulletin, 1919, No. 26. Washington, 1919); Education Bureau, The United States School Garden Army; Home Gardening for City Children of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Grades (Washington, 1919); School Life, vol. 1, no. 5 (Oct. 1, 1918), the "U. S. School Garden Army Number."

SCHOOL OF NURSING, ARMY, Hospital Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING.

SCHOOLS, NAVIGATION AND ENGINEERING, Recruiting Service, Shipping Board.--See NAVIGATION AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES DIVISION, Food Administration.--Organized in October 1917 as the Universities and Agricultural Colleges Section of the Home Conservation Division and became the Collegiate Section in February 1918. In October 1918 it was consolidated with the Elementary and Secondary Education Section of the same Division to form the Schools and Colleges Division. Apparently terminated in December 1918. Functions: To promote food-conservation activities in educational institutions and to cooperate with the Education Bureau, Interior Department, in preparing and distributing pamphlets and courses of study on food conservation, such as Food and the War and Food Saving and Sharing. Records: 1917-19 (13 feet) in NA. Correspondence and lists of schools and colleges offering food-conservation courses.

SCIENCE AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, Council of National Defense.--See NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

SCIENCE AND RESEARCH DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--Organized on October 22, 1917. Cooperated with the Bureau of Standards, Commerce Department, and with the National Research Council. Functioned through the following Sections: Aeronautic Instruments, Executive, Signaling, Bomb Sights, Trajectories and Stabilizers, Design, and Chemical. Transferred to the Bureau of Aircraft Production on May 20, 1918, as its Airplane Engineering Division. Functions: To work upon technical problems of the Signal Corps, especially in connection with aeronautics. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SCIENTIFIC ALIMENTATION, INTERALLIED COMMISSION ON.--See INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC FOOD COMMISSION.

SCIENTIFIC BRANCH, Technical Section, Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See TECHNICAL SECTION.

SCIENTIFIC FOOD COMMISSION, INTERALLIED.—See INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC FOOD COMMISSION.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DIVISION, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.—Created in 1901. Included the Hygienic Laboratory, which during the war was composed of the following Divisions: Chemistry, Pathology and Bacteriology, Pharmacology, and Zoology. In 1930 the Laboratory became the National Institute of Health, and on February 1, 1937, the Division was merged with it. Functions: To investigate the diseases of man, including influenza. During the war, jointly with the Division of Domestic Quarantine, to sanitize extra-cantonment zones. Records: Among those of the Service in NA.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION, Aircraft Division, Construction and Repair Bureau, Navy Department.—See AIRCRAFT DIVISION.

SCRAP IRON SUBCOMMITTEE, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in June 1917. Dissolved the following November when its functions were taken over by the War Industries Board. Functions: To keep the superior Committee informed of developments in the industry. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

SCRAP SECTION, IRON AND STEEL, Steel Division, War Industries Board.—See IRON AND STEEL SCRAP SECTION.

SCRAP SECTION, RAW MATERIALS AND, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See RAW MATERIALS AND SCRAP SECTION.

SCREW THREAD COMMISSION, NATIONAL.—See NATIONAL SCREW THREAD COMMISSION.

SEA SERVICE BUREAU, Recruiting Service, Shipping Board.—Established on July 1, 1917. From September 23, 1919, until July 1, 1934, when the functions were taken over by the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, Commerce Department, it existed sometimes as a Bureau and sometimes as a Section, but its functions did not change materially. Functions: To act as an employment unit to obtain officers and crews for the merchant marine. Records: Among those of the Service in NA.

SEA TRAINING BUREAU, Recruiting Service, Shipping Board.—Authorized by the Shipping Board on December 12, 1917. After September 23, 1919, the head of the Bureau reported directly to the Shipping Board. Discontinued in December 1920. Functions: To establish and maintain training stations and ships for training crews for the merchant marine. Records: 1917-20 (590 feet) in NA. Include applications for training, "slop chest cards," and "recruit enrollment cards."

[SEAMEN'S] ADVISORY BOARD TO THE BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE, Treasury Department.—Established on a per diem basis pursuant to authority granted by the act of June 12, 1917. Consisted of two persons skilled in the practice of accident insurance. It is presumed to

have functioned until January 4, 1919, when the rates on seamen's insurance were withdrawn. Functions: To advise the Bureau on the adjustment of claims for death, personal injury, or detention under the seamen's insurance program. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Evidence of the Board's activity may be found among the records of the Seamen's Division in NA.

SEAMEN'S DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.--

Established in June 1917 under an act of June 12. The Seamen's Division, although combined with the Marine Division as the Marine and Seamen's Division by an act of October 6, 1917, continued to exist as an administrative division until the rates on seamen's insurance were withdrawn on January 4, 1919. At that time the Division was reduced to the status of a section of the Marine and Seamen's Division. After the abolition of the Bureau in 1921, the administrative work incident to the termination of the seamen's insurance activities continued under the Veterans' Bureau and was completed by September 3, 1924. Functions: To issue seamen's insurance, that is, insurance of masters, other officers, and crews of American merchant vessels against detention, injury, and loss of life resulting from war risks. Records: 1917-24 (94 feet) in NA. Include applications, registers, claims, correspondence, administrative files, indexes, and other papers.

SEARCHLIGHTS SECTION, Electrical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See ELECTRICAL DIVISION.

SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICE, War Department.--Created on April 11, 1918. Incumbent also designated as Director of the Air Service on August 28, 1918. Functions: To have charge of questions of purchase and supply for the bureaus of the Department. Records: In the War Department.

SECOND MOTOR TRACTION BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created in the latter part of 1917 by Special Order No. 242, paragraph 69, War Department, when it succeeded the Trial Board. Held its first meeting on October 24, 1917, and later meetings on December 5, 1917, and January 25, 1918. Functions: To consider the motorization of field artillery. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SECONDARY AND NORMAL SCHOOLS SUBCOMMITTEE, Engineering and Education Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SECRET INK BUREAU, Code and Cipher Section, Positive Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--See CODE AND CIPHER SECTION.

SECRET SERVICE AND POLICE SECTION, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--Secret service matters were handled from September 18, 1918, to January 1, 1919, by the Chief of the Secret Service of the Railroad Administration under the Claims and Property Protection Section, Law Division. The Secret Service and Police Section was created on January 1, 1919, taking over the duties of the Claims and Property Section. It probably terminated with the Division on

March 1, 1920. Functions: Indicated by title. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION, Treasury Department.--Established in 1865 and reorganized by an act of Congress in 1882. Functions: To suppress counterfeiting; to protect the President of the United States, his family, and the President-elect; and to investigate violations of certain laws and such other matters as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. During the war the Division co-operated with the Food Administration and War Trade Board in uncovering thousands of violations of the Food and Fuel Control Act and in investigating individuals and corporations engaged in export business. Valuable service was also rendered the Grain Corporation, the Wheat Director's Office, and the Farm Loan Board. The Division also uncovered fraudulent activities in connection with war risk insurance. Records: 1863-1937 (1,602 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, daily and weekly reports of agents in the field, records of arrests and descriptions of criminals, accounts, reports of agents detailed to the White House, and War Trade Board reports.

SEED DISTRIBUTION OFFICE, Agriculture Department.--See SEED STOCKS COMMITTEE.

SEED LOAN OFFICE, Agriculture Department.--See SEED STOCKS COMMITTEE.

SEED REPORTING SERVICE, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Established in the latter part of 1917 under authority of the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917. Functioned in close relation with the Marketing Seed Project of the Bureau and, for administrative purposes, with the grain projects. In 1919 its functions were assigned to the Hay, Feed, and Seed Division of the Bureau. Functions: To improve the distribution and stabilize the price of seeds, conserve transportation facilities, and increase production of foodstuffs by ascertaining the available supply of, demand for, and prices paid for farm and garden seeds and by making such information available to the general public, the Seed Stocks Committee, and other agencies. Also to directly assist the Seed Stocks Committee in the acquisition and distribution of seeds and to provide the War Trade Board with information needed to carry on its activities. Records: In NA there is a small amount of correspondence of staff members with the project head and with the public in the grain supervision correspondence files and the central correspondence files of the Bureau. An unpublished report of the Service for 1918 is in the "manuscript files" of the Bureau of Markets and of Agricultural Economics.

SEED STOCKS COMMITTEE, Agriculture Department.--Appointed on April 20, 1917, by the Secretary of Agriculture. Composed of representatives of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The Seed Distribution Office of the Department (also known as the Seed Loan Office) functioned through this Committee. R. A. Oakley, Chairman. Functions: To have charge of matters of policy and administration regarding seed stocks, including the collection and dissemination of information on stocks and the purchase, storage, and distribution of stocks under special appropriations; to inspect samples of seed distributed by the Grain Corporation; and to cooperate with the War Trade Board, the Seedsmen's

War Service Committee, and other organizations. Records: 1917-18 in NA. Correspondence of the Committee is in the files of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and its minutes are in the files of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. Correspondence, memoranda, and other papers (9 inches) relating to its activities are in the files of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture. References: Markets Bureau, Seed Reporting Service, Seed Reporter, vols. 1-3, November 1917-October 11, 1919 (Chicago).

SEEDS, GRAINS, AND NON-PERISHABLE PRODUCTS SUBCOMMITTEE, Agricultural Advisory Committee.--See AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS DIVISION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.--Organized on July 1, 1919. Functions: To arrange, administer, and furnish information from the records of the Provost Marshal General's Office, including the selective service records of the State and Territorial headquarters, district boards, medical and legal advisory boards, and local boards; also to examine the records in order to compile final lists of deserters. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SECTION, Industrial Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.--Apparently organized for the duration of the war. Functions: To have charge of matters relating to the application and operation of selective service regulations, insofar as they affected the personnel of the Bureau, its field and inspection service, and private industrial plants engaged in the execution of ordnance contracts. Records: In the Navy Department.

SELLING DIVISION, Sales Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.--Created in 1918; abolished in 1920. Functions: To promulgate the general rules of procedure in relation to sales, advise the Custodian on special conditions relating to sales, and exercise general supervision over matters relating to the sale of enemy property. Records: Among those of the Sales Bureau in NA.

SERVICE AND INFORMATION BRANCH, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on September 20, 1919. Functions: To deal with matters affecting the discharged soldier's welfare that arose as a direct result of his service. The Branch worked through an administrative section in Washington and a field service spread over the country. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

SERVICE BUREAU, Committee on Public Information.--Created by Executive Order No. 2822-A of March 19, 1918, following a consolidation on March 7 of the Reference Division of the Committee and part of the Information Bureau of the Council of National Defense. Discontinued on April 1, 1919. F. W. McReynolds, Martin A. Morrison, and Mary E. Schick, Directors successively. Functions: To serve as an information bureau in regard to the organization and personnel of Government agencies. Records: Some correspondence that was in the custody of the Council of National Defense in 1920 may have been disposed of as useless papers in 1928 or 1930. A directory of wartime governmental organizations prepared by the Bureau, which was taken over after the war by the Bureau of Efficiency and was for a time in the custody of the Bureau of the Budget, was later destroyed.

SERVICE RECORDS EXAMINATION DIVISION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.—See DEMOBILIZED RECORDS DIVISION.

SERVICE RESERVES DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Created in 1918 and probably terminated in 1919. Functions: To supervise the activities of the Public Service Reserve and the Boys' Working Reserve. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SERVICE SUBDIVISION, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized on November 1, 1918. Disappeared with the abolition of the Division on May 13, 1919. Functions: To coordinate the activities of the following Branches under its jurisdiction: Fire and Accident Prevention, Operation Service, Packing Service, Space Allotment, and Warehouse Handling Methods. (The Warehouse Handling Methods Branch and the Space Allotment Branch were consolidated on May 13, 1919, with the Army Reserve Depot Subdivision to form the Reserve Depot and Space Allotment Branch of the Operations Control Division, Storage Service.) Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SETTLEMENT DIVISION, Finance Service, War Department.—Created on November 22, 1918. Included Claims, Contract Adjustment, Contract Examining and Records, and Executive Branches, a Classification Board, and a Patents Section. Functions: To have charge of the expedition of payments of contracts and awards, of examining contracts to determine if they had been executed in conformity with law, of preparing claims for property lost, damaged, or destroyed in the military service, and of maintaining correct lists of firms bidding on War Department contracts. Records: In the Finance Chief's Office, War Department.

SHEEPSKIN AND GLOVE LEATHER SECTION, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—Organized in March 1918. The work was taken over by the Quartermaster General's Office of the War Department on October 1, 1918. Functions: To establish immediate control of sheepskins and horsehides in order to assure necessary supplies to the Quartermaster Corps, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps. Records: Some may be among those of the Board or of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SHEEPSKINS AND GLOVES SECTION, Hide and Leather Control Branch, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See HIDE AND LEATHER CONTROL BRANCH.

SHEET STEEL SUBCOMMITTEE, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in June 1917. Dissolved the following November, when its functions were taken over by the War Industries Board. Functions: To keep the superior Committee informed of developments in the industry. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the Board in NA.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARNIARE SECTION, General Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

SHELF HARDWARE AND CORDAGE SECTION, Hardware, Cordage, and Miscellaneous Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See HARDWARE, CORDAGE, AND MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.

SHIP CHARTERINGS AND REPORTS SECTION, Logistics and Fuel Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Existed from 1917 to 1920. Functions: To have charge of the chartering of tankers, colliers, and barges for the transportation of fuel. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of four members; F. J. Sprague, Chairman.—See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Originated in a Construction Division established within the Construction Organization on August 20, 1917. This unit was replaced on December 5, 1917, by the Steel Ship Construction and Wood Ship Construction Divisions, the immediate predecessors of the Ship Construction Division, which was organized on January 16, 1919. The name of the latter was changed in June 1920 to the Ship Construction Section. Functions: To supervise the technical aspects of the emergency shipbuilding program; to approve ship designs and details of construction; to administer shipbuilding contracts; to inspect, hold trials of, and accept vessels; and to prepare statistical information on the construction program. Records: Consolidated with the general files of the Construction Organization in NA. Included are correspondence, memoranda, reports, and notes on all aspects of the emergency shipbuilding program and on the administration and organization of the Ship Construction Division; registry documents and correspondence; specifications; contracts; and progress photographs. Also included are the personal files of Director General Charles M. Schwab, General Manager Charles Piez, and Vice President J. L. Ackerson. Only a few of the records in the general files of the Construction Organization postdate the delivery of the last emergency vessel in May 1922.

SHIP INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See SHIPPING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

SHIP INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See MARITIME INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

SHIP PROPULSION COMMITTEE, STEAM ENGINEERING AND, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

SHIP PROTECTION COMMITTEE, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Organized in May 1917. Functioned as a subcommittee (although it did the major work) of the Ship Protection General Committee after September 1917. Ceased to function in May 1919. Functions: To receive and consider suggestions submitted by citizens desiring to help protect American vessels from submarine destruction. Cooperated with the Naval Consulting Board, the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and other agencies. Records: May 1917–April 1921 (33 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence and index.

field officers of the Board and of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and other Government agencies; transcripts of hearings before the Board; copies of decisions, awards, and agreements and a codification of decisions, awards, and interpretations of the Board; data on cost of living studies for various cities and on Pacific Coast wage rates; and reports and related correspondence on wage scales for individual shipyards. References: Willard E. Hotchkiss and Henry R. Seager, History of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, 1917 to 1919 (Labor Statistics Bureau, Bulletin No. 283. Washington, 1921).

SHIPPING BOARD.—A body of five men appointed by the President and organized on January 30, 1917, under authority of the Shipping Act of September 7, 1916. Became an important war agency with far-reaching additional authority granted to it by further legislation and executive action. Its powers to acquire and operate merchant vessels were delegated to the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. The Board was not abolished until 1933, when its functions were transferred to the newly formed Shipping Board Bureau in the Commerce Department. The Bureau in turn was abolished in 1936 and most of its work and personnel were taken over by the new Maritime Commission. Edward N. Hurley was Chairman of the Board during most of the war period. Functions: Through a large number of subordinate committees, divisions, and offices, the Board exercised broad regulatory powers over such matters as shipping rates and practices, the allocation of ships, the recruitment of seamen, and claims for insurance. Records: 1916-36 (2,887 feet) in NA. General files, docket files, and minutes of the Board, together with the records of a number of subordinate units. Papers of the Chairman are at Notre Dame University. References: Shipping Board, Annual Reports, 1917-21; Edward N. Hurley, The New Merchant Marine (New York, 1920), and The Bridge to France (Philadelphia, 1927); Darrell H. Smith and Paul V. Betters, The United States Shipping Board (Washington, 1931).

SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.—A Government corporation established under the laws of the District of Columbia on April 16, 1917, in accordance with the provisions of the Shipping Act of September 7, 1916. By Executive order and Shipping Board action, the Corporation took over many of the functions of the Shipping Board, to which it was responsible and the members of which served as trustees of the Corporation during the war period. The war activities, records, and personnel of the Corporation may, with a few exceptions, be grouped under two main units, the "Construction Organization" and the "Operations Division." The Corporation, whose name was changed to Merchant Fleet Corporation in 1927, was abolished on October 29, 1936. Functions: To attend to "the purchase, construction, equipment, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States." Direct responsibility for these functions was delegated to the Construction Organization and the Operations Division referred to above, but the trustees met frequently and exercised general supervision over all activities of the Corporation. Records: 1917-36 (19,200 feet) in NA. Include minutes of meetings of trustees and records of the Ship Protection Committee, the Investigation Department, the Claims Department, the Construction Organization, and the Operations Division. Other records are in the Maritime Commission.

References: Shipping Board, Annual Reports, 1917-21; Edward N. Hurley, The New Merchant Marine (New York, 1920) and The Bridge to France (Philadelphia, 1927); Darrell H. Smith and Paul V. Betters, The United States Shipping Board (Washington, 1931); Harold A. Van Dorn, Government Owned Corporations, ch. 3 (New York, 1926).

SHIPPING COMMITTEE, Council of National Defense.—Appointed on April 23, 1917. Resignations of the members were offered on December 5, 1917, and accepted on January 23, 1918. The Chairman of the Committee, William Denham and later Edward N. Hurley, was also the Chairman of the Shipping Board, and the Committee was also known as the Advisory Shipping Committee of the Shipping Board. Functions: To study and advise on methods of increasing the tonnage available for shipments to the Allies. As the Shipping Board increased its activities, the Committee gradually became simply a liaison agent between the Council and the Board. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SHIPPING CONTROL COMMITTEE, Shipping Board.—A body of three members appointed by the Chairman of the Shipping Board sometime in February 1918, which succeeded a Special Committee on Shipping formed on February 1. The Shipping Control Committee resigned on December 31, 1918, and most of its duties were transferred to the Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, established in January 1919. P. A. S. Franklin, Chairman. Functions: To supervise the shipment of supplies, allocate vessels to cargoes and routes, and control the loading and discharging of American tonnage. Records: 1918-19 (120 feet) in NA. Correspondence of the members of the Committee and of the heads of the various divisions and sections. References: Edward N. Hurley, The Bridge to France, 101-108 (Philadelphia, 1927).

SHIPPING INDUSTRIAL JOINT CONFERENCE, Shipping Board.—See JOINT SHIPPING INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

SHIPPING INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See CENTRAL RECORDS AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

SHIPPING MISSION, AMERICAN.—See AMERICAN SECTION, Allied Maritime Transport Council.

SHIPPING PROBLEMS SECTION, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS.

SHIPPING SECTION, Supreme Economic Council.—See SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

SHIPPING TRADES DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Officially established on June 4, 1919, upon the dissolution of the Department of Trades and Allocations, and continued until February 1, 1920, when the Traffic Department assumed its functions. Functions: To place Shipping Board vessels on trade routes along the Atlantic coast and to obtain cargoes (except for coal, which was handled by the Export Coal Department) for such vessels. Records: 1919-20 (combined with those of the Trades and Allocations Department, total 24 feet) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, and telegrams pertaining to offers

and commitments for cargoes and to general trade conditions at Atlantic ports. References: Shipping Board, Annual Reports, 1919, p. 105-107.

SHIPS' ALLOWANCE SECTION, Supply Division, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.—See SUPPLY DIVISION.

SHIPYARD PLANTS CONSTRUCTION SECTION, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on October 14, 1918, and terminated on February 15, 1920. Functions: To inspect and approve shipyard sites; to approve the design and supervise the construction and improvement of shipyards, installation and storage yards, and industrial plants in which the Emergency Fleet Corporation had an interest; and to cooperate in the disposal of shipyard plants and shipyard plant materials. The Section took over the functions of the Concrete Yard Construction Section in January 1919. Records: Consolidated with those of the Division in NA.

SHIPYARD PLANTS DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on August 20, 1917. Succeeded on February 15, 1920, by the Shipyard Plants Section of the Ship Construction Division. This Section was abolished on April 1, 1920, but its work was carried on by a small staff under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Manager of Construction. On October 12, 1920, such shipyard plant matters as remained were placed under the authority of an Assistant in Charge of Yards and Docks. A Yards and Docks Section appears to have existed until December 1921. Functions: To investigate the shipbuilding capacity, actual and potential, of the shipyards of the country; to supervise the construction and improvement of shipyards, drydocks, marine railways, and ship repair plants in which the Corporation was interested; to develop and approve plans for shipyard construction and betterment; and, throughout 1919, to supervise the disposal of shipyard plants. Records: 1917-22 (118 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, reports, notes, memoranda, maps, and blueprints relating to shipyards generally and to the construction of shipyard plants, drydocks, marine railways, ship repair plants, and storage yards; also title records to the land upon which shipyard plants were located and records relating to the construction of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. plants at Sparrow Point, Md., and Alameda, Calif.

SHIPYARD VOLUNTEERS DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Established on January 16 and abolished on April 3, 1918. Apparently its work was continued by the Industrial Service Department (later the Industrial Relations Division). Functions: To conduct, in cooperation with the Public Service Reserve of the Labor Department, a publicity campaign to attract and enroll volunteers to enter shipbuilding trades. Records: Those in NA include correspondence relating to employment in shipyards and to enrollment in the Volunteer Service (3 feet). There are also some records relating to applications for enrollment in the Shipyard Volunteers in the files of the Vice President in Charge of Administration, 1917-18 (1 foot). An unknown quantity of enrollment records has been destroyed.

SHOCK, ASPHYXIA, HEMORRHAGE, AND CARBON MONOXIDE INVESTIGATIONS SECTION, Physiological Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Probably organized in the summer of 1917. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To determine changes in the blood during different forms of asphyxia and to suggest the proper methods of treatment. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 24 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

SHOE AND HARNESS REPAIR BRANCH, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on October 28, 1918. By Purchase and Storage Notice No. 79 of February 24, 1919, this Branch became a Section of the Repair Shops Branch. Functions: To direct the repair and reclamation of shoes and harness at camps, cantonments, posts, and depots; and to make recommendations concerning the purchase and distribution of equipment and supplies necessary for such work. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SHOE AND LEATHER INDUSTRIES COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Supplies Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed about April 1917 by the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association at the request of Julius Rosenwald, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies. Its members resigned in the fall of 1917, and their work was continued by the Supplies Committee, most of the members of which were transferred to the Quartermaster General's Office of the War Department in January 1918, and by the Boot and Shoe War Service Committee. Also known as the Shoes and Leather Section. Functions: To advise the Committee on Supplies and to aid in insuring an adequate and reasonably priced supply of shoes for the Army and for the Allies. Records: Scattered fragments are among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA. Others are probably among the records of the Quartermaster General's Office, also in NA.

SHOE REPAIR BRANCH, Conservation and Reclamation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on January 26, 1918, as the Shoe Repair Section of the Repair Branch, Reclamation Division. On April 16, 1918, it became a Branch of that Division, which on April 22 was designated the Conservation and Reclamation Division. Discontinued on October 28, 1918, when its functions were taken over by the Shoe and Harness Repair Branch, Salvage Division, Office of the Director of Storage. Functions: To handle the repair of shoes at camps and other places where the Conservation and Reclamation Division operated. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SHOE SECTION, Shoes, Leather, and Rubber Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See SHOES, LEATHER, AND RUBBER BRANCH.

SHOE SECTION, BOOT AND, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—See BOOT AND SHOE SECTION.

SHOES AND LEATHER GOODS SECTION, Clothing and Equipage Branch, Quartermaster Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH.

SHOES AND LEATHER SECTION, Supplies Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See SHOE AND LEATHER INDUSTRIES CO-OPERATIVE COMMITTEE.

SHOES AND SHOE SUPPLIES SECTION, Clothing and Equipage Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH.

SHOES, LEATHER, AND RUBBER BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established on January 18, 1918, as the Leather and Rubber Branch. Became the Shoes, Leather, and Rubber Branch shortly thereafter. Operated through the following Sections: Harness, Leather Clothing, Leather Goods, and Shoe, all of which were established on October 8, 1918. On October 28, 1918, it was transferred with the Division to the Office of the Director of Purchase as the Leather and Rubber Branch. Functions: To have charge of the procurement, production, and inspection of the shoes, harness, leather clothing equipment, and rubber goods used by the Army. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SHORE ESTABLISHMENTS DIVISION, Construction and Repair Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the war. In June 1921 it was abolished and its functions were taken over by a Shore Establishments Division set up under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Functions: To have charge of the design, development, and organization of plants at shore stations, including navy yards, naval stations, and repair bases for submarines and aircraft; of the supply of machine tools and equipment and the maintenance of material stocks; and of investigations of costs at shore establishments. Records: In NA among the general files of the Bureau.

SHORE ESTABLISHMENTS SECTION, Cargo Traffic Branch, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—See CARGO TRAFFIC BRANCH.

SHORT LINE SECTION, Public Service Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on July 29, 1918, in the Public Service and Accounting Division. Transferred to the Public Service Division on February 1, 1919. Discontinued on March 1, 1920. Functions: To see that short lines had fair treatment in the routing of traffic, a reasonable share of the available car supply, and a fair division of rates. Records: Authorized for destruction on March 20, 1934.

SIGNAL BRANCH, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION.

SIGNAL BRANCH, Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS DIVISION**.

SIGNAL CORPS.--See **SIGNAL OFFICER'S OFFICE, CHIEF**, War Department.

SIGNAL CORPS SECTION, Purchase Summaries Branch, Statistical Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **PURCHASE SUMMARIES BRANCH**.

SIGNAL CORPS SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.--See **WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD**.

SIGNAL-LIGHT SECTION, Pyrotechnic Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Probably organized late in 1917. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To investigate flares, land and air signals, and signaling devices for airplanes and submarines. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 31 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

SIGNAL OFFICER'S OFFICE, CHIEF, War Department.--The position of Signal Officer of the Army was provided for by an act of June 20, 1860; the Signal Corps, which he supervised as Chief Signal Officer, was organized under an act of March 3, 1863. His Office was sometimes known as the "Signal Office," and the Corps during the early part of its history was more usually known as the "Signal Service." During the war the Office of the Chief Signal Officer operated through a large number of Divisions, including the following: Air, Aviation, Construction, Engineering and Research, Equipment, Executive, Finance and Supply, Land, Military Aeronautics, Photographic, Procurement, Purchase, Radio, Science and Research, Special Service, Spruce Production, Supply, and Supply and Accounts. Functions: To supply equipment for the means of communication of the Army; to train personnel and to supply material used by field signal battalions, telegraph battalions, and fire-control stations; to supply photographic material; and to organize units for field service at home and abroad. Records: 1886-1942 (3,492 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence, decimal files, purchase order and contract files, and related records.

SIGNAL SUBDIVISION, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Authorized on October 28 and organized on November 25, 1918. Functioned through four Branches: Traffic, Requisition, Stock Record, and Surplus Property. In existence on May 19, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To control the storage, distribution to the Army, and maintenance of Signal Corps material, radio equipment, and fire control supplies, and to have charge of the allotment of surplus Signal Corps property. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SIGNAL SUBDIVISION, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase,

Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established about December 2, 1918. In existence when the Overseas Distribution Division was merged in the Overseas Supply Division on February 1, 1919. Functions: To be responsible for the movement of Signal Corps supplies to ports of embarkation for overseas shipment. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SIGNAL SUBDIVISION, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Purchase and Storage Notice No. 9 of October 25, 1918, established a Signal Branch in the Port Operations Division. On November 22 this Branch became the Signal Subdivision, which was still in existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To have charge of the compilation of records and reports relative to the movement of Signal Corps supplies through ports of embarkation for overseas forces, and to regulate the movement of such supplies in accordance with established priorities. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SIGNAL SUPPLIES SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on May 19, 1919, and included the following Subsections: Domestic Distribution, Export Distribution, Replenishment, Stock Record, and Surplus Property. Became a Branch on November 6, 1919, and was merged in the Regular Supplies Division on May 19, 1920. Functions: To have charge of the storage and distribution of Signal Corps supplies and unit equipment. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SIGNALING SECTION, Science and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See SCIENCE AND RESEARCH DIVISION.

SILK SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.--Formed on August 2 and discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To act as intermediary between other Government agencies and the silk and allied industries; and to serve as a clearinghouse for matters regarding imports, exports, customs complaints, and licenses affecting the silk trade. Records: Probably in the "consolidated files" of the Board in NA.

SILVER SECTION, GOLD AND, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.--See GOLD AND SILVER SECTION.

SISAL AND TEXTILE FOOD CONTAINERS SECTION, Collateral Commodities Division, Food Administration.--See COLLATERAL COMMODITIES DIVISION.

SITES COMMITTEE, Housing Corporation.--Organized in 1918. Composed of four members, appointed from the Architectural, Town Planning, Engineering, and Real Estate Divisions. Abolished after the armistice. Functions: Surveyed and selected sites for housing projects. Records: Interfiled with those of various divisions of the Housing Corporation in NA.

SIXTH DIVISION, Navigation Bureau, Navy Department.--See MORALE DIVISION.

SKILLED LABOR SECTION, Clearance Division, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Established in May 1918. Later added to the Clearance Division and at the termination of the war became part of the Operations Division. Functions: To alleviate the shortage of skilled labor in various trades engaged in the production of war material, and to compile statistics on the number of available men in these trades. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SKILLED LABORERS EXEMPTION COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See EXEMPTION OF SKILLED LABORERS COMMITTEE.

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION GROUP, Gauge Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See GAUGE BRANCH.

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION INSPECTION SECTION, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated in October 1917 as the Small Arms Ammunition Section of the Small Arms Division, and transferred on January 14, 1918, to the newly created Inspection Division. On April 15, 1918, it was combined with the Cannon and Small Arms Sections to form the Cannon and Small Arms Branch of that Division. It again became a part of the Small Arms Division, as its Small Arms Ammunition Inspection Section, upon the reestablishment of the Division by Office Order No. 495, effective on February 1, 1919. Functions: To inspect small arms ammunition. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION SECTION, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See CANNON AND SMALL ARMS BRANCH, Executive Section.

SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION BRANCH, Ordnance Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See ORDNANCE SUBDIVISION.

SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION COMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—Formed on March 10, 1917, of representatives of concerns manufacturing small arms and functioned under both the Munitions Standards Board and the General Munitions Board. Upon the organization of the Forgings, Ordnance, Small Arms, and Small Arms Ammunition Section of the Finished Products Division, War Industries Board, on June 1, 1918, the Committee was discontinued. Functions: To discuss facilities for the manufacture of small arms and to recommend to the Council programs of preparedness and preparatory demands with regard to designs and specifications. Records: Probably among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

SMALL ARMS AND EQUIPMENT DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See SMALL ARMS DIVISION.

SMALL ARMS BRANCH, Plant Facilities Section, Inspector of Ordnance Establishments, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See PLANT FACILITIES SECTION.

SMALL ARMS BRANCH, CANNON AND, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See CANNON AND SMALL ARMS BRANCH.

SMALL ARMS DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Originated in the Small Arms and Equipment Division, which existed before the war. On May 31, 1917, pursuant to Office Order No. 8, the Small Arms Division was established as one of the 10 Divisions of the Office. It operated through the following Sections: Administration, Aircraft, Contract, Emergency Labor Production, Engineering, Finance and Property, Inspection, Planning and Engineering, Production, Purchase, Small Arms Ammunition, and Small Arms Inspection. On January 14, 1918, by Office Order No. 104, the Office was reorganized along functional lines and the Division was abolished. Some of its activities were transferred to the new Divisions of Procurement, Production, and Inspection, and the engineering activities were assigned to the Machine Gun and Small Arms Section of the new Engineering Bureau. By Office Order No. 495 of January 7, 1919 (effective February 1), the Office was again reorganized, and the Small Arms Division was reestablished with increased functions. Functions: To be responsible, up to the time the field service assumed control, for the design, production, and procurement of automatic rifles, machine guns of all types, shoulder rifles, bayonets, pistols, revolvers, shotguns, small arms ammunition of all types, sabers, bolos, target material, helmets, and trench knives. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SMALL ARMS INSPECTION SECTION, Small Arms Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created about June 1, 1917, in the Small Arms Division. On January 14, 1918, it was transferred to the newly created Inspection Division as its Small Arms Section. On April 15, 1918, this Section was placed with the Cannon Section and the Small Arms Ammunition Section to form the Cannon and Small Arms Branch of the Inspection Division. It again became a part of the Small Arms Division upon the reestablishment of that Division by Office Order No. 495, effective on February 1, 1919. Functions: To handle the inspection of small arms, including raw materials and components, and the final inspection of rifles, shotguns, pistols, revolvers, bolos, bayonets, accessories, and gauges. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SMALL ARMS SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--The functions of this Section were originally performed by the Small Arms Division. On January 14, 1918, when the Office was reorganized, the Small Arms Section of the Procurement Division was established. It operated at first through the following Branches: Rifle, Pistol, Bayonets and Sabers, Accessories, Ammunition, Machine Gun, and Miscellaneous. At the time of the armistice it was reduced to the following Branches: Ammunition, Arms, Machine Gun, and Miscellaneous. On February 1, 1919, by Office Order No. 495, the functions of the Section were returned to the Small Arms Division. Functions: To handle negotiations connected with the purchase of small arms and machine guns of all kinds, with their accessories and ammunition; side arms of all kinds and their accessories; target material; and insignia. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SMALL ARMS SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on January 14, 1918. Operated through the following Branches: Administration, Manufacturing, Material, and Statistical. Abolished on October 23, 1918. Functions: To supervise and regulate the production of rifles, pistols, revolvers, other side arms, and accessories. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SMALL ARMS WEAPONS GROUP, Gauge Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See GAUGE BRANCH.

SMALL TOOLS AND CHESTS BRANCH, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Originated in the Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster General's Office, as the Tool and Hardware Sundries Branch, and was designated the Small Tools and Chests Branch on July 17, 1918. Transferred with the Division to the General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, on October 28, 1918. Functioned through the following Sections: Finished Hand Tools, Canvas Goods Hardware, Tools and Chest Equipment, Miscellaneous Tools, Cutlery, Semi-finished Tools, and Records. In the divisional reorganization of December 31, 1918, this Branch was abolished, part of its functions being taken over by the Hardware and Hand Tools Branch. Functions: To have charge of the procurement of chests, small tools, and composition textile hardware. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SMALL TOOLS AND CHESTS SECTION, General Supplies Branch, Quartermaster Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

SMALL TOOLS SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--See HARDWARE AND HAND TOOL SECTION.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.--Created by an act of 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who in 1826 bequeathed his fortune to the United States to found an establishment for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Functions: Most of the research of the Institution is carried on by the several agencies under its direction. Of these, the United States National Museum and the Astrophysical Observatory performed war-related functions. Records: In the Smithsonian Institution. References: Smithsonian Institution, Annual Reports, 1917-21.

SMOKE-SCREEN SECTION, Pyrotechnic Research Division, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Probably organized late in 1917. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To devise smoke and smoke screen apparatus for the Army and Navy. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 29-30 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

SMOKELESS POWDER, JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD ON.—See JOINT ARMY AND NAVAL BOARD ON GUN FORGING SPECIFICATIONS.

SOCIAL HYGIENE BOARD, INTERDEPARTMENTAL.—See INTERDEPARTMENTAL SOCIAL HYGIENE BOARD.

SOCIAL HYGIENE DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, Navy Department.—See TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION.

SOCIAL HYGIENE DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.—Created on October 30, 1917, as the Social Hygiene Instruction Division. Functioned through the following Sections: Army, Navy, Men's Work, Women's Work, and Motion Picture. Probably terminated with the Commission in 1919. Functions: To combat venereal disease in the Army and the Navy through various means of educational propaganda. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES DEPARTMENT, MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.—See MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES DEPARTMENT.

SODIUM CYANIDE PLANT (CHEMICAL PLANT NO.4), Mineral Technology Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Such a plant was suggested by the Mines Bureau in September 1917, and construction began on December 27, 1917. The plant was operated by the Bureau under appropriations made for the Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department, but allotted to the Mines Bureau. By November 11, 1918, the plant was operating successfully but not on a full scale. It was transferred, together with its personnel, to the Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department, on December 21, 1918. Functions: To construct and operate a plant for making sodium cyanide by the Bucher process. Records: In the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Minerals, Nitrogen Fixation, and Sodium Cyanide, 58-61 (Bulletin 178B. Washington, 1919).

SOIL FERTILITY INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE, Plant Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See PLANT INDUSTRY BUREAU.

SOIL PHYSICS DIVISION, Soils Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See SOILS BUREAU.

SOIL SURVEY DIVISION, Soils Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See SOILS BUREAU.

SOILS BUREAU, Agriculture Department.—Established on February 15, 1894, as the Division of Agricultural Soils in the Weather Bureau; attained bureau status in 1895. Consolidated on July 1, 1927, with the Chemistry Bureau to form the Chemistry and Soils Bureau. On October 16, 1938, this Bureau was merged with the Agricultural Engineering Bureau to form the Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering Bureau. At the same time soil and fertilizer work was transferred to the Plant Industry Bureau. Functions: During the war the Bureau's regular functions of making soil surveys and maps, seeking out and developing fertilizer resources, and conducting chemical and physical investigations of soils, including studies of soil erosion, were intensified and broadened. The Soil Survey Division cooperated with the War Department in the construction of progressive

military maps of the United States; furnished soil maps and special cartographic information; and at the request of the War Department surveyed areas where there was the greatest need of fundamental information. The Chemical Investigations Division prepared various special soils for the Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department. The Fertilizer Resources Investigations Division investigated and developed domestic sources of potash, nitrogen, and phosphate and furnished technicians and advice to the Office of Fertilizer Control, the duties of which were assigned to this Division after the war. The Division of Soil Physics aided in work on the synthesis of ammonia and the oxidation of ammonia in cooperation with the Fertilizer Resources Investigations Division and with the Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department. The Bureau also worked along various lines to carry out the provisions of the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917, particularly investigating soils best suited for the most needed crops. Records: 1894-1940 (1,500 feet) in NA. Those for the war period include the central files of the Bureau and field operation reports and field maps of the Soil Survey Division; records pertaining to the fertilizer work among those of the Office of Fertilizer Control and of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory; and records of the potash investigations among those of the Soil and Fertilizer Investigations Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Other files are in the custody of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering and of Plant Industry in the Agriculture Department. References: Gustavus A. Weber, The Bureau of Chemistry and Soils (Baltimore, 1928).

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND WAR WORKERS BUREAUS, RETURNING.—See RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND WAR WORKERS BUREAUS.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE, EMPLOYMENT FOR, Arsenals Director's Office, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE, EMPLOYMENT FOR, Council of National Defense.—See EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

SOLE AND BELTING LEATHER SECTION, Hide and Leather Control Branch, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See HIDE AND LEATHER CONTROL BRANCH. .

SOLE AND BELTING LEATHER SECTION, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on March 2, 1918. In October jurisdiction over belting leather was transferred to the Belting Section. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To see that suitable sole leather was provided for the military branches of the Government and for the Allies. This was done primarily through a field force, which visited the tanners and administered restrictions on qualities of leathers used for various purposes and on prices. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

SOLICITOR DIVISION, Post Office Department.—In existence before the war. Functions: During the war it enforced those provisions of the Espionage Act and the Trading With the Enemy Act that related to the use of the mails; advised other administrative officers of

the Department in connection with other war activities; and cooperated with the intelligence services of the War, Navy, and Justice Departments and with the Committee on Public Information. Records: Some may be among those of the Department in NA. Others remain in the Post Office Department.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, Navy Department.—Established in 1900 in the Office of the Judge Advocate General and transferred in 1907 to the Secretary's Office. Consolidated with the Judge Advocate General's Office in 1921. Functions: During the war the Solicitor was concerned with the nonmilitary business of the Department, including matters relating to advertisements, contracts, proposals, bonds, and guarantees; insurance; patents; real estate; claims; proceedings in civil courts; Congressional bills and resolutions and inquiries not relating to personnel; and the rendering of legal opinions. Records: In NA for the war period. The correspondence is filed with that of the Secretary's Office and other records are included with those of the Judge Advocate General's Office. References: Henry P. Beers, "Historical Sketch of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department," in U. S. Naval Institute, Proceedings, 67: 672-673 (May 1941).

SOUND AND FLASH RANGING SECTION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established as a temporary unit prior to the end of 1917. Functions: To study sound and flash range problems. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SOUND DETECTING AND RANGE FINDING SECTION, UNDERGROUND, Mining Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See UNDERGROUND SOUND DETECTING AND RANGE FINDING SECTION.

SOUND AMERICAN AND WEST INDIES TRADE BRANCH, Trades and Allocations Division, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.—See TRADES AND ALLOCATIONS DIVISION.

SPACE ALLOTMENT BRANCH, Service Subdivision, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized on November 1, 1918. On May 13, 1919, it was consolidated with the Warehouse Handling Methods Branch and the Army Reserve Depot Subdivision into the Reserve Depot and Space Allotment Branch of the Operations Control Division, Storage Service. Functions: To collect and maintain records of the utilization and availability of space, and to maintain liaison between the Domestic Operations Division and the Facilities Division of the General Staff. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SPACE ALLOTMENT BRANCH, RESERVE DEPOT AND, Operations Control Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See RESERVE DEPOT AND SPACE ALLOTMENT BRANCH.

SPARE PARTS AND TIRES BRANCH, Motors and Vehicles Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MOTORS AND VEHICLES DIVISION.

SPARE PARTS BRANCH, Motors Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on November 1, 1918, and still in existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To be responsible for filling requisitions for spare parts required for overseas forces. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SPEAKERS BRANCH, Industrial Education Section, Administration Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SECTION.

SPEAKERS' BUREAU, Four Minute Men Division, Committee on Public Information.--See SPEAKING DIVISION.

SPEAKERS' BUREAU, Home Conservation Division, Food Administration.--Organized in September 1917 as a section of the Miscellaneous Activities Division, transferred to the Conservation Division (later the Home Conservation Division) in November 1917, and retransferred to the States Administration Division in April 1918 as the Speakers' Section of that Division. Thereafter no attempt was made by the Washington office to maintain a corps of speakers, but speakers' bureaus were formed in almost every State. Functions: To receive applications of and requests for speakers, and to select and direct speakers in their appeals for food conservation. Records: 1917-18 (25 feet) in NA. Correspondence and records regarding speakers and lists of prospective speakers, including officers of various organizations. References: Jay Cooke, "The Work of the Federal Food Administration," in American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals, 78: 175-184 (July 1918); William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 91 (Stanford University, 1941).

SPEAKERS' SECTION, Field Division, Council of National Defense.--Organized on October 1, 1918, and probably terminated early in 1919. Headed by Frederick L. Allen. Functions: To have charge of obtaining, organizing, and routing speakers on patriotic subjects. Records: Probably among those of the Council in NA.

SPEAKERS' SECTION, Public Works and Construction Development Division, Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Probably succeeded the Speakers' Section of the Division of Information early in 1919 and terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: To wage a campaign for the stimulation of private and public building through the use of a staff and volunteer speakers. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

SPEAKERS' SECTION, States Administration Division, Food Administration.--See SPEAKERS' BUREAU, Home Conservation Division.

SPEAKING DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.--Organization approved by a letter of the President dated September 25, 1917. Transferred on September 1, 1918, to the Four Minute Men Division, where it was known as the Speakers' Bureau. It terminated in December 1918, and the American National Red Cross took over the direction

of tours of speakers previously scheduled. Arthur E. Bestor and J. J. Pettijohn, Directors successively. Functions: To coordinate and make more effective the efforts of the numerous governmental and private speakers' bureaus that were conducting speaking campaigns in support of the national interest. The Division assembled a card catalog of over 10,000 speakers and had available a select group of 300 effective speakers for whom engagements were made. Records: 1917-19 (17 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, pertaining especially to organization of the work, war conferences, speakers and speeches, and special speaking tours; publications; and card records of speakers.

SPECIAL AGENT'S OFFICE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, Shipping Board.—Opened in September 1917 under the direction of F. A. Eustis, Special Agent. After Eustis' resignation in January 1919 his work was continued by a Disbursing Officer. The Office was closed about July 1, 1920. Functions: Supervised the reconstruction of 21 Great Lakes vessels in order to make them usable at sea; the cutting of 12 of the ships to enable them to pass through the Welland Canal, and their subsequent reassembling; and the program of requisitioning Great Lakes steamers. Records: 1917-20 (89 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, notes, reports, and memoranda relating to the requisitioning of vessels and the reconstruction work; blueprints of the "cut-in-two" vessels; progress photographs; purchase orders; and vouchers for money paid out of the special appropriation for requisitioned ships.

SPECIAL CLEMENCY BOARD, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—Created early in February 1919. Functions: To review the more serious cases involving confinement in disciplinary barracks or penitentiaries, with a view to recommending clemency where deserved or advisable. Records: In the Judge Advocate General's Office.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE, Reparation of Damages Commission, Peace Conference.—Appointed by Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and House on March 10, 1919. Consisted of three members: Edwin S. Montagu (of Great Britain), Loucheur (of France), and Norman H. Davis (of the United States). "The appointment of this committee was to be known to no one at all . . ." Reported on March 15, 1919. Functions: To discuss the question of reparation and to consider what sum might be reached. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

SPECIAL DESPATCH AGENT'S OFFICE, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.—Organized on November 24, 1917, in the Operations Division of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. On March 16, 1918, it became a part of the Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board. Maintained branch offices in 15 Atlantic ports. The duties and files of the Special Despatch Agent's Office remained separate, and after the resignation of the Shipping Control Committee on December 31, 1918, this Office was returned to the Operations Division. By May 1919 it became the Despatch Department, and in August 1919 it was consolidated with the Supervisors Department. Functions: To investigate the loading and unloading of vessels and to increase efficiency and avoid delay in dispatching ships. Records: 1917-19 (40 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports.

SPECIAL DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO RUSSIA.—Commissioned on May 14, 1917, as the Special Diplomatic Mission to the Provisional Government of Russia. Elinor Root headed the Mission, which included Charles R. Crane, John R. Mott, Cyrus McCormick, Samuel R. Bertrou, James Duncan, Charles Edward Russell, Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, and Rear Admiral James H. Glennon. The Mission arrived in Petrograd on June 13, 1917, and began its work immediately. On July 21, 1917, it left Vladivostok for the United States. As a result of its work credits of over \$325,000,000 were opened to the Provisional Government, of which \$187,729,750 were expended before the downfall of the Provisional Government and the advent of the Bolsheviks to power in November 1917. Known also as the Root Mission. Functions: To prevent a separate peace between Germany and Russia by offering American economic and moral support to the Provisional Government. Records: In the State Department. References: State Department, Foreign Relations, 1918, Russia, vol. 1, p. 107-152; vol. 3, p. 1-56; Samuel F. Bemis, A Diplomatic History of the United States, 633n (New York [1937]).

SPECIAL RENTALS AND PLANT EXTENSION SECTION, Compensation Board, Navy Department.—Established in the Compensation Board soon after the creation of that Board on March 22, 1917. Functions: To recommend action to be taken by the Compensation Board in authorizing additional facilities to plants; to make detailed audits of charges for additional facilities; to record expenditures by contractors and reimbursements by the Navy Department relating to plant improvements; to maintain lists of special rental and plant extension items; and to have charge of the appraisal and sale of those properties. Records: 1917-37 (32 feet) in NA. Include lists of special rentals, correspondence and purchase orders concerning additional facilities at plants, and correspondence concerning the appraisal and sale of plant facilities belonging to the Government.

SPECIAL SERVICE BRANCH, Storage Administrative Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on November 1, 1918. On May 13, 1919, it was transferred to the Operations Control Division as a Section of its Administrative Branch. Functions: To install sales stores in compliance with the provisions of the law requiring the Department to maintain stocks of and to sell at a reasonable price to officers such clothing and equipment as they needed. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—Established on September 7, 1918. Included the following Sections: Commercial Service, Meteorological, Photographic, and Pigeon. Functions: To control and direct the work of Signal Corps units handling telephone and telegraph systems, meteorological data and studies, photographic activities, and pigeon service. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Existed as a Division by June 21, 1918. Operated through three Sections: Embarkation Liaison, Inland Traffic Liaison, and Purchase and Supply Liaison. Functions: As indicated by the titles of its Sections. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SPECIAL TRACTOR BRANCH, Motor Equipment Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established after September 5, 1918, at which time it assumed some of the functions of the Tanks and Tractors Branches of this Section. Functions: To procure special tractors for the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SPECIALTY MANUFACTURERS' SECTION, COMMERCIAL CONSERVATION AND, Staple Groceries Division, Food Administration.--See COMMERCIAL CONSERVATION AND SPECIALTY MANUFACTURERS' SECTION.

SPECIFICATION OF WAR MATERIAL WHICH CAN BE DEMANDED FROM GERMANY TO PREVENT HER FROM RENEWING THE STRUGGLE, COMMITTEE ON, Peace Conference.--Established at a session of the Supreme Council on February 7, 1919. The members were Robert Lansing (of the United States), Viscount Milner (of Great Britain), André Tardieu (of France), and U. Cavellero (of Italy). Had no president. Functions: To specify the materials of war that might be demanded from Germany. Records: Some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. References: H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 2, p. 504 (London, 1920).

SPECIFICATIONS AND PRODUCTION OF SMALL ARMS, BOARD TO CONSIDER, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See METALLURGICAL MATTERS COMMITTEE.

SPECIFICATIONS BRANCH, Technical Section, Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See TECHNICAL SECTION.

SPECIFICATIONS SECTION, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--Prior to October 15, 1918, the Radio Division had prepared most of the specifications and drawings for the Signal Corps. On that date these functions were taken over by the Specifications Section of the Engineering and Research Division. This Section functioned through the Drawing and Data Branches. Functions: To supervise, file, and distribute the specifications pertaining to both the Electrical Engineering Section and the Radio Development Section of the Engineering and Research Division. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SPRUCE PRODUCTION CORPORATION.--Chartered by the State of Washington on August 20, 1918, pursuant to the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918. Capital stock was fixed at \$10,000,000, of which the United States retained a majority interest. In addition, debentures to the amount of \$25,000,000 were issued. The Corporation commenced operations on November 1, 1918, assuming the functions and property of the Spruce Production Division of the Aircraft Production Bureau of the War Department. After the war it disposed of its major property by conditional sale. At present the Corporation maintains an office in Portland, Oreg. Functions: To facilitate the business functions of lumber production and the sale of the product to airplane factories in the United States and to the Allied Governments. Records: The bulk of the records are at Vancouver, Wash. (1917-31, 1,054 feet), and are described in the Survey of Federal Archives, Inventory of Federal Archives in the States, series 4, War Department,

No. 46, Washington, 538-546 (Portland, 1941). Later records are in the custody of the Spruce Production Corporation at Portland. References: Harold A. Van Dorn, Government Owned Corporations, 242-255 (New York, 1926); History of the Spruce Production Division, United States Army ([Portland] 1920).

SPRUCE PRODUCTION DIVISION, Aircraft Production Bureau, War Department.—Originally a part of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer; transferred to the Bureau of Aircraft Production about May 20, 1918. Worked in close cooperation with the Spruce Production Corporation, a Government-owned organization. Functions: To increase the output of timber used in the manufacture of aircraft. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

SPRUCE PRODUCTION DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See SPRUCE PRODUCTION DIVISION, Aircraft Production Bureau.

STAMPS DIVISION, Post Office Department.—In existence before the war. Its war work was performed through the following Sections: Account, Revenue, and War Savings. Functions: To sell to the public thrift stamps, war savings stamps, and internal revenue stamps. Records: In the Post Office Department.

STANDARDIZATION BRANCH, ENGINEERING AND, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See ENGINEERING AND STANDARDIZATION BRANCH.

STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Authorized on February 2, 1917. Activities dealing with articles used in explosives were taken over in May 1918 by the War Industries Board. Ceased functioning after the armistice. The following Subcommittees were in existence at various times: Chemistry, Contagious Diseases, Dentistry, Dermatology, General Pathology, Genito-urinary, Gynecology, Hospital Administration, Internal Medicine, Laryngology and Rhinology, Neurology, Nursing, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, Orthopedic Surgery, Pharmacy, Physiology, Surgery, Surgery Pathology, and X-Ray. Functions: To standardize essential medical and surgical supplies and equipment and to increase speed and reduce cost of production. Records: Some have been destroyed under Congressional authorization; others are among those of the Council in NA.

STANDARDIZATION OF PETROLEUM SPECIFICATIONS, INTERALLIED COMMISSION ON, Interallied Petroleum Conference.—See INTERALLIED COMMISSION ON STANDARDIZATION OF PETROLEUM SPECIFICATIONS.

STANDARDIZATION OF PETROLEUM SPECIFICATIONS COMMITTEE.—Created by Executive Order No. 2929, July 31, 1918. Composed of seven members appointed by the Fuel Administrator. Probably terminated in 1919. Functions: To establish standards for petroleum products. Records: Whereabouts unknown. The activities of the Committee are reflected in the records of the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration.

STANDARDIZATION OF SCREW THREADS COMMISSION.—See NATIONAL SCREW - THREAD COMMISSION.

STANDARDIZATION OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF WORK COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Authorized by the War Labor Policies Board on May 29 and terminated on June 28, 1918. Functions: To draft and report a plan for the standardization of wages and working conditions. Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of meetings of the Committee.

STANDARDIZATION SECTION, Purchase Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Supply Circular No. 86 of September 5, 1918. By Office Order No. 12 of January 25, 1919, the Section was transferred to the Engineering and Standardization Branch established at that time. Functions: To bring about the standardization of types and specifications for Army supplies. Records: Thereabouts unknown.

STANDARDS BUREAU, Commerce Department.—Established in 1901. Now designated the National Bureau of Standards. During the war it included the following Divisions: Ceramics; Chemistry; Electricity; Engineering Research; Heat and Thermometry; Metallurgy; Optics; Structural, Engineering, and Miscellaneous Materials; and Weights and Measures. Functions: To be responsible for the development, construction, custody, and maintenance of reference and working standards and their intercomparison, improvement, and application in science, engineering, industry, and commerce. During the war, it aided in developing devices for military purposes and in conducting special researches in various fields for the War and Navy Departments, the Aircraft Board, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the National Research Council, the Railroad Administration, the Shipping Board, the War Industries Board, the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and the American National Red Cross. Records: 1903-33 (240 feet) in NA. Consist of "test folders" (240 feet), which contain reports, correspondence, and certificates of tests. Other records are in the National Bureau of Standards. References: Gustavus A. Weber, The Bureau of Standards, 60-69 (Baltimore, 1925).

STANDARDS COMMITTEE, Mechanical Department, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on July 1, 1918, taking over work formerly performed by the Committee on Standards for Locomotives and Cars. Probably abolished with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To design cars and locomotives, to act in an advisory capacity to the Mechanical Department, and to prepare specifications for new equipment. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

STANDARDS FOR LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS COMMITTEE, Operations Division, Railroad Administration.—Probably existed from February until July 1, 1918, when its functions were taken over by the Standards Committee of the Mechanical Department. Functions: To prepare designs for locomotives and cars in cooperation with the Mechanical Department. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

STANDARDS LABORATORY BUREAU BRANCH, Radio Development Section, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See RADIO DEVELOPMENT SECTION.

STAPLE CROPS, SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF, Food Production Program Committee, Agriculture Department.—See **FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM COMMITTEE.**

STAPLE GROCERIES DIVISION, Food Administration.—Created in April 1918 and took over the supervision of dealers in coffee, sugar, flour, and specialties from the Distribution Division. Terminated in October 1918, when the work was returned to the Distribution Division. Functions: To supervise licensed dealers in the above-mentioned commodities, to fix maximum prices, and to encourage the use of substitutes for tin containers. Records: In NA. There are no general records of the Division, and the records of its various Sections—Sugar and Flour, Coffee, and Commercial Conservation and Special Manufacturers—are filed separately.

STATE COUNCIL RELATIONS SECTION, Administrative Division, National Research Council.—Established in 1917 as a committee under the chairmanship of Charles E. Mendenhall, who was followed by John C. Merriam, to provide liaison between the research committees established by the State councils of defense and the National Research Council. Later in 1917 it became a section in the Administrative Division and in 1918 was combined with the Research in Educational Institutions Section to form the Relations with Educational Institutions and State Committees Section in the General Relations Division. Functions: To transmit the needs of the Council for research of a local character to the State committees and receive the results of investigations from them. Records: In the National Research Council.

STATE COUNCILS SECTION, Council of National Defense.—The work of this unit was begun in April 1917, but it was not until later that the Section on Cooperation With States was so designated. In the fall of 1917 this Section was renamed the State Councils Section. On October 1, 1918, it was succeeded by the newly created Field Division. Functions: To coordinate the work of the State and local defense councils, and to serve as a communicating agency between the Federal Government and the councils. Records: 1917-18 (51 feet of segregated records, and other records dispersed in the files of the Field Division and the consolidated files of the Council) in NA. Include correspondence, minutes, reports, memoranda, circulars, lists, posters, and abstracts.

STATE DEPARTMENT.—The first of the executive departments to be established. The Secretary of State is the ranking member of the Cabinet. From 1915 to 1920 Robert Lansing was Secretary of State. Functions: Apart from its regular functions, several new duties connected with the war devolved upon the Department. These included problems attendant upon the release of foreign nationals from the armed forces of the United States, the control of aliens coming to the United States, and the issuance of passports to aliens leaving the United States. The Office of the Historian of the War (q. v.) was established to prepare a history of the war based on the Department's records. The Department maintained relations with the several emergency agencies and took over the functions and records of the War Trade Board when that organization terminated. Records: In the Communications and Records Division, State Department. The records of certain foreign posts, chiefly of posts that have been discontinued, are now in NA. References: State Department, The Department of State, Personnel and Organization, December 31, 1921 (Washington, 1922).

STATE DISTRIBUTION BUREAU, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—Organized on April 19, 1918. Included the following eight Sections: New England; States West of the Mississippi; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, and Ohio; Middle West; Fuel and Forage, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware; Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama; New York and New Jersey, Public Utilities; and Smithing Coal. Ended on February 15, 1919. Functions: To act as the point of contact between the State Fuel Administrators and the Distribution Division and to resolve emergency problems arising through failure by the States to receive sufficient stocks of coal. Supplemented the work of the Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, which took care of the ordinary allotments and requirements of States. Records: 1918-19 (67 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, and lists reflecting the emergency needs of the States.

STATE FAIR EXHIBITS BUREAU, Committee on Public Information.—Created on March 11, 1918, and placed under the Executive Division in June. Discontinued in December 1918. Capt. Joseph J. Hittinger (assigned by the War Department), Manager. Functions: To establish a war exhibit to be used by State fairs. Records: 1918. A few letters of the Bureau are with records of the Executive Division of the Committee in NA.

STATE LABOR LAWS COMMITTEE, ENFORCEMENT OF, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See ENFORCEMENT OF STATE LABOR LAWS COMMITTEE.

[STATE] ORGANIZATION AND INFORMATION SECTION, Field Division, Council of National Defense.—Organized on October 1, 1918, and terminated about June 30, 1919. Functions: To direct the State councils of defense in matters of organization, to furnish them with necessary information, and to provide a record of State defense activities. Records: Among those of the Council in NA.

STATE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.—Probably organized late in 1917; terminated on October 1, 1918, when the Field Division was created. Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Chairman. Functions: To direct the work of organizing State woman's committees. These committees served as divisions of the national Woman's Committee and functioned through departments corresponding to those of that Committee. Records: Among those of the Council in NA. Include reports from the State divisions and related correspondence, with enclosed material, June 1917-May 1919 (3 feet).

STATE ORGANIZATIONS BUREAU, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.—Organized in October 1917 and placed under the Administrative Division the following May. Included the Retail Price Section, the functions of which are indicated by its name. Discontinued on April 30, 1919. Functions: To supervise and coordinate the work of the State Fuel Administrators (except in relation to fuel distribution matters, which were handled by the State Distribution Bureau, Distribution Division); and to advise and assist them in carrying out their programs and enforcing their regulations. The State Fuel Administrators had very extensive powers, as it was increasingly the policy of the Fuel Administration to decentralize its organization. They made sure that the coal allotted to them by the national budget was distributed equitably "and according to the necessities of the

situation." Records: 1917-19 (49 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, memoranda, circulars, orders, minutes, charts, and notebooks relating to appointments, prices, margins, committees, accounts, regulations, recommendations of State councils, and related matters. References: Fuel Administration, Report of the Administrative Division, 1917-1919, Pt. 1 (Washington, 1920), consists of the reports of the Bureau of State Organizations and of the Federal Fuel Administrators for the various States and districts.

STATES ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, Food Administration.—Organized in June 1917, with the appointment of Federal Food Administrators to head the State administrations and of district and county food administrators to carry on the local work. After the armistice the Division supervised the liquidation of the State organizations. John W. Hollowell, Chief. Functions: To interpret Food Administration rules and regulations to the State administrations, to serve as a clearinghouse for communications between them, to direct the organizations in the States, to encourage uniformity of practice in their activities, and to handle their problems of finance. Records: 1917-19 (181 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, administrative papers, personnel lists, and commercial travelers' pledge cards. The records of most of the State Food Administrations are also in NA, with the exception of those of Delaware and Florida and certain files of the California administration now in the Bancroft Library. References: William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 70-76 (Stanford University, 1941).

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE, Agriculture Department.—Established on July 1, 1915, under an appropriation act of March 4, 1915. Headed by a Director. Included the Offices of Experiment Stations, Extension Work, and Home Economics. Cooperative demonstration work was carried on by two offices, the Office of Extension Work in the South and the Office of Extension Work in the North and West. Abolished on June 30, 1923, and replaced by the Extension Service. Functions: To provide farmers with available information on agricultural methods; to demonstrate farm and home practices through the organization of clubs for boys and girls; and to assist in the program of increased production, distribution, and conservation of foodstuffs during the war. Through its field organizations it assisted in the promotion of the Liberty Loan, War Savings, and Red Cross campaigns and in the conduct of surveys concerning the distribution of farm labor and the procurement of supplies for the Army. Records: Those in NA for the war period (100 feet) include reports of field investigators, State reports, correspondence, and annual narrative and statistical reports of the Director and of other national and local officials. References: Cooperative Extension Work Office, Extension Service Handbook, 45-46 (Washington, 1927); Alfred C. True, A History of Agricultural Extension Work in the United States, 1785-1923, 134-148 (Agriculture Department, Miscellaneous Publication 15. Washington, 1928).

STATES SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.—Created in November 1917 as the States Publicity Section. Designated the States Public Information Section in December and the States Section the following March. Terminated in September 1918, although until the end of the year press releases were issued in the name of the Section. Functions: To furnish educational directors in the States with press releases, information, and material pertaining to the Food Administration, leaving to their discretion the use of such material for

local publicity purposes. Records: 1917-18 (10 feet) in NA. Correspondence, press releases, and printed material.

STATISTICAL BUREAU, Emergency Construction Wage Commission.—The date of its organization has not been determined. Functions: To study earnings and efficiency of workers, their regularity of attendance, and the relation of absenteeism to overtime work. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Alexander M. Bing, War-Time Strikes and Their Adjustment, 16 (New York, [1921]).

STATISTICAL CLEARING HOUSE, CENTRAL.—See CENTRAL BUREAU OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See RECORDS SECTION, Ship Construction Division.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.—Established in December 1917 as the Statistician's Office, and became the Statistical Department in August 1918. Terminated in August 1920. Functions: To prepare statistical material on prices, crop conditions, supply and distribution, and imports and exports of flours and grains; to assemble press comments on the Corporation's activities; and to maintain records of the "Domestic Resale Flour Program" of 1919-20. Records: 1917-20 (24 feet) in NA. Include press clippings and copies of material prepared by the Department.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, Milling Division, Food Administration.—Organized in October 1917; terminated in July 1918. Functions: To prepare tabulations and recapitulations based on the daily, weekly, and monthly reports submitted by "agreement" and "non-agreement" mills; and to provide other units of the Administration with statistical data in regard to wheat and flour consumption. Records: 1917-18 (15 feet) in NA. Correspondence; statistical summaries and graphs; and mill reports of wheat consumption and of flour produced, shipped, and offered for export.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, Sugar Equalization Board.—Established early in 1919 under the direction of Joshua Bernhardt, who had previously been sugar statistician in the Food Administration. Reported to be "nearly liquidated" on September 15, 1920, and appears to have ceased operations shortly thereafter. Also called a Division. Functions: To collect, tabulate, and publish statistical and other data relating to sugar. Records: 1919-20 (62 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and memoranda; weekly, monthly, and quarterly reports relating to sugar; drafts and printers' proofs of two books on the sugar industry by Joshua Bernhardt; tabulations, card records, and miscellaneous statistical data.

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.—Organized about October 20, 1917. Renamed the Casualty Division on September 15, 1918. Discontinued in 1920. Functions: To receive, record, and distribute information relative to the arrival, injury, or death abroad of individuals accredited to the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office.

STATISTICAL DIVISION, American Section, Allied Maritime Transport Council.—Established in London early in 1918 under the general

charge of James A. Field. He had nine assistants who specialized respectively on imports and military transports statistics, shipping statistics, graphic analysis and presentation, photostating and mimeographing, editing and document servicing, and information service. The Division probably functioned until June 1919, when the London office of the Shipping Board took over the work of the American Section. Functions: To maintain an extensive documentary file and to compile statistical information for the purposes of the Statistics Committee of the Allied Maritime Transport Council and for the use of the Shipping Board in Washington. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Created on January 3, 1918, by a memorandum of the Secretary of Labor. Became a Section of the Division of Information, Administration, and Clearance on March 1, 1918. Further changes placed the Section under the Control Division in August 1918, and under the Division of Operations in 1919, where its functions were curtailed sharply and limited to the collating of employment statistics. Functions: To prepare weekly surveys and a monthly summary of reports from employment offices; to tabulate monthly labor status reports dealing with labor shortages and other special conditions in the skilled trades; and to tabulate orders for unskilled labor. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Food Administration.—Organized in July 1917; abolished in February 1919. Raymond Pearl, Chief. Functions: To collect and collate data on the production, consumption, movement, and prices of food material in the United States and in Allied countries. Records: 1917-19 (178 feet) in NA. Reports on the production, canning, distribution, and prices of foods and on garbage utilization; copies of publications compiled by the Division, such as the 1,641 statistical bulletins issued in 64 series and the Reference Handbook of Food Statistics in Relation to the War; and correspondence and administrative records. The files of the Legal Division, Food Administration, contain a manuscript history, "The Statistical Division," by Raymond Pearl.

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Housing Corporation.—Organized on April 15, 1918, by the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department, and later placed under the Corporation. Transferred to the Survey and Statistics Division on August 15, 1918. Functions: Collected information concerning manufacturing plants and general community conditions by means of questionnaires and compiled and digested statistics for general distribution. The Division was organized to provide information regarding housing needs, in addition to that obtained by the Preliminary Investigation Division. Records: 1918 (6 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, questionnaires, and statistical reports. Interfiled with records of the Survey and Statistics Division.

STATISTICAL DIVISION, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—On October 28, 1918, the Statistics Branch of the Administration Division, Quartermaster General's Office, was transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage as its Statistical Division. Operated through several Branches, including Purchase Summaries and Storage Summaries. By Purchase and

Storage Office Memorandum No. 13 of March 27, 1919, the Division was transferred to the Requirements Division, Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, as its General Statistics Branch. Functions: To compile statistical data and prepare statistical reports, and to act as a clearinghouse for statistical information. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

STATISTICAL FORMS AND RECORDS, BOARD TO REVIEW, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established by Office Order No. 247 of July 1, 1918. Functions: To review statistical forms and records in use in the Office and make recommendations thereon. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

STATISTICAL SECTION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See RECORDS SECTION, Ship Construction Division.

STATISTICAL SECTION, Inland Traffic Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Established with the creation of the Division in March 1918. Functions: Compiled data concerning contracts and tonnage movements that enabled officials to arrange heavier loading of freight cars, advise concerning proper routing so as to avoid congested districts, instruct Navy shipping offices and contractors concerning proper methods of consignment, and render other transportation assistance. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

STATISTICAL SECTION, Public Works and Construction Development Division, Information and Education Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Probably created in January and terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: To collect information regarding typical improved properties from 1914 to 1918, the amount of building suspended during the war, and the reasons why the work was not resumed after the armistice. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

STATISTICS AND REQUIREMENTS BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on November 7, 1918. Functioned at first through the following Sections: Articles of Issue, Raw Materials, Executive, Requirements, Progress Report, External Relations, and Special Reports. Took over the work of the Supplies Accounting Section and the requirement functions of the Supply Program Section, both of the Purchase and Supply Branch of the Division. In existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To compile and maintain statistical records and studies of supply and to supervise their maintenance in supply bureaus; to make analyses and compilations of Army supply requirements on the basis of information furnished by the Chief of Staff; and to determine whether the estimates for appropriations were in accordance with the requirements of the military program. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

STATISTICS BRANCH, Administration Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Organized on April 16, 1918, as the Statistics Branch, Methods Control Division. On September 14, it was transferred to the Administration Division. On October 28, it

became the Statistical Division of the Purchase and Storage Director's Office. Functions: To obtain statistical data from the operating divisions of the Office; to compile such data for presentation to the Quartermaster General and the General Staff; and to act as a clearinghouse for statistical information. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

STATISTICS BRANCH, General Staff, War Department.—Organized on March 11, 1918, as a Section of the Executive Division. About October 1918 it became the Statistics Branch. Its only subdivision was a statistical unit with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Functions: To collect, compile, and maintain statistical information relating to the war program for transmission to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, the War Council, and the General Staff. Records: In the War Department.

STATISTICS BRANCH, Warehousing Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Organized on October 16, 1917. Functions: To receive and compile statistical data pertaining to the amounts of supplies needed, contracted for, in process of delivery, on hand, and issued. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

STATISTICS BUREAU, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—Originated in work begun on October 15, 1917, through a cooperative agreement with the Geological Survey. A separate unit to carry on the work was established in the Fuel Administration in November. This became the Statistics Bureau of the Distribution Division and included the following Sections: Consumption, Planning, Production, Records, and Reports. Terminated on June 30, 1919. C. E. Leshner, Director. Functions: To collect and tabulate statistics on the production, distribution, and consumption of coal and coke. The information collected included data of a general nature, required as bases for outlining policy, and daily and weekly operating reports of a kind to show in detail how the programs were being met. Records: 1917-19 (21 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, charts, tabulations, applications, and permits.

STATISTICS BUREAU, Interstate Commerce Commission.—Established in 1888. Functions: Primarily to collect and compile statistics relating to the financial organization, physical facilities, and operating activities of the carriers. During the war the Bureau was required to prepare many special statements for the Railroad Administration, and it also made the computations of average annual operating income upon which the Government founded its agreements to compensate the carriers for the use of their property. Records: 1888-1942 (6,000 feet) in the Interstate Commerce Commission. Include records of railroad accident reports; annual reports of carriers; and statistics on railroad operations.

STATISTICS BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—Established on March 1, 1918. Terminated upon the resignation of its head on December 19, 1918. Functions: Prepared tabulations and reports on almost all phases of the work of the Oil Division. Also supplied information to the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the War and Navy Departments, the National Petroleum War Service Committee, and many other organizations. Records: 1918 (15 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and reports concerning refining companies,

pipe-line companies, wildcatting, pipe lines, stocks, and production. A special file, known as the "S' Series of Statistics," contains data on production, imports, exports, pipe lines, storage, requirements of the Army and Navy, requirements of the Allies, consumption, distribution, well drilling, wildcatting, and refining.

STATISTICS BUREAU, LABOR, Labor Department.—See LABOR STATISTICS BUREAU.

STATISTICS BUREAU, RESEARCH AND, War Trade Board.—See RESEARCH AND STATISTICS BUREAU.

STATISTICS BUREAU, TABULATION AND, War Trade Board.—See TABULATION AND STATISTICS DIVISION, Research and Statistics Bureau.

STATISTICS CENTRAL BUREAU, PLANNING AND.—See CENTRAL BUREAU OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS.

STATISTICS COMMITTEE, CENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See CENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE.

STATISTICS DIVISION, Council of National Defense.—Created on April 9, 1917. In April 1918 a considerable portion of the staff of the Division was transferred to the Statistics Branch of the General Staff, War Department, and about July 1, 1918, soon after the separation of the War Industries Board from the Council of National Defense, the rest of the Division was transferred to the Planning and Statistics Division of the War Industries Board. Functions: To collect and tabulate information in regard to Army and Navy requirements, contracts, and deliveries; to provide the War Industries Board with statistics on raw materials; to compile tonnage statistics; and to collect information concerning industrial experience abroad. Records: Some of them are among those of the Council and of the Board in NA. Others are in the War Department.

STATISTICS DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.—Organized in 1912 and succeeded by the Foreign Trade Statistics Division in 1934. Functions: To record and analyze data on the imports and exports of the United States and to make such data available for the guidance of all interested persons. During the war it furnished the war agencies with detailed trade statistics. Records: In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

STATISTICS DIVISION, AUXILIARY AGENCIES AND, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department.—See AUXILIARY AGENCIES AND STATISTICS DIVISION.

STATISTICS DIVISION, PLANNING AND, Shipping Board.—See PLANNING AND STATISTICS DIVISION, Shipping Board.

STATISTICS DIVISION, PLANNING AND, War Industries Board.—See PLANNING AND STATISTICS DIVISION, War Industries Board.

STATISTICS DIVISION, SANITARY REPORTS AND, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.—See SANITARY REPORTS AND STATISTICS DIVISION.

STATISTICS DIVISION, SURVEY AND, Housing Corporation.—See SURVEY AND STATISTICS DIVISION.

STATISTICS DIVISION, VITAL, Census Bureau, Commerce Department.—See VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION.

STATISTICS OF CITIES DIVISION, Census Bureau, Commerce Department.—Probably organized in 1912. Succeeded by the Statistics of States and Cities Division in 1918, which in turn was succeeded by the State and Local Government Division in 1941. Functions: To collect, compile, and prepare for publication annual financial and general statistics of cities and States. During the war it assisted the Bureau in carrying out various war-related duties. Records: In the Census Bureau.

STATISTICS SECTION, COMMODITIES, Planning and Statistics Division, War Industries Board.—See COMMODITIES STATISTICS SECTION.

STATISTICS SECTION, CURRENT VITAL, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See CURRENT STATISTICS SECTION.

STATISTICS SECTION, OPERATING, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—See OPERATING STATISTICS SECTION.

STATISTICS SECTION, PLANNING AND, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See RECORDS SECTION, Ship Construction Division.

STATISTICS SUBCOMMITTEE, Hygiene and Sanitation Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed on May 13, 1917; ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To compile statistics relating to health. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION AND LEGISLATIVE DRAFT DIVISION, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—Probably existed before the war. Functions: To study legislation directly or indirectly affecting the War Department or the Army; to draft bills relating to the Military Establishment for introduction in Congress; and to keep the several bureaus of the Department informed as to legislation affecting them. Records: In the Judge Advocate General's Office.

STEAM AND SANITARY ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT SECTION, Machinery and Engineering Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH.

STEAM ENGINEERING AND SHIP PROPULSION COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of five members; A. M. Hunt, Chairman.—See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

STEAM ENGINEERING BUREAU, Navy Department.—Established by an act of July 5, 1862, and became the Bureau of Engineering in 1920. It was abolished in 1940 and its functions were transferred to the newly

created Bureau of Ships. Functions: To have charge of the design, construction, maintenance, and repair of aircraft machinery and of all steam, electric, and other types of engines, machinery, and apparatus used for the propulsion of naval vessels; to have charge of steam pumps, heaters, and connections on ships and of machinery supplying power for turning turrets; to have charge of the design and supply of electrical apparatus, including radio apparatus for aircraft and for ship and shore installations; to prepare specifications for and to inspect fuel and to have general supervision over naval petroleum reserves; and to prepare blank forms for engineering reports and to review those reports. Records: 1845-1920 (combined with those of the Bureau of Engineering, 1920-40, total 4,360 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence; engineering logs; drawings and tracings of ship machinery and electrical apparatus; contracts; reports from radio stations on shore and on ships; and correspondence and reports concerning radio and sound devices for submarines and airplanes. References: Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1918, p. 517-583; 1920, p. 699-726; Robert S. Griffin, History of the Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department, During the World War (Naval Records and Library Office, Publication 5. Washington, 1922).

STEAM HEATING DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—See PROCUREMENT SECTION.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE, Commerce Department.—Established in 1852. United with the Navigation Bureau in 1932 to form the Navigation and Steamboat Inspection Bureau, which was renamed the Marine Inspection and Navigation Bureau in 1936. This Bureau was abolished in March 1942, and its functions were transferred to the Coast Guard and to the Customs Bureau. Functions: To administer the laws enacted for the purpose of safeguarding the lives of passengers and crews on steamboats and other vessels engaged in marine transportation. Cooperated with the Shipping Board in inspecting ships and licensing men for the merchant fleet. Records: 1852-1941 (combined with those of the Navigation Bureau, total 4,090 feet) in NA. Those for the war period consist chiefly of general correspondence. Other records are in the Coast Guard. References: Lloyd M. Short, Steamboat-Inspection Service, 52 (New York, 1922).

STEAMSHIP ADVISORY COMMITTEE, COASTWISE, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—See COASTWISE STEAMSHIP ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

STEAMSHIP LINES [SECTION], COASTWISE, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—See COASTWISE STEAMSHIP LINES [SECTION].

STEEL AND FORGING BRANCH, Projectile Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on April 12, 1918. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to the procurement of forgings. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

STEEL AND MUNITIONS PLANTS SECTION, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.—See BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU.

STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed by the Chairman of the superior Committee in

May 1917. In the latter part of September its members resigned and were reorganized as special committees of the American Iron and Steel Institute. Functions: To distribute orders and accelerate production and deliveries of steel and steel products. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

STEEL COMMITTEE.—See INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL.

STEEL CORPORATION PLANT BOARD, CONSTRUCTION OF, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See CONSTRUCTION OF STEEL CORPORATION PLANT BOARD.

STEEL DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—See PROCUREMENT SECTION.

STEEL DISTRIBUTION SUBCOMMITTEE, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in June 1917. Upon its dissolution the following November its functions were taken over by the War Industries Board. Functions: To keep the superior Committee informed of developments in the distribution of steel. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the Board in NA.

STEEL DIVISION, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Council of National Defense.—See STEEL DIVISION, War Industries Board.

STEEL DIVISION, War Industries Board.—Formed on October 27, 1917, as a part of the Raw Materials Division. Reorganized as a Division directly under the Chairman of the War Industries Board after the appointment of the Commissioner of Raw Materials, Bernard M. Baruch, to that post on March 4, 1918. Discontinued on December 21, 1918. Functions: To regulate the production and distribution of iron and steel products; to encourage the creation of new facilities; to restrict the use of steel in certain industries; and to cooperate in the fixing of prices of steel and steel products. Records: 1917-18 (157 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, weekly reports on orders and shipments of steel and steel products, and other records of the Director's Office; records of the Warehouse Distribution Bureau; and records of the Permit, Pig Iron, Projectile Steel, and Steel Products Sections. Other records pertaining to steel are in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

STEEL HELMETS AND ALUMINUM MESS BRANCH, Inspection Section, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See INSPECTION SECTION.

STEEL HELMETS AND INSTRUMENTS OF PRECISION SECTION, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in 1917; transferred to the Equipment Section of the Procurement Division on January 14, 1918. Functions: To procure steel helmets, body armor, and various types of periscopes. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

STEEL INCOOT COMMITTEE, Metallurgy Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.—Organized in 1918 under the chairmanship

of W. P. Barba. Functions: To conduct studies to determine the best practice in making steel ingots. Records: In the National Research Council.

STEEL PRODUCTS SECTION, Production Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See PRODUCTION DIVISION.

STEEL PRODUCTS SECTION, Steel Division, War Industries Board.—Established in April and discontinued on December 31, 1918. Also called the Finished Steel Section. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to clearances, allocations, requirements, and schedules covering plates, shapes, merchant bars, sheets, seamless tubes, tubular products, wire rope, and wire products. Records: 1917-18 (24 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, schedules, pledges of jobbers to conserve stock, and miscellaneous records. Other records are probably in the "consolidated files" of the Board.

STEEL PRODUCTS SECTION, Supplies Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See SUPPLIES DIVISION.

STEEL SCRAP SECTION, IRON AND, Steel Division, War Industries Board.—See IRON AND STEEL SCRAP SECTION.

STEEL SECTION, Machinery and Engineering Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH.

STEEL SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Created during the war. Functions: To have charge of the purchasing of iron and steel products, chains, machine tools, hardware, cranes, railroad equipment, locomotives, and cars. Specially delegated representatives of the Section were appointed to represent the Navy on related commodity sections of the War Industries Board. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

STEEL SHIP SECTION, Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Upon the inauguration of the emergency shipbuilding program in April 1917, direct supervision over the building of both steel and wooden vessels was exercised by the General Manager of the Corporation; after August 20, 1917, it was exercised by the Construction Division. Control over steel shipbuilding was placed in the hands of the Steel Ship Construction Division upon its establishment on December 5, 1917; this Division was succeeded by the Steel Ship Section on February 16, 1919. The Section was abolished on March 16, 1920, and its duties were placed under the jurisdiction of the Manager of the Ship Construction Division, the active supervision to be exercised by an Assistant in Charge of Steel Ship Construction. Functions: To supervise technical matters concerned with steel ship construction, original designing work, and questions arising under construction contracts after their execution; to accelerate the production of steel ships; and to manage and operate three "agency" shipyards for the assembly of fabricated ships. Records: 1917-20 (44 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, notes, reports, memoranda, drawings, and blueprints relating

to the construction of steel vessels and the construction of requisitioned ships; some progress reports; and the files of various managers of steel ship construction. Records relating to the construction of steel ships before December 1917 and after December 1919 are filed mainly in the general files of the Construction Organization.

STEEL SUBCOMMITTEE, COLD ROLLED AND COLD DRAWN, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See **COLD ROLLED AND COLD DRAWN STEEL SUBCOMMITTEE**.

STEEL SUBCOMMITTEE, SHEET, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See **SHEET STEEL SUBCOMMITTEE**.

STEVEDORES AND MARINE WORKERS DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Created as a result of a conference in May 1918 of representatives of the Employment Service and of longshoremen. Terminated at the close of the war. Functions: To supervise a mobile labor pool of longshoremen and marine workers to supply ports on the East Coast. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

STEVEDORES SECTION, Cargo Traffic Branch, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—See **CARGO TRAFFIC BRANCH**.

STEVEDORING COMMITTEE, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Appointed by the Chairman of the Shipping Board on November 11, 1920. Consisted of representatives of the Director of Industrial Relations, the Director of Operations, and the General Comptroller. Functions: To establish stevedoring rate schedules for various ports, to negotiate contracts for stevedoring work, and to supervise stevedoring activities. Records: 1920-31 (23 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, and mimeographed copies of bids, proposals, and contracts pertaining to stevedoring.

STILL PHOTOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT, Army Medical Museum, Museum and Library Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See **ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM**.

STIMULATION OF PRODUCTION COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Authorized by the War Labor Policies Board on October 11, 1918, and probably ceased to function with the close of the war. Functions: To make investigations and recommendations concerning the stimulation of production. Records: A list of members of the Committee is filed with records of the Board in NA.

STOCK RECORDS BRANCH, Operating Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Organized on August 10, 1918, as a Branch of the Depot Division. Became the Stock Records Branch, Operating Division, on the establishment of that Division on August 15, 1918. Abolished on November 1, 1918, when its duties were transferred to the Domestic Operations Division, Office of the Director of Storage. Functions: To receive reports from depots, camps, posts, and other stations concerning stocks of quartermaster supplies on hand. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

STOCK UPKEEP SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Developed during the war and continued thereafter. Functions: To inaugurate plans for utilizing existing stocks to the maximum by transferring excess stocks from one yard to another. To do this, it was necessary that very comprehensive weekly and monthly reports on stock be obtained from all navy yards. As the reports came in, tabulations were made according to item and a shortage in one yard was supplied from an excess stock in another wherever possible. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

STOCKYARDS REGULATION [PROJECT], Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Established in the summer of 1918 under authority of the Food and Fuel Control Act of August 10, 1917, and a Presidential proclamation of June 18, 1918, which required the licensing of stockyard operators and livestock dealers. The project was originally entitled "Licensing of Stock Yards." It functioned in close relation with livestock investigations and news service projects. In the fiscal year 1920 it was transferred to the Division of Live Stock, Meats, and Wool. Because of lack of funds, it ceased to exist as a project about August 1, 1920, although the Division continued to perform some of its functions until the abrogation, by joint resolution of Congress of March 13, 1921, of powers derived from the Food and Fuel Control Act. Functions: To prevent improper charges and trade practices tending to interfere with the adequate supply, proper distribution, and rapid movement of livestock, by licensing, through the agency of the Food Administration, stockyard operators, livestock dealers, and packer-buyers; by supervising their activities; and by fostering improvements in the technical handling of livestock in transit. Records: 1918-21 (3 feet) in NA. Include correspondence of the project head, L. D. Hall, memoranda issued by the project, and correspondence between staff members and Bureau authorities, project officials, and the public, scattered through the central correspondence files of the Bureau.

STONEWARE SECTION, CHEMICAL GLASS AND, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—See CHEMICAL GLASS AND STONEWARE SECTION.

STORAGE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See OPERATIONS CONTROL DIVISION.

STORAGE AND ISSUE BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Office Order No. 17 of February 18, 1919. Still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To supervise and coordinate the activities connected with the storage, distribution, and issue of supplies and equipment for the Army; to prepare the storage program to

meet Army needs; and to make sure that supply bureaus of the Department cooperated in their work and that storage and issue functions were coordinated with those of purchase, transportation, finance, and the disposition of Government property. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

STORAGE AND TRAFFIC BRANCH, Administrative Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on November 1, 1918, and still in existence when the Division was abolished on February 1, 1919. Functions: To be responsible for obtaining such storage space as was necessary to accommodate supplies of an emergency nature and for obtaining transportation for supplies, working in cooperation with the Domestic Operations Division and through liaison with the Inland Traffic Service. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

STORAGE AND TRAFFIC DIVISION, General Staff, War Department.—See PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND TRAFFIC DIVISION.

STORAGE AND TRAFFIC SERVICE, General Staff, War Department.—See PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND TRAFFIC DIVISION.

STORAGE AND TRAFFIC SUBSECTION, Supply Program Section, Purchase and Supply Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUPPLY PROGRAM SECTION.

STORAGE BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established about April 16, 1918, as a continuation of the Storage Division of the Storage and Traffic Service, General Staff. Discontinued in September 1918 when the Office of the Director of Storage was created to assume the storage functions of the Division. Functions: To supervise and control storage facilities for Army supplies within the United States. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

STORAGE BRANCH, Supplies Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See OPERATING DIVISION.

STORAGE COMMITTEE, War Industries Board.—Originated as the Storage Facilities Subcommittee of the General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense, with Morris L. Cook as Chairman. Transferred to the War Industries Board in July 1917 and renamed the Storage Committee. In February 1918 most of the agencies through which it operated were transferred to the War Department, and its functions were thereafter curtailed. Functions: To advise Government agencies in such matters as warehousing, distribution, and traffic control and related activities. More specifically, recommendations were made by the Storage Facilities Subcommittee in such matters as the acquisition of storage areas, the extension of transportation methods, and the training of personnel for storage service. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Correspondence of the Committee is filed with that of the Inland Traffic Manager.

STORAGE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—By Supply Circular No. 91 of the Division, dated September 12, 1918,

a Director of Storage was appointed, who was to report to the Director of Purchase and Storage. The Storage Director's Office took over the storage functions of the Division and many of those of the Quartermaster General's Office. It operated through several Divisions, including: Domestic Distribution; Domestic Operations; Overseas Distribution; Port Operations; Salvage; and Surplus Property. These operating units were designated as the Storage Service in April 1919. Both the Storage Service and the Purchase Service were discontinued in July 1920, and by Memorandum No. 6, Office of the Quartermaster General, were made Divisions of a newly created Supply Service. Functions: To have charge of the storage, distribution, and issue within the United States of all supplies for the Army. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

STORAGE DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See OPERATING DIVISION.

STORAGE DIVISION, Storage and Traffic Service, General Staff, War Department.—See STORAGE BRANCH, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division.

STORAGE FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.—See STORAGE COMMITTEE, War Industries Board.

STORAGE OPERATING BRANCH, Operating Section, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in the summer of 1917. Functions: To direct the operation of ordnance general supply depots and to exercise authority over storage facilities controlled by the Division; also to cooperate with ordnance officers at points of embarkation. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

STORAGE SECTION, Supply Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—Established in 1918. Later transferred with the Division to the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff. Functions: To store Signal Corps supplies. Records: Among those of the Office in NA.

STORAGE SERVICE, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See STORAGE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.

STORAGE SUMMARIES BRANCH, Statistical Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on October 28, 1918. Functioned through several Sections, including Salvage and Interbureau Requisitions. Became the Storage Summaries Section of the General Statistics Branch, Requirements Division, about March 27, 1919. Functions: To prepare reports on interbureau requisitions, surplus supplies, domestic and overseas distribution, priorities and clearances, salvage, and training; and to prepare statistical questionnaires. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

STORED MATERIALS SECTION, War Industries Board.—Established in January 1918 as the Stored Materials Division; later became a Section. Discontinued on November 30, 1918. Functions: To prepare lists and inventories of privately owned commodities in warehouses for the benefit of Government war purchasing and commandeering agencies, and to clear lists of inactive Government supplies on hand for the use of purchasing agencies. Records: Among those of the

Board in NA. Include correspondence of the Chief and records of commodities held in warehouses (9 feet).

STOREHOUSES DEPARTMENT, Supply Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See DISTRIBUTION AND WAREHOUSE SECTION.

STORES BRANCH, Plant Facilities Section, Inspector of Ordnance Establishments, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See PLANT FACILITIES SECTION.

STORES DEPARTMENT, American Ordnance Base Depot Section, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See AMERICAN ORD-NANCE BASE DEPOT SECTION.

STORES SECTION, Purchases Division, Railroad Administration.—Organized in the Central Advisory Purchasing Committee of the Finance and Purchases Division in October 1918. Transferred to the Purchases Division on March 15, 1920. Probably discontinued with the Division on April 1, 1920. Functions: To supervise the distribution of and the accounts for material carried in stock by the railroads. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

STOVE AND SPECIAL EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—See PROCUREMENT SECTION.

STOVES SECTION, Kitchen and Camp Equipment Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See KITCHEN AND CAMP EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, Public Utilities Division, National War Labor Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Probably organized with the Public Utilities Division in 1918 and terminated with the Board in 1919. The great majority of the public utilities cases that came before the Board are said to have involved street railways. The Department was also known as the Electric Railway Department. Functions: To handle cases arising from labor disputes involving street railways. Records: May be among those of the Board in NA.

STRENGTH AND FUNDAMENTAL ALLOWANCE BRANCH, General Administrative Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 25 of November 1, 1918, taking over certain of the functions of the Orders and Regulations Branch of the Division. Discontinued prior to June 1919. Functions: To issue tables of equipment and allowances for troops. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

STRUCTURAL, ENGINEERING, AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS DIVISION, Standards Bureau, Commerce Department.—Probably organized in 1911. Succeeded by the Fibrous and Organic Materials Division in 1926. Functions: To study and set up standards for structural, engineering, and miscellaneous materials. Records: In the National Bureau of Standards.

STRUCTURAL STEEL SECTION, Architectural and Structural Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL DIVISION.

STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS SECTION, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Created on October 15, 1918. Terminated after the armistice. Functions: To handle assignments of officers, nurses, and enlisted men to units of the Students' Army Training Corps, through liaison with the various divisions of the Office, and to supply such units with equipment and hospitalization. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SUBMARINE BASES SECTION, AVIATION AND, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.--See AVIATION AND SUBMARINE BASES SECTION.

SUBMARINE DEVICES SPECIAL BOARD, Navy Department.--See ANTISUBMARINE DEVICES SPECIAL BOARD.

SUBMARINE DIVISION, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.--A Director of Submarines was appointed in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations by order of the Secretary of September 5, 1918. His office was at first at the submarine base at New London, Conn., but it was soon removed to Washington, D. C. For a time it was known as the Submarine Section of the Division of Operating Forces, and later it became the Submarine Division. Abolished on July 1, 1923, after which submarine affairs were administered in the same way as those of other units of the fleet. Functions: To consider plans for and to make recommendations to the Chief of Naval Operations relating to the organization and distribution of the submarine force. Records: In the Navy Department.

SUBMARINES COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of five members; W. L. R. Emmet, Chairman.--See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

SUBSISTENCE AND FORAGE SECTION, Purchase Summaries Branch, Statistical Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See PURCHASE SUMMARIES BRANCH.

SUBSISTENCE BRANCH, Quartermaster Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on October 28, 1918, and still in existence on May 19, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To supervise the storage, distribution, and maintenance of stocks of subsistence supplies, and to determine surplus stores. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SUBSISTENCE BRANCH, Quartermaster Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on November 1, 1918, and still in existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To be responsible for the movement of the following classes of supplies to ports of embarkation and for obtaining the necessary priorities and releases: Refrigeration, packing-house products,

canned vegetables, sacked goods, concentrated food, and miscellaneous groceries. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SUBSISTENCE BRANCH, Requirements and Requisitions Division, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See REQUIREMENTS AND REQUISITIONS DIVISION.

SUBSISTENCE BRANCH, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See SUBSISTENCE SECTION, Commodity Branch.

SUBSISTENCE BRANCH, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized about November 30, 1918. On June 30, 1919, it was functioning through four Sections, as follows: Packing House Products, Canned Goods, Cereals, and Miscellaneous. Functions: To have charge of the disposal of surplus foodstuffs. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SUBSISTENCE BRANCH, OVERSEAS, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See OVERSEAS SUBSISTENCE BRANCH.

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Transferred about October 19, 1918, from the Office of the Quartermaster General. In November 1918 it functioned through an Administrative Branch, a Planning Branch, and 11 procurement Branches, as follows: Canned Goods; Commissary Supplies; Dehydrated Products; Flour and Cereals; Forage; Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Syrup, and Molasses; Milk, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, and Fresh Vegetables; Packing House Products; Sugar, Spices, and Condiments; Tea, Coffee, Oils, Soap, Baking Powder, and Miscellaneous; and Tobacco. On July 15, 1920, it became the Subsistence Branch, Purchase Division, Supply Service. Functions: To supervise and coordinate the procurement, distribution, and inspection of food supplies for the Army. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Originated in October 1917 as a branch of the Supplies Division, and on January 2, 1918, by Office Order No. 129, became the Subsistence Division. Operated through a number of Branches, including the following: Bakery, Dehydration, Food Allotment, Inspection, Overseas Subsistence, Packing House Products, Purchasing, and United States. On October 19, 1918, the Division was transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To coordinate and supervise matters connected with the procurement, distribution, and inspection of food supplies required by the Army. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See SUBSISTENCE SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division.

SUBSISTENCE SECTION, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on May 19, 1919, and on November 6 became a Branch of the Supplies Division. About May 19, 1920, the Branch was established as the Subsistence Division. Functions: To have charge of the storage and distribution to the Army of subsistence stores, and to dispose of surplus stocks. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SUBSISTENCE SUBSECTION, Quartermaster Stores Section, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.-- See QUARTERMASTER STORES SECTION.

SUGAR AND FLOUR SECTION, Staple Groceries Division, Food Administration.-- Organized in January 1918 in the Distribution Division. Transferred to the Staple Groceries Division in April 1918 and returned to the Distribution Division in October of the same year, where it remained until it was abolished in December 1918. The Section dealt particularly with flour, as most of the work relating to sugar was handled by the Sugar Division. Functions: To prevent speculation, hoarding, and excessive profits in the sugar and flour industries. Records: In NA. Some are filed separately, and some are interfiled with records relating to other subjects.

SUGAR COMMITTEE, INTERNATIONAL.--See INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COMMITTEE.

SUGAR DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE, Food Administration.--Appointed by the Food Administrator on September 21, 1917, under the terms of an agreement with the beet sugar producers to distribute their crop. On September 30, 1918, the original Committee of seven members was reappointed and the agreement was renewed for another year. Headquarters in Chicago. Abolished on October 15, 1919. Functions: To direct the equitable and economical distribution of beet sugar. Records: 1917-19 (49 feet) in NA. Correspondence, requests for sugar shipments, copies of sugar sale contracts and related papers, quotations of freight rates and differentials, shipping orders, diversion orders, sales records, and minutes of Committee meetings.

SUGAR DIVISION, Food Administration.--Established in August 1917; terminated in February 1919. Functions: To stimulate the production and reduce the consumption of sugar; to control its price so as to yield a "fair return" to the producer; to serve as a clearinghouse for sugar problems, working on questions involving policy through the International Sugar Committee, the Sugar Distribution Committee, and later the Sugar Equalization Board; and to administer sugar rationing certificates. Records: 1917-19 (33 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports on the amount of sugar used by manufacturers, lists of sugar dealers and of persons in the State offices concerned with sugar conservation, and reports on the sugar-beet industry. References: Roy G. Blakey, "Sugar Prices and Distribution Under Food Control," in Quarterly Journal of Economics, 32: 567-596 (Aug. 1918); Labor Statistics Bureau, Historical Studies of Wartime Problems Division, Control of the Sugar Market During World War I (1942. Processed).

SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD, INC.--Established by the Food Administrator as a Delaware corporation on July 11, 1918. The office of the Board was in Washington, D. C. Terminated by an Executive order of July 10, 1926. Herbert Hoover, Chairman. Functions: To equalize the disparity in price between foreign and domestic sugars and to regulate

their distribution by controlled purchases. After October 15, 1918, the Board cooperated with the War Trade Board in approving licenses for the importation of coffee into the United States (see also COFFEE COMMITTEE ON FREIGHTS AND LICENSES). Records: 1918-26 (150 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence; minutes of the Board; correspondence and minutes of affiliated committees; contracts and agreements; insurance certificates; papers relating to claims; refiners' reports on sugar receipts and stocks; copies of sugar regulations; ledgers; allotment sheets; and miscellaneous statistical data. References: Joshua Bernhardt, Government Control of the Sugar Industry in the United States (New York, 1920), and A Statistical Survey of the Sugar Industry and Trade of the United States ([New York] 1920); William C. Mullendore, History of the United States Food Administration, 1917-1919, 175-194 (Stanford University, 1941); Harold A. Van Dorn, Government Owned Corporations, ch. 7 (New York, 1926).

SUGAR, FLOUR, CEREALS, DRIED FRUIT, AND BEANS SECTION, Coordination of Purchase Division, Food Administration.—Established in the fall of 1917; terminated early in 1919. Functions: To handle allocations of syrup, rye flour, rice, cornmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, sugar, flour, dried beans, and fruit for the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps. Records: 1917-19 (12 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, records of allotments, and requisitions.

SUGAR PLANT INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE, Plant Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See PLANT INDUSTRY BUREAU.

SUGAR PROGRAMME COMMITTEE, Interallied Food Council.—See INTERALLIED FOOD COUNCIL.

SUGAR, SPICES, AND CONDIMENTS BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

SUGGESTIONS AND COMPLAINTS BUREAU, Public Service Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on August 22, 1918. Under the direction of an official called the Actuary until its transfer to the Public Service Division on February 1, 1919. Discontinued with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To receive and answer letters of complaint, commendation, and suggestion. Records: The Division's records were authorized for disposition on March 20, 1934.

SUITS, DIVISION FOR THE DEFENSE OF, Justice Department.—See DEFENSE OF SUITS DIVISION.

SULPHUR AND PYRITES SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on April 15, 1918, as the Sulphur, Alcohol, and Pyrites Section. Became the Sulphur and Pyrites Section on May 1, when matters pertaining to alcohol were transferred to a separate section called the Ethyl Alcohol Section. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To stimulate and regulate the production, distribution, and use of sulphur and sulphur-bearing materials with a view to maintaining an adequate supply for all direct and indirect war requirements. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

SULPHUR SUBCOMMITTEE, Chemicals Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed about May 1917. Dissolved in November 1917, when its functions were taken over by the Domestic Pyrites and Sulphur

Committee and the Production, Distribution, and Control of Sulphur Materials Committee of the Chemical Alliance, Inc., under the direction of the Sulphur and Pyrites Section of the War Industries Board. Functions: To handle for the Committee matters pertaining to sulphur. Records: Most of them were transferred to the Chemical Alliance, but a few fragments are scattered through the records of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

SULPHURIC ACID COMMITTEE, General Munitions Board, Council of National Defense.--Authorized on April 3, 1917, but never reported. Functions: To investigate and report to the General Munitions Board on manufacturing capacity as measured against the needs of the Army and Navy. Records: Probably none.

SUPERCARGO SECTION, Operating Department, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See DECK DEPARTMENT, Operations Division.

SUPERIOR BLOCKADE COUNCIL.--See ALLIED BLOCKADE COMMITTEE.

SUPERIOR BOARD OF CONTRACT REVIEW, Purchase and Supply Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established by Supply Bulletin No. 14 of the Branch on July 30, 1918. Consisted of the Director of Purchase and Supply, the Surveyor of Contracts, and a representative of each of the supply bureaus of the Department. Still in existence in January 1919. Functions: To consider the form of contracts and the contracting policies and methods of the supply bureaus; to pass upon contracts and such other matters pertaining to purchases as might be referred to it by higher authority; and to make recommendations on these subjects to the Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SUPERIOR BOARD OF SALES CONTROL, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established by Supply Bulletin No. 4 of the Division on March 7, 1919. Consisted of the Director of Sales, or his assistant, as Chairman, and the chief sales officer of each sales unit of the several bureaus of the Department. In existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To consider and make recommendations on questions referred to it by the Director of Sales, and to discuss sales policies for the purpose of general clarification. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SUPERVISION AND LIQUIDATION DIVISION, Sales Bureau, Alien Property Custodian.--Created in 1918; abolished with the Sales Bureau in 1920. Functions: To exercise supervision over sales of merchandise and other property. Records: Among those of the Corporation Management Division and the Sales Bureau in NA.

SUPERVISORS AND SUPERCARGO SECTION, Operating Department, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See PURSERS' DEPARTMENT, Operations Division.

SUPERVISORS DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--At first a part of the Supervisors and Supercargo Office established in January 1919; designated as a separate unit in May 1919. On February 1, 1920, it was combined with other departments of the Operations Division to form the Supervisors and Supercargo Section of the Operating Department. Functions: To procure prompt dispatch at ports, efficient loading and discharging, proper bunkering, and quick action on repairs. Records: 1919-20 (10 feet) in NA. Correspondence, forms, and reports.

SUPERVISORY FIELD INSPECTION SECTION, Inspection Branch, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Became part of the Branch early in 1918. Functioned through Fresh Vegetables and Tobacco Subsections. On October 19, 1918, it was transferred with the Branch to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To have charge of the actual inspections made at Army stations by the camp subsistence officers and by traveling inspectors. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SUPPLIES, OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF, Purchase and Supply Division, General Staff, War Department.--See SURVEYOR GENERAL OF SUPPLIES, OFFICE OF.

SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS BUREAU, Navy Department.--Organized in 1815 and known by its present name since 1892. Headed by the Paymaster General of the Navy. Functions: To maintain a centralized control over the procurement of materials for the Navy (except for the Marine Corps). Responsible for the reception, custody, storage, care, transfer, and final issue of all materials (except ammunition, medical supplies, and Marine Corps stores); the procurement, allocation, and disbursement of public moneys and credits withdrawn from the Treasury for the Navy; the keeping of the accounts and other records of materials; and the supervision of the activities of all officers of the Supply Corps. During the war the Bureau was divided into nine Divisions, as follows: Purchase, Logistics and Fuel, Overseas, Inland Traffic, Fleet, Employment, Disbursing, Storage, and Accounting. Records: 1917-20 (800 feet) in NA. Consist of general files, which include correspondence, contracts, schedules, Navy orders, and records of the disposition of ships and other Navy property. The records of the various divisions and sections are dispersed throughout the files, which are arranged mainly by subject or type of record. References: Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Annual Reports, 1917-19; John F. Crowell, Government War Contracts, chs. 11-14 (New York, 1920); Supplies and Accounts Bureau, "Historical Record of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts . . . 1917-18" ([1919?]. Manuscript in the Office of Naval Records and Library).

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION.

SUPPLIES COMMITTEE, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Organized on February 12, 1917; Julius Rosenwald, Chairman. Functioned at first through the following Cooperative Committees: Cotton Goods, Woollen Manufactures, Knit Goods, Leather Equipment, Shoes and Leather Industries, Mattresses and Pillows, and Canned Goods. Reorganized in May to form four Sections: Woollen Goods, Cotton Goods, Knit Goods, and Shoes and Leather. The responsibilities of the Committee with respect to food purchases, and the Canned Goods Section were transferred to the War Industries Board and subsequently to the Food Administration. The majority of the remaining staff members of the Committee and most of its functions were transferred to the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, in January 1918. At the same time the War Industries Board formed a Supplies Section to represent it temporarily with regard to textiles. This was succeeded on June 3, 1918, by the Textile and Rubber Division of the Board, which absorbed the remaining members of the Committee on Supplies. Functions: To cooperate in an advisory capacity with the purchasing officers of the War and Navy Departments in working out problems of procurement and contracting. Records: Scattered fragments are among the records of

the Council, the War Industries Board, and the Food Administration in NA. Others also may be in NA among those of the Quartermaster General's Office.

SUPPLIES DIVISION, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--Existed by June 21, 1918. Operated through seven Sections, as follows: Unit Equipment, Steel Products, Tools and Hardware, Explosives, Lumber, Precise Instruments, and Office Equipment. In accordance with Supply Circular No. 99, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, of October 22, 1918, its functions were transferred to the Machinery and Engineering Materials Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To handle for the Engineering and Purchasing Department purchases of the materials indicated by the titles of its Sections. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SUPPLIES DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.-- See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION.

SUPPLIES DIVISION, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.-- Established by the consolidation of the Overseas Supply and the Domestic Distribution Divisions on May 19, 1919, by Office Order No. 68, Office of the Director of Storage. Operated through several Branches, including the following: Administrative; Cable and Requisitions Service; Commodity; External Relations; Port Operations; Raw Materials and Paints; Engineer Supplies; General Supplies; Motors and Vehicles; Port and Cable; Requisition Register; Signal Supplies; and Subsistence. Abolished on May 19, 1920. Functions: To supervise the distribution and issue of supplies to the Army, to determine surpluses, to equalize and maintain stocks, to regulate the movement of supplies, and to obtain and allocate tonnage to ports. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SUPPLIES SECTION, War Industries Board.--Formed in January 1918 at the same time that the majority of the members of the Supplies Committee of the Council of National Defense were transferred to the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department. Ceased functioning about May 28, 1918. Functions: To collate and analyze requirements submitted by the Requirements Division, to check purchases against such requirements, to collect and analyze data on sources of supply, to control clearances and allocations, to establish uniform prices, and to increase production. The Section handled matters relating to textiles only. Records: Some are among those of the Board in NA; others are in the War Department.

SUPPLY AND ACCOUNTS DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See SUPPLY DIVISION.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION UNIT, Women in Industry Branch, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See WOMEN IN INDUSTRY BRANCH.

SUPPLY AND RELIEF SUPREME COUNCIL.--See SUPREME COUNCIL FOR SUPPLY AND RELIEF.

SUPPLY AND SALES DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on May 1, 1919, as the successor to the Supply Division. On January 13, 1920, it was separated from the Construction Organization and placed directly under

the Corporation. The Supply Department of the Operations Division was attached to the Supply and Sales Division on April 16, 1920, but on September 1, 1921, the functions having to do with the furnishing of supplies incidental to the operation of vessels were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Vice President in Charge of Operations. On October 20, 1921, the Supply and Sales Division was replaced by the Material Sales Division of the Surplus Property Department. Functions: To procure, have custody of, and distribute supplies, materials and equipment; to inventory and appraise all property in which the Corporation had an ownership or investment interest; to have custody of all surplus or salvage material of the Corporation; to negotiate and settle canceled supply contracts with an original price of \$50,000 or less; and to have jurisdiction over the sale of surplus and salvage materials. The selling function was of increasing importance until the Supply and Sales Division was replaced by the Material Sales Division. Records: 1917-24 (520 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, notes, memoranda, and reports relating to the purchasing, transporting, allocating, inspection, salvaging, canceling, adjustment, appraising, listing, and selling of raw and finished shipbuilding materials, equipment, machinery, instruments, and supplies; contracts, purchase orders, leases, agreements, and requisitions; bids and quotations; lists, inventories, and appraisals of material; and sales receipts.

SUPPLY COMMITTEE, GENERAL, Treasury Department.—See GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

SUPPLY CONTROL DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established in the latter part of 1917 as the Requirements Branch, Warehousing Division. Became the Quartermaster Supply Control Bureau on January 26, 1918 (by Office Order No. 202). The Bureau was reorganized as the Supply Control Division on April 16 (by Office Order No. 376), at which time it took over the functions of the Methods Control Division of the Office. Abolished on October 28 when its functions were taken over by the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. Functions: To prepare data on requirements and to control the distribution of quartermaster supplies. Records: With those of the Office in NA.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Officially established on April 2, 1919. Became the Supply Section of the Operating Department, Operations Division, on February 1, 1920. Functions: To supervise purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment for the account of the Operations Division and to supervise storekeeping methods and the sale of surplus material and equipment. Records: 1918-20 (18 feet) in NA, in the files of the Supply and Sales Division of the Construction Organization. Correspondence.

SUPPLY DIVISION, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—Established when the Office was reorganized on April 1, 1918, and became the Supply and Accounts Division on July 17. Reconstituted as the Supply Division when the Office was again reorganized on September 7. Operated through the following Sections: Requisition, Storage, and Traffic. Later transferred to the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff as a part of its Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service. Functions: To control material after release by a manufacturer or seller, to control and operate depots of the Signal Corps, to initiate requisitions for the maintenance of stock balances, to supply material upon

requisition, and to forward requisitions to the Procurement Division for stock not on hand. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SUPPLY DIVISION, Construction and Repair Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the entry of the United States into the war. Discontinued about 1930. Functions: To obtain such supplies and materials for ships and shore stations as fell within the cognizance of the Bureau. The Division handled questions relating to priority of purchase and delivery and had charge of the inspection of material. Records: In NA among the general files of the Bureau.

SUPPLY DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Created on June 12, 1918, as the successor to the Production, Purchasing, and Transportation Divisions. Succeeded by the newly established Supply and Sales Division on May 1, 1919. Functions: To negotiate and award contracts for ship materials, apparatus, supplies, and equipment purchased by the Corporation; to exercise supervision over the purchasing, production, allocation, and delivery of shipbuilding materials; and to establish and operate storage yards and storehouses for material in transit to shipyards. Records: 1918-20 (37 feet) in NA. Consist of so-called "hull cards" indicating the type and quantity of materials needed for the building of all ships in each district. The majority of the records were incorporated in the general files of the Supply and Sales Division.

SUPPLY DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on May 23, 1917, by Ordnance Office Order No. 7, and included the following Sections: American Ordnance Base Depot, Auxiliary, Construction, General Administration, Operating, and Planning and Control. On December 2, 1918, the duties of those parts of the Division having to do with the storage, distribution, and issue of ordnance material, other than ammunition and its components, were transferred to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. The Division continued to furnish information concerning the supply of ordnance material to the Army, as well as estimates of requirements for tonnage for oversea shipments. Functions: To be informed as to the ordnance supplies to be required by the military forces and the time and place that those supplies would be needed; to be informed as to the orders given for the production of such supplies and the probable time of their delivery, and to give notice to the Chief of Ordnance whenever there appeared a probable failure of availability of supplies when needed; to handle all sales of ordnance materials except those of components to manufacturers; to take charge of ordnance stores procured by purchase or manufacture for issue; and to arrange for the shipment of such stores to the proper points for storage and custody, for their preservation from deterioration, and for their issue to the troops or other properly authorized persons. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SUPPLY DIVISION, Steam Engineering Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence before the war. In 1917 the following Sections were established: Contract Follow-Up; Priority; Production; Requisition Follow-Up; Requisition; and Ships' Allowance. The Division worked in close cooperation with the Compensation Board. In September 1930 its functions were transferred to the newly created Division of Design and Construction of the Engineering Bureau. Functions: To handle matters relating to the obtaining of engineering supplies and other materials under cognizance of the Bureau, to the outfitting of naval

vessels, and to the construction of vessels under cost-plus profits and percentage contracts. Records: 1911-30 (in part combined with the general files of the Bureau of Engineering) in NA. Chiefly correspondence and contracts. References: Navy Department, Annual Report, 1918, p. 537-538; Robert S. Griffin, History of the Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department, During the World War, 5, 155-158 (Naval Records and Library Office, Publication 5. Washington, 1922).

SUPPLY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See FINANCE AND SUPPLY DIVISION.

SUPPLY PROGRAM SECTION, Purchase and Supply Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established about April 20, 1918. Its requirements functions were transferred to the Statistics and Requirements Branch of the Division, and the Section became the External Relations Branch of the Division. Functioned through five Subsections, as follows: Army Program, Requirements, Storage and Traffic, Commodity, and Replacement. Discontinued about September 5, 1918. Functions: To determine supply requirements on the basis of the Army program; to represent the Department on the Requirements Committee of the War Industries Board; to supervise the work of Department commodity committees; and to supervise the execution of replacement obligations and purchases and sales relations with the Allied Governments. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SUPPLY SECTION, Military Aeronautics Division, War Department.--Created on May 21, 1918. Functioned through three Branches: Engineering, Finance, and Traffic and Storage. Functions: To supervise the purchasing, furnishing, and transportation of materials and equipment to aviation fields, schools, and depots. The Section accepted, stored, and delivered the products of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, was responsible for disbursements, directed construction activities, and supervised the maintenance of mechanical equipment. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

SUPPLY SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Formed on September 1, 1918, from the Supply Division. Functions: To pass upon requisitions from ships and shore stations and designate methods of obtaining material; to supervise the upkeep and distribution of stocks at all navy yards and naval stations; and to prepare schedules for the purchase, salvage, and sale of material. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

SUPPLY SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the war. Functions: To have charge of the preparation, issue, and correction of ordnance allowance lists; the assembly, shipment, and issue of all ordnance material except that specifically under the jurisdiction of other sections; and the assignment and issue of armament to tugs, patrol vessels, vessels of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, the merchant marine, and all auxiliary vessels of the naval service. It controlled the distribution of ammunition to all armed ships, together with the distribution of explosive devices, such as X-guns and depth charges. Records: In the Navy Department.

SUPPLYING AND MAINTAINING TROOPS AT LOADING PLANTS, BOARD OF OFFICERS FOR, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Appointed on October 16 and dissolved on November 2, 1918. Functions: On behalf of the Office to take entire charge of arrangements for supplying and

maintaining troops at ammunition-loading plants. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SUPREME COUNCIL, Peace Conference.—Came into existence on January 12, 1919, as a result of an informal meeting of the heads of the four Great Powers (the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy). Representatives of Japan were added to the Council on January 13, 1919. It was modeled on the Supreme War Council and when the foreign ministers of the four Great Powers were present it operated as the Council of Ten. This latter body was divided later into the Council of Four and the Council of Five (Council of Foreign Ministers), which councils after the signing of the Versailles Treaty were superseded by the Council of Heads of Delegations, Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the Council of Ambassadors. The Supreme Council formally came to an end on January 21, 1920, but was revived, on occasion, for brief periods. Functions: To direct and decide on the policies and procedure of the Paris Peace Conference. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. References: H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 1, p. 247 et seq., 499 (London, 1920); James T. Shotwell, At the Paris Peace Conference, 36, 117 (New York, 1937).

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SUPPLY AND RELIEF.—Established on January 11, 1919, by the Allied and Associated Powers, and the new organization on the same day set up a Permanent Committee. Herbert Hoover was named Director-General of Relief. On February 24, 1919, the Supreme Economic Council absorbed the Permanent Committee and created a Food Section to take over its work. This marked the termination of the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief. Functions: To investigate "the relief requirements of Europe, to determine the general policies and measures which should be carried out, and to coordinate the relief efforts of the several governments." Records: In the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University. References: Frank M. Surface and Raymond L. Bland, American Food in the World War and Reconstruction Period, 28-29 (Stanford University, 1931); Nina Almond and Harold H. Fisher, Special Collections in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, 26-27 (Stanford University, 1940); H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 1, p. 295-296 (London, 1920).

SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.—Established upon the recommendation of President Wilson at a session of the Supreme War Council on February 10, 1919. First met at Paris on February 17, 1919, and at the beginning of each week thereafter. The Council originally consisted of five delegates from each of the four principal Allied Powers. Later, Belgium sent delegates. American delegates were: Norman H. Davis, Vance C. McCormick, Edward N. Hurley, Herbert Hoover, and Bernard M. Baruch. Americans headed four of the seven Sections, as follows: Norman H. Davis, Finance; Vance C. McCormick, Blockade Control; Herbert Hoover, Food; and Bernard M. Baruch, Urgent Business. The other Sections were: Shipping; Raw Materials; and Communications. Numerous committees also served the Council, considering such problems as the League of Nations, territories, reparations, international labor legislation, waterways, and railways. An American Economic Committee deliberated upon and dealt with problems affecting American policy. The Council continued until 1921, but the American representatives for one reason or another had withdrawn by September 1919. Lord Robert Cecil, Chairman. Functions: To decide upon essential questions relating to war and peace not

primarily of a military nature, and to absorb or gradually take the place of various interallied organizations, the duties of which were diminishing as a result of the ending of the war. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Minutes of the meetings of the Council are in the State Department. References: Edward M. House, The Intimate Papers of Colonel House, vol. 4, p. 240n, 276, 277 (Boston [1928]); State Department, Foreign Relations, 1919, vol. 1, p. 8-9; H. W. V. Temperley, ed., A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, vol. 1, p. 296-333 (London, 1920).

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.—Created at the Conference of Rapallo on November 7, 1917, by the representatives of Great Britain, Italy, and France, the United States indicating its adherence 10 days later. Held meetings monthly which were attended by the Prime Minister and a member of the ministry of each of the three European powers. President Wilson first attended the Council when he went to Europe to participate in the Peace Conference. A permanent military representative with his staff was attached to the Council. The members of the Supreme War Council formed the nucleus of the Peace Conference when it convened in January 1919. Functions: To coordinate the efforts of the Allies to bring the war to a successful termination. The Council had jurisdiction over the following organizations: Interallied Council on War Purchases and Finance, Allied Maritime Transport Council, Allied Transportation Council, Allied Blockade Committee, Allied Naval Council, Military Council, Interallied Programme Committees, Interallied Food Council, and Interallied Munitions Council. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SURFACE WATERS DIVISION, Water Resources Branch, Geological Survey, Interior Department.—In existence before the war. Cooperated with the Weather Bureau and the War Department in furnishing data used when water-power or navigation projects were undertaken. Still in existence. Functions: To collect data on surface waters. Records: In the Water Resources Branch.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, War Department.—An act of April 14, 1818, provided for a Surgeon General to supervise the activities of the Medical Department. During the period of the war, the Office of the Surgeon General operated through various Divisions, including the following: Air Service Medical; Food and Nutrition; General Surgery; Hospital; Infectious Diseases and Laboratories; Internal Medicine; Medicine; Neurology and Psychiatry; Physical Reconstruction; Sanitation; Surgery; and Surgery of the Head. There was also an Historical Board (after 1919 the Historical Division). Functions: To advise the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff upon matters relating to the health, sanitation, and physical fitness of the Army; to handle the administration of the medical service in all its branches, as well as the supervision of the expenditures of the Medical Department appropriations; and to administer the general hospitals, hospital ships, trains, and medical supply depots. The function of administering the supply depots was transferred to the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division on November 15, 1918. Records: 1898-1927 (1,859 feet) in NA. Include the decimal correspondence files of the Office, 1917-27, among them the general files and various project files (968 feet); records of the Finance and Supply Division, 1898-1921 (464 feet), consisting largely of contracts for medical and hospital supplies and correspondence relating thereto; shipping papers pertaining to the distribution of medical, surgical, and veterinary supplies; correspondence pertaining to the financial relations of the Medical

Department and the American National Red Cross; and records of the Personnel Division, 1917-22 (337 feet), consisting largely of returns of the enlisted force of the Medical Department. The remainder of the records are in the Surgeon General's Office. References: Surgeon General's Office, Annual Reports, 1917-21, and Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War, especially vol. 1, p. 123-540 (Washington, 1923-29. 15 vols.); James A. Tobey, The Medical Department of the Army, (Baltimore, 1927).

SURGEONS SUBCOMMITTEE, CLASSIFICATION OF, Surgery Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See **CLASSIFICATION OF SURGEONS SUBCOMMITTEE**.

SURGEONS SUBCOMMITTEE, RAILWAY, Industrial Medicine and Surgery Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See **RAILWAY SURGEONS SUBCOMMITTEE**.

SURGERY BUREAU, MEDICINE AND, Navy Department.—See **MEDICINE AND SURGERY BUREAU**.

SURGERY COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed as the Surgical Methods Committee about April 18, 1917; on September 9, 1917, reorganized as the Surgical Specialties Committee; and a few weeks later renamed the General Surgery Committee or Surgery Committee. Absorbed by the Surgeon General's Office, War Department, during the summer of 1918. Functions: To act as liaison agent between the surgeons of the country and the Government. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

SURGERY COMMITTEE, INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AND, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See **INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY COMMITTEE**.

SURGERY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Created on November 30, 1918, when Office Order No. 97 reduced to section status the former Divisions of General Surgery, Military and Orthopedic Surgery, Surgery of the Head, and Roentgenology and attached then to the new Division, together with the Dermatology and Urology Section of the Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division. On September 9, 1919, the Division became a Section of the Hospital Division. Functions: To provide trained surgical personnel for the military service, standardize surgery and surgical equipment, inspect the surgical staffs of hospitals, maintain and increase surgical efficiency in hospitals, and investigate special surgical problems. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SURGERY DIVISION, GENERAL, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See **GENERAL SURGERY DIVISION**.

SURGERY OF THE HEAD DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Established on July 9, 1917. Functioned through the following Sections: Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, Plastic and Oral Surgery, and Brain Surgery. Transferred to the Surgery Division as a Section on November 30, 1918, in compliance with Office Order No. 97. Functions: To standardize equipment and material; to revise Army entrance requirements as regards eye, ear, nose, and throat; and to provide for the military service personnel especially

qualified to care for diseases and injuries of the brain, eye, ear, nose, throat, face, and jaws. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

SURGERY SECTION, Hospital Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See **SURGERY DIVISION**.

SURGERY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See **STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE**.

SURGICAL METHODS COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See **SURGERY COMMITTEE**.

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE, Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See **STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE**.

SURGICAL SPECIALTIES COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See **SURGERY COMMITTEE**.

SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE, **STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND**, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See **STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE**.

SURPLUS PROPERTY DIVISION, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--A Surplus Stocks Division was established in this Office on October 28, 1918, but it never functioned. Purchase and Storage Notice No. 87 of November 20, 1918, replaced it with the Surplus Property Division. The latter Division was transferred to the Office of the Quartermaster General on April 7, 1920, by Purchase and Storage Notice No. 76, and on July 15, 1920, it became a Branch of that Office. Functions: To have charge of the disposal of materials held by the Department declared to be surplus. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

SURPLUS PROPERTY SUBSECTION, Clothing and Equipage Section, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SECTION**.

SURPLUS STOCKS DIVISION, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See **SURPLUS PROPERTY DIVISION**.

SURVEY AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS BOARD, Shipping Board.--Members appointed on April 6, 1917. Resigned on August 1, 1919. The Chairman, Frank S. Martin, remained in the New York office of the Shipping Board and kept the files open until February 1920. Functions: To survey and prepare for operation the German and Austrian ships seized in April 1917 and turned over to the Shipping Board by Executive order of June 31, 1917; and later to assist the Office of the Special Agent in Cleveland, Ohio, in bringing Great Lakes vessels

to the ocean and to make investigations of repairs, improvements, collisions, damages, and vessel maintenance problems. The Board To Appraise Enemy Vessels, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, ascertained the actual value of the vessels seized so that the findings could be used as evidence in any claims for compensation. Records: 1917-20 (25 feet) in NA. Correspondence relating to surveys of repairs, drydocking, and adjustments of the value and cost of vessels taken over by the Shipping Board.

SURVEY AND STATISTICS DIVISION, Housing Corporation.—Organized by authority of the War Labor Policies Board as the Industrial Service Section of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department and later transferred to the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau under the new name. On August 15, 1918, it absorbed the functions of the Preliminary Investigation Division and the Statistical Division of the Housing Corporation. It included a Computation Section and Interdepartmental, Statistical, Surveys, and Utility Branches. Abolished after the armistice. Functions: To exercise control over preliminary investigations and industrial surveys conducted by the Corporation and over the personnel engaged therein; to obtain assistance from civic and other bodies in making such surveys; and to assemble and compile data obtained by means of surveys. It cooperated with the Joint Board of Industrial Surveys after its creation in October 1918. Also to handle the final negotiation and settlement of questions connected with public or private utilities. Records: 1918-20 (15 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, blueprints, and questionnaires.

SURVEYING AND PRINTING SECTION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established as a temporary unit prior to the end of 1917. Functions: To render surveying and printing service for the Office and for the Corps of Engineers. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF SUPPLIES, OFFICE OF, Purchase and Supply Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established by General Orders No. 14, War Department, on February 9, 1918. Abolished by General Orders No. 36 on April 16, 1918. Functions: To supervise and coordinate the procurement of munitions and other supplies for the Army. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SURVEYOR OF CONTRACTS, War Department.—An official appointed by the Secretary of War on June 14, 1918. In the reorganization of September 5, 1918, he was placed in charge of the Purchase Branch of the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. The Surveyor of Contracts became a member of the Superior Board of Contract Review, which was established in July 1918. Functions: To establish in each supply bureau of the Department a board of contract review; to pass on the final form of proposed purchase transactions; and to consider questions of purchase and contract policy within the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

SYNDICATE FEATURES DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—Established in August 1917. Discontinued on July 1, 1918. L. Ames Brown and William MacLeod Raine, Directors successively. Functions: To utilize the writers of the country in preparing and disseminating interpretative articles on the war. Records: In the custody of the Council of National Defense in 1920, but probably disposed of in 1928 as useless papers. Information concerning the work of the Division is contained in the files of the Executive Division in NA.

SYNTHETIC DRUGS COMMITTEE, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.—Created in 1916 as a subcommittee of the Chemistry Committee, under the chairmanship of Julius Stieglitz. Became a part of the Division when it was organized in 1918. Functions: The Committee cooperated with the Federal Trade Commission in the granting of licenses for the manufacture of synthetic drugs by patented processes belonging to the enemy. It also cooperated with the Commission and with the Public Health Service in ensuring the production of adequate quantities of licensed drugs and in standardizing the methods of manufacture and testing of certain drugs. Records: In the National Research Council.

SYNTHETIC DYE AND INTERMEDIATES SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—See **ARTIFICIAL DYES AND INTERMEDIATES SECTION**.

TABULATION AND STATISTICS DIVISION, Research and Statistics Bureau, War Trade Board.—Created on October 15, 1917, as the Tabulation and Statistics Bureau of the Board, taking over the tabulating and statistical work of the Research Division of the Export Licenses Bureau of the former Exports Administrative Board. Became a Division of the Research and Statistics Bureau on November 12, 1918. Transferred in June 1919 to the War Trade Board Section, State Department. Functions: To supply the other bureaus of the Board and other Government agencies with facts and figures regarding imports, exports, and licenses issued by the Board. Records: 1917-19 (9 feet) in the State Department. Include statistical tables on imports and exports and on import and export licenses.

TANK AND TRACTOR GROUP, Gauge Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **GAUGE BRANCH**.

TANK BRANCH, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION**.

TANK CAR RECORD OFFICE, Car Service Section, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.—Created on July 1, 1918; probably abolished with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To increase daily tank-car performance by keeping regional directors informed as to tank-car delays and movements. Records: Probably in the custody of the Association of American Railroads.

TANK CORPS DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, War Department.—On February 18, 1918, the Tank Service of the National Army was created and placed under the control of the Chief of Engineers as a branch of the Corps of Engineers. On March 6, 1918, the Secretary of War directed that it be made a separate and independent Corps, under a Director. It was transferred from Washington to Camp Meade, Md., by General Orders, No. 100, of August 12, 1919, effective on August 15, and was absorbed into the tank organization returning from France. Functions: To supervise the procurement and operation of tanks. Records: In the offices of the Ground Forces, War Department.

TANK DIVISION, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Apparently formed in August or September 1918 to take over work incidental to the production of tanks hitherto handled by the Tanks Branch, Motor Equipment Section, Procurement Division. Functions: To handle purchases and matters pertaining to the manufacture of tanks for the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TANK STEAMER AND CHARTERING EXECUTIVE, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See **CHARTERING COMMITTEE** and **TANK STEAMER EXECUTIVE**, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.

TANK STEAMER DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—This unit experienced a number of vicissitudes.

Established as a Division under the Operations Division in September 1917, it became in February 1918 the Tank Steamer Executive's Office under the Shipping Control Committee of the Shipping Board. With the termination of this Committee, the tank steamer unit was returned to the Operations Division of the Corporation (Jan. 1919), where it was known as the Tank Steamer Department. In May 1919, it was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Contract Department. Functions: To approve tank-steamer charters and to exercise supervision over tank steamers. Records: 1917-19 (8 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, and memoranda.

TANK STEAMER EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.—See TANK STEAMER DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

TANK BRANCH, Motor Equipment Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established about January 15, 1918. Its functions were taken over by the new Tank Division after September 5, 1918. Functions: To handle purchases of tanks for the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TANKS GROUP, Motor and Carriage Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See MOTOR AND CARRIAGE BRANCH.

TANNING MATERIALS AND NATURAL DYES SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on May 1, 1918, as the Tanning Materials Section. Later vegetable dyes were transferred to its jurisdiction from that of the Artificial Dyes and Intermediates Section, and about October 1, 1918, its name was changed to Tanning Materials and Natural Dyes Section. Discontinued after the armistice. Functions: To allocate the imported wattle bark, divi-divi, and mangrove bark and, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, to bring about an increase of production of chestnut wood extract and the main domestic tanning extracts; also to look after the importation and allocation of vegetable dyes and inedible oils, fats, and waxes. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

TANNING MATERIALS SECTION, Hide and Leather Control Branch, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See HIDE AND LEATHER CONTROL BRANCH.

TANNING MATERIALS SECTION, HIDE, LEATHER, AND, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—See HIDE, LEATHER, AND LEATHER GOODS DIVISION.

TARIFF COMMISSION.—A body of six members created by the Revenue Act of September 8, 1916, and organized on March 31, 1917. Functions: To gather tariff information for the use of the President and Congress. Its war efforts consisted of studies of the war's effect on significant industries and commodities, including a special investigation of costs in the sugar industry made on behalf of the Food Administration and the collection of data on trade disturbances and on conditions likely to follow the close of hostilities. Each of the six Commissioners was called on for special service with one or more war agencies. Records: In the Tariff Commission, except for a few papers in NA (2 feet) pertaining to the establishment of free ports, 1917-18, and some data on the organization and functions of the Commission. References: Joshua Bernhardt, The Tariff Commission, 17-19 (New York, 1922); Tariff Commission, Annual Reports, 1917-19.

TARIFF DIVISION, FOREIGN, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.—See FOREIGN TARIFF DIVISION.

TAX ADVISERS BOARD, EXCESS PROFITS, Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department.—See EXCESS PROFITS TAX ADVISERS BOARD.

TAX BOARD, ADVISORY, Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department.—See ADVISORY TAX BOARD.

TAXES SECTION, ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING AND EXCESS-PROFITS, War Minerals Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS.

TAXPAYERS' COOPERATION DIVISION, Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department.—Created in 1917. Functions: To conduct a campaign of public education in connection with the war-revenue law of 1917. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

TEA, COFFEE, OILS, SOAP, BAKING POWDER, AND MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

TEACHERS' AND PROFESSIONAL DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—See ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION DIVISION.

TECHNICAL AIRCRAFT BOARD, JOINT ARMY AND NAVY.—See JOINT ARMY AND NAVY TECHNICAL AIRCRAFT BOARD.

TECHNICAL AND CONSULTING SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Originally established as the Technical Section of the Chemicals and Explosives Division. On December 3, 1917, the name was changed to Technical and Consulting Section. Discontinued soon after the armistice. Functions: To offer advice and to investigate new processes of production and substitution. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

TECHNICAL BOARD, INTERALLIED.—See INTERALLIED TECHNICAL BOARD.

TECHNICAL BRANCH, Inspection Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created during the latter part of 1917. Functioned through the following Units: Explosive, Metallurgical, Mechanical, and Gauge. Transferred to the Inspection Division by Ordnance Office Order No. 93 of January 2, 1918. Functions: To be responsible for the proper manufacture of all matériel under its jurisdiction, in accordance with the contracts, specifications, drawings, and instructions furnished to it by the Design and Purchase Sections; to handle correspondence with reference to inspection; to keep records of inspections and tests; to prepare lists of master and inspection gauges needed for inspection purposes, the gauges to be designed and furnished by the Design and Purchase Sections; and to have control of the issue of these gauges, their care, use, and safekeeping, and the inspection of gauges supplied by the contractors. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT, Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See TECHNICAL SECTION, Ship Construction Division.

TECHNICAL DIVISION, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the war. During the war it functioned through the following

Sections: Armor and Projectile; Aviation Ordnance; Buildings and Grounds; Design; Experimental; Fire-Control and Optical; Gun; Gun Mount; Mines and Net; Nitrates and Acids; Powder, Explosives, and Fuse; Priorities; Ship Protection; Supply; Torpedo; and Turret Mount. There was also a Coast Board Officer. Functions: To design, manufacture, purchase, and distribute naval ordnance material, and to investigate scientific questions relating to ordnance and gunnery. Records: Among the general files in the Navy Department.

TECHNICAL INSTRUMENTS SECTION, Machinery and Engineering Materials Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS BRANCH**.

TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION GROUP, Instrument, Machinery, and Container Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See **INSTRUMENT, MACHINERY, AND CONTAINER BRANCH**.

TECHNICAL RESEARCH SECTION, Petroleum Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See **PETROLEUM DIVISION**.

TECHNICAL SECTION, Military Aeronautics Division, War Department.—Created on May 21, 1918. Functions: To have charge of the design of airplane armament, instruments, engines, and radiators; also to pass on designs of aircraft and accessories submitted by the Bureau of Aircraft Production. Records: In the offices of the Air Forces, War Department.

TECHNICAL SECTION, Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—This unit went through a variety of changes. Originated on August 20, 1917, as the Technical Department of the Construction Division. In December 1917 it was placed under the formal jurisdiction of the Steel Ship Construction Division, although it functioned both for that Division and the Wood Ship Construction Division. On June 26, 1918, it became the Engineering Section of the Steel Ship Construction Division, and it achieved independent status within the Ship Construction Division upon the establishment of the latter in January, 1919. Its name was changed to Technical Section on September 15, 1919, and as such it operated through the following Branches: Scientific, Requisition, Specifications, Otter Gear, Machinery, and Hull. It appears to have been discontinued about April 15, 1920. In November 1920 a Technical Department was reestablished as a part of the Construction and Repair Division. Functions: To examine, prepare, and approve designs, plans, and specifications for wood and steel ships; and to examine and report on all technical matters in connection with the emergency shipbuilding program which were referred to the Section. Records: 1917-21 (52 feet) in NA, including the records of the Specifications Branch, 1917-20 (19 feet); the Otter Gear Branch, 1917-21 (17 feet); the Machinery Branch, 1917-20 (7 feet); and the Hull Branch, 1917-20 (6 feet). General correspondence, memoranda, notes, and reports on the technical and engineering aspects of shipbuilding and on protective devices against submarine attack; specifications; and copies of contracts. Some of the records of the Requisition Branch are among the records of the Supply and Sales Division. Other files, including blueprints, are in the possession of the Maritime Commission.

TECHNICAL SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.—See **WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD**.

TEXTILE AND RUBBER DIVISION, War Industries Board.--Established as the Textile Division on June 3, 1918, and absorbed such members of the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense as had not earlier been assigned to other agencies; about July 24, 1918, rubber was added to its jurisdiction and the name of the Division was changed to Textile and Rubber Division. Discontinued about December 18, 1918. Functions: To cooperate with other Government agencies in the procurement of supplies of textiles and rubber goods; to establish and maintain relations between the Board and the industry; and to determine how to meet civilian requirements and safeguard civilian interests. Records: 1917-19 (155 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, questionnaires, reports, card lists, and other records of the Cotton and Cotton Linters, Cotton Goods, Domestic Wool, Felt, Flax Products, Foreign Wool, Knit Goods, Rubber, Silk, and Woolens Sections and the Moils and Waste Administrator's Office. The files of many of these units, however, are very fragmentary; other records are probably in the consolidated or "commodity" files of the Board.

TEXTILE AND TEXTILE EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Inspection Section, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See INSPECTION SECTION.

TEXTILE EQUIPMENT SECTION, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created in 1917. Became the Textile Equipment Branch, Equipment Section, Procurement Division, on January 14, 1918. Functions: To procure equipment manufactured from textiles, wool, or cotton, such as haversacks, pack carriers, cartridge belts, canteen covers, and intrenching tool covers. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TEXTILE SECTION, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created in 1917. Became the Textile Branch, Equipment Section, Procurement Division, on January 14, 1918. Functions: To procure cotton and woolen textiles, including duck, webbing, and horse blankets. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TEXTILE SUBDIVISION, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Established on June 14 and abolished in October 1918 upon the transfer of the Division to the Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To supervise the procurement of textile goods. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

TEXTILES AND FABRICS COMMITTEE, CHEMISTRY OF, Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division, National Research Council.--See CHEMISTRY OF TEXTILES AND FABRICS COMMITTEE.

TEXTILES SECTION, Purchase Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--See PURCHASE DIVISION.

THEATER DIVISION, LIBERTY, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.--See LIBERTY THEATER DIVISION.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT DIVISION, Training Camp Activities Commission, Navy Department.--See TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION.

THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH DIVISION, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Organized in May 1917. Included pharmacological and toxicological research units prior to the setting up of

separate divisions to perform those functions. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To determine the changes that occur in the body as the result of exposure to lethal gases, and to devise methods for the treatment of gas poisoning. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 25 (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, War Department.--A position created by Congress, which was filled by Presidential appointment on April 19, 1918. Frederick P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary. Functions: By designation of the Secretary of War, to direct civilian relations; under General Orders, No. 81, of August 28, 1918, to be responsible for matters affecting the nonmilitary life of the soldier and to act as the point of contact between the Department and the Commission on Training Camp Activities; and under General Orders, No. 94, of October 19, 1918, to work closely with the Morale Branch of the General Staff. Also in charge of correspondence regarding delays in mail, the treatment of sick and wounded, matters relating to passports, and the consideration of recommendations for clemency made by the Judge Advocate General. Records: In the War Department.

THREAD AND TAPES SECTION, COTTON AND LINEN, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.--See **FLAX PRODUCTS SECTION**.

THRESHING DIVISION, Grain Corporation.--See **GRAIN THRESHING DIVISION**.

TICK ERADICATION DIVISION, Animal Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--A unit originating in the investigations of Texas fever begun by the Bureau on July 1, 1881, and in the tick eradication work begun under the direction of the Inspection Division on July 1, 1906. Established as a separate Division on May 1, 1917, through the separation of the tick eradication work from the Field Inspection Division. On July 1, 1934, its name was changed to the Division of Tick Eradication and Special Diseases. Functions: During the war, under special appropriations, to conduct a campaign to eradicate the southern cattle tick and to improve agricultural conditions generally over the area affected. Records: 1917-18 (6 feet) among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

TICKET STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.--Appointed on June 14, 1918; discontinued on March 1, 1920. Functions: To prepare standard passenger ticket forms. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

TIDENATER SECTION, Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau, Distribution Division, Fuel Administration.--See **BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE BUREAU**.

TIMBER PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.--See **INTERALLIED PROGRAMME COMMITTEES**.

TIN EXECUTIVE, INTERALLIED.--See **INTERALLIED TIN EXECUTIVE**.

TIN PLATE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE.--Created in August 1917 by the joint action of the Food Administration, the Agriculture and Commerce Departments, and the War Trade Board. Functioned as a unit of the Canned Foods Division of the Food Administration and after July 1918 of the Tin Section of the War Industries Board. Dissolved in January 1919. Functions: To make available a supply of pig tin, tin plate,

palm oil (necessary for use in the manufacture of tin plate), and other materials; to regulate the manufacture and price of tin plate; to promote economy in its use in home and commercial canning; and to coordinate the work of the various agencies concerned with it. Records: 1917-19 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence, minutes, and monthly reports of tin plate manufacturers are among the records of the Canned Foods Division, and minutes of conferences with manufacturers and packers are among the records of the Staple Groceries Division, Food Administration. References: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Retail Price Division, Regulation of Supplies of Tin Cans in World War I, 1916-1918 (July 1941. Processed).

TIN PLATE SUBCOMMITTEE, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Appointed at a meeting of manufacturers on March 24, 1917, called at the suggestion of the Secretary of Commerce, and became a part of the Cooperative Committee in June. Ceased functioning in August, and in December was reorganized as a subcommittee of the American Iron and Steel Institute. Functions: To study the conservation of tin plate. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

TIN SECTION, War Industries Board.--Created on March 6, 1918. Instrumental in forming and closely related to the Interallied Tin Executive in London. Discontinued early in 1919. Functions: To regulate the importation and distribution of pig tin in the United States. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

TIN SUBCOMMITTEE, FIG, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See FIG TIN SUBCOMMITTEE.

TIRE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS BRANCH, Production Section, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See PRODUCTION SECTION.

TIRES BRANCH, SPARE PARTS AND, Motors and Vehicles Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MOTORS AND VEHICLES DIVISION.

TOBACCO BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

TOBACCO DIVISION, COTTON AND, Census Bureau, Commerce Department.--See COTTON AND TOBACCO DIVISION.

TOBACCO PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.--See INTERALLIED PROGRAMME COMMITTEES.

TOBACCO SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--Created on April 26 and discontinued on December 17, 1918. Functions: To survey requirements for and to develop methods of purchasing and marketing tobacco. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

TOBACCO SUBSECTION, Supervisory Field Inspection Section, Inspection Branch, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See SUPERVISORY FIELD INSPECTION SECTION.

TONNAGE ALLOTMENT AND RELEASE SECTION, Port Operations Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See PORT OPERATIONS BRANCH.

TOOL AND HARDWARE SUNDRIES BRANCH, Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See SMALL TOOLS AND CHESTS BRANCH.

TOOL SECTION, HARDWARE AND HAND, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--See HARDWARE AND HAND TOOL SECTION.

TOOLS AND CHEST EQUIPMENT SECTION, Small Tools and Chests Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See SMALL TOOLS AND CHESTS BRANCH.

TOOLS AND HARDWARE SECTION, Supplies Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See SUPPLIES DIVISION.

TOOLS, HANDLES, AND TOOL CHESTS SECTION, General Supplies Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See GENERAL SUPPLIES BRANCH.

TOPOGRAPHY DIVISION, HYDROGRAPHY AND, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Commerce Department.--See HYDROGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY DIVISION.

TORPEDO SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.--In existence prior to the war. Functions: To have charge of the design, manufacture, procurement, and distribution of torpedoes, torpedo tubes, launching devices, torpedo directors, and accessories. Records: In the Navy Department.

TOWN PLANNING DIVISION, Housing Corporation.--Originated in a volunteer organization, which was incorporated into the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department, on April 16, 1918. Abolished on June 30, 1919. Functions: A member of the Division served on the Sites Committee. After sites for housing projects were selected, the Division, through town planners appointed by it, was responsible for the general planning. Records: 1918-19 (16 feet) in NA. General correspondence, specifications, blueprints, location plans, photographs, and other records containing detailed information on projects.

TOXIC MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT SECTION, Chemical Research Division (Offense), War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Organized in September 1917; later designated Organic Research Section No. 1. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To investigate on a laboratory scale the manufacture of new toxic materials; and to undertake actual manufacture of mustard gas on a moderate scale, together with the production of important arsenic derivatives not available elsewhere. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 32 (Bulletin 178A, Washington, 1919).

TOXICITY OF PRESERVED FOODS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Medicine and Related Sciences Division, National Research Council.--Created in 1917, with J. J. Abel as Chairman. It was one of the committees grouped in the Medicine and Related Sciences Division when that Division was organized in 1918. Functions: Appointed to act in conjunction with Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical School, who had "undertaken an exhaustive study of the toxicity of preserved foods for the American Cannery Association," it studied canning and other methods of preserving food and investigated problems of botulism. Records: In the National Research Council.

TOXICOLOGICAL RESEARCH DIVISION, War Gas Investigations, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.--Organized in May 1917 when toxicological research was separated from the Therapeutic Division. Concerned only with offense research after May 1918, when the Pharmacological Research Division assumed responsibility for defense research. Transferred with the entire War Gas Investigations to the War Department on June 25, 1918. Functions: To determine the lethal values of various substances and to develop methods of treating gassed animals. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations, 27-28 (Bulletin 178A, Washington, 1919).

TRACER SECTION, Inland Traffic Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--Established with the creation of the Division in March 1918. Functions: To expedite and assist in tracing carload and less than carload consignments in cooperation with the Car Record and Tracing Office, Car Service Section, Operation Division, Railroad Administration. Records: Probably among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

TRACK AND ROAD TOOLS SECTION, Heavy Hardware Branch, General Supplies Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See HEAVY HARDWARE BRANCH.

TRACTOR GROUP, Motor and Carriage Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See MOTOR AND CARRIAGE BRANCH.

TRACTORS BRANCH, Motor Equipment Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established about January 15, 1918. Its functions were taken over by the new Special Tractor and Artillery Tractor Branches of the Motor Equipment Section after September 5, 1918. Functions: To handle purchases of tractors for the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE, FOREIGN, State Department.--See FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER'S OFFICE.

TRADE AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.--Established as the Trade Journals Section in May 1917 and renamed the Trade and Technical Journals Section in December. Abolished in October 1918. Functions: To keep commercial and technical workers informed, through trade and technical journals, concerning Food Administration regulations in relation to economies in food, feed, power, and transportation. The Section issued the

Weekly Bulletin and a clipsheet entitled "Food Conservation Notes." Records: 1917-19 (12 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, manuscripts of published articles, and copies of "Food Conservation Notes."

TRADE BOARD, WAR.—See WAR TRADE BOARD.

TRADE BUREAU, ENEMY, War Trade Board.—See ENEMY TRADE BUREAU.

TRADE COMMISSION, FEDERAL.—See FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

TRADE COUNCIL, WAR.—See WAR TRADE COUNCIL.

TRADE DIVISION, ENEMY, Federal Trade Commission.—See ENEMY TRADE DIVISION.

TRADE EXPORT DIVISION, Federal Trade Commission.—See EXPORT TRADE DIVISION.

TRADE INFORMATION DIVISION, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department.—Organized in 1917. Succeeded by the Division of Correspondence and Distribution in 1920. Functions: To answer requests for miscellaneous information and for specific data on foreign markets, except with regard to Latin America and the Far East. During the war it supplied general information to governmental war organizations and opened to them its special directories and lists of names of firms engaged in various war industries. Records: In the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TRADE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, WAR, War Trade Board.—See WAR TRADE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

TRADES AND ALLOCATIONS DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Originated as the Trades and Allocations Division of the Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board, the functions of which were transferred on December 31, 1918, to the Operations Division of the Fleet Corporation. Terminated in June 1919 upon the creation of the Shipping Trades Department and the Allocation Department. Functions: To allocate to cargoes and trade routes vessels owned and under the control of the Shipping Board. Records: 1919 (combined with those of the Shipping Trades Department, 1919-20, total 24 feet) in NA.

TRADES AND ALLOCATIONS DIVISION, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.—This Division was already functioning when the Shipping Control Committee was officially established in February 1918. On December 31, 1918, it became the Trades and Allocations Department of the Operations Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Functions: To carry on the greater part of the work of the Committee in assigning and allocating vessels to cargoes and routes. Its four Branches (Coastwise, Coal, Sailing Vessel, Trans-Atlantic and Trans-Pacific Trade, and South American and West Indies Trade), which performed the actual work, cooperated with the War Trade Board, the Allied Maritime Transport Council, and the Planning and Statistics Division of the Board. Records: 1918-19 (75 feet) in NA. Correspondence and reports.

TRADES, RATES, AND CLAIMS SECTION, Traffic Department, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See RATE AND CLAIM DEPARTMENT.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY DIVISION, War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department.--Established by authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, approved October 6, 1917, and by Executive Order No. 2729-A of October 12, 1917, which delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to license foreign insurance companies. By Departmental Circular No. 99 of November 23, 1917, the Secretary delegated this power to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and the Trading With the Enemy Division resulted. The Division does not appear as such in the "Organization Chart and Organization Memoranda" of August 20, 1918, but its function was still being performed by a section of the Legal Division in 1919. Functions: To regulate, by licensing, foreign insurance companies doing business in the United States. Records: Some material relating to this activity may be found in the files of the Marine Advisory Board to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the files of the Alien Property Custodian in NA; in the files of the Director of the Bureau and in legal files in the Veterans' Administration; and in records in the Treasury Department.

TRAFFIC AND STORAGE ASSISTANCE, EMERGENCY, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See EMERGENCY TRAFFIC AND STORAGE ASSISTANCE.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.--Organized on February 25, 1918, succeeding the Transportation Department, which had been established on November 1, 1917. F. M. Whittaker was detailed from the Railroad Administration as Inland Traffic Manager in February 1918. In May the Bureau was placed under the Administrative Division. Terminated in June 1919. Functions: To arrange matters with the Railroad Administration relating to the transportation of coal; and to supervise the distribution of cars and the movement of loaded cars to their destination, the direction of shipments by the shortest route, and the diversion of coal to places of need. Records: 1917-19 (25 feet) in NA. Correspondence, reports, memoranda, requests for shipments, requests for cars, permits, orders, requisitions, notebooks, and personnel appointment records.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.--Organized on January 21, 1918. In April a branch office was established in Kansas City. Ceased operations in March 1919. J. A. Middleton, the head, was assigned by the Railroad Administration to act with the Oil Division as Manager of Inland Traffic, and the Bureau was sometimes known as the Inland Traffic Bureau. Functions: To keep railroad facilities open to the transportation of oil, and to obtain rate adjustments. Records: In NA. Correspondence and related documents (1 foot) are filed separately from the central files.

TRAFFIC BRANCH, Fuel and Forage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Organized on January 26 and abolished on June 14, 1918. Functions: To indicate points of origin and destination for fuel and forage shipments. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRAFFIC BRANCH, Material Section, Supply and Sales Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See TRANSPORTATION DIVISION.

TRAFFIC BRANCH, FREIGHT, Rail Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--See FREIGHT TRAFFIC BRANCH.

TRAFFIC BRANCH, STORAGE AND, Administrative Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See STORAGE AND TRAFFIC BRANCH.

TRAFFIC COMMITTEE, INTERREGIONAL, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.--See INTERREGIONAL TRAFFIC COMMITTEE.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established on February 1, 1920, to assume the functions of the Export Coal, Shipping Trades, Rate and Claim, Allocation, and Assignment Departments. Continued until the abolition of the Corporation in October 1936, and still exists as part of the Operations and Traffic Division of the Maritime Commission. Functions: To allocate vessels to trade routes; to assign to managing operators vessels owned or under the control of the Corporation; to establish trade routes, freight rates, and liner service; and to adjust cargo claims. Records: 1918-36 (680 feet) in NA. Include material pertaining to particular commodities and trade routes, freight tariffs, minutes and circulars of freight conferences, shipping periodicals, performance summaries, digests of manifests, market reports, advertising data, and a file giving information on the organization, capitalization, and nationality of all companies operating Shipping Board vessels for the period 1918-26.

TRAFFIC DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Established by the Shipping Board in May 1917; discontinued in the fall of 1917 after the Operations Division of the Shipping Board was organized. Functions: To handle the transportation of supplies and materials for the construction of wooden vessels, to have charge of the Maritime Intelligence Department, and generally to supervise traffic matters for the Shipping Board and the Fleet Corporation. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

TRAFFIC DIVISION, Grain Corporation.--See TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

TRAFFIC DIVISION, Railroad Administration.--Created on February 9, 1918. Operated through a number of committees and sections. Discontinued on March 1, 1920. Edward Chambers, Director. Functions: To handle matters involving traffic relations between carriers and the shipping public, and also the classification of traffic, the fixing of rates, and commercial questions arising in connection with the transportation of freight, mail, and express goods. Records: Authorized for destruction on March 20, 1934, except for some tariff authority papers, which were ordered transferred to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Executive Order No. 7542 of January 27, 1937.

TRAFFIC DIVISION, PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND, General Staff, War Department.--See PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND TRAFFIC DIVISION.

TRAFFIC DIVISION, STORAGE AND, General Staff, War Department.--See PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND TRAFFIC DIVISION.

TRAFFIC MANAGERS, INLAND, Traffic Division, Railroad Administration.-- See INLAND TRAFFIC MANAGERS.

TRAFFIC SECTION, Equipment Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created in 1917. Probably transferred to the Equipment Section of the Procurement Division on January 14, 1918. Functions: To advise the Chief of the Division and the heads of the several procurement units in the planning of shipping routes and shipping schedules, so that raw materials, component parts, and completed equipment might be packed and shipped with the greatest possible effectiveness. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRAFFIC SECTION, Port Operations Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See PORT OPERATIONS BRANCH.

TRAFFIC SECTION, Public Service Division, Railroad Administration.-- Created on July 1, 1918, in the Public Service and Accounting Division. Functions taken over by the Public Service Division on February 1, 1919. Functions: To coordinate the work of the Freight Traffic Committees organized to handle changes in freight rates, rules, and regulations in official eastern, southern, and western classification territories. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

TRAFFIC SECTION, Salvage Branch, Conservation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH.

TRAFFIC SECTION, Supply Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--Established in 1918. Later transferred with the Division to the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff. Functions: To control the movement and transportation of stores. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRAILERS BRANCH, Motor Equipment Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established about January 15, 1918. Abolished on September 5, 1918, when Supply Circular No. 87 transferred its functions to the Quartermaster Corps. Functions: To handle purchases of trailers for the Ordnance Department. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRAINING AND DILUTION SERVICE, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Authorized by an act of July 1, 1918, and organized on July 16. Included Planning, Training, Dilution, and Administration Divisions. After the armistice, renamed the Training Service. Terminated on June 30, 1919. Functions: To devise and publicize methods of training workers and of diluting skilled labor as and when needed; to organize industrial training in public schools in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education; to ascertain the supply of skilled labor available in cooperation with the Employment Service; to study hygienic fitness of plants for dilution in cooperation with the Public Health Service; and to prepare and distribute publications in cooperation with the Information and Education Service. Dilution of skilled labor by the utilization of unskilled labor was never actively carried on by the Dilution Division because of the armistice. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress on May 7, 1928. References: Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 215-227 ([Urbana, 1920]).

TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION BRANCH, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.—Organized in 1918. Functions: To supervise the training of the Army; the tactics and methods of warfare to be employed, together with publications having relation thereto; military education and special training; the publication of foreign documents relating to military affairs; and inspections with a view to insuring efficiency and thoroughness in training and instruction throughout the Army. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

TRAINING BRANCH, Personnel Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See PERSONNEL DIVISION.

TRAINING BUREAU, SEA, Recruiting Service, Shipping Board.—See SEA TRAINING BUREAU.

TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION, Navy Department.—Established in accordance with a letter of September 24, 1917, from the Secretary of the Navy to Raymond B. Fosdick, which named the latter Chairman. Operated through the following Divisions: Athletics; Law Enforcement; Music and Song; Protective Work for Girls; Publicity; Social Hygiene and Instruction; Supplies and Accounts; and Theatrical Entertainment. Succeeded on March 11, 1919, by the Sixth (Morale) Division, Navigation Bureau. Raymond B. Fosdick also served as Chairman of the Training Camp Activities Commission of the War Department. Functions: To coordinate the work of the several welfare organizations (the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the Young Women's Christian Association, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army) that had the function of providing for the healthful recreation, moral outlook, and general comfort of young men in the Navy. Records: In the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department. References: Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1918-19.

TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES COMMISSION, War Department.—Established in accordance with a letter of April 18, 1917, from the Secretary of War to Raymond B. Fosdick. Operated through the following Divisions: Athletic; Camp Music; Executive Office; Law Enforcement; Liberty Theater; Military Entertainment; and Social Hygiene. There was also a Post Exchange Committee. By General Orders, No. 109, War Department, September 5, 1919, the functions of the Commission and of the Education and Special Training Committee were transferred to the War Plans Division of the General Staff, where an Education and Recreation Branch was created to take charge of them. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman. Functions: To act as a clearinghouse for suggestions relative to the question of providing recreational and other facilities for men in training camps. Its functions were to be largely advisory, but the Secretary of War stated that it was his intention to consult with it upon the whole question of police regulations outside the limits of military camps. It sought to coordinate the work of the several welfare organizations. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

TRAINING CAMPS SECTION, Yards and Docks Bureau, Navy Department.—Established in October 1917. Functions: To prepare plans and specifications for the construction of war emergency naval training camps. Records: Among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

TRAINING COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, BOARD TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON THE METHODS OF, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on August 19, 1918, by Office Order No. 279. Functions: To investigate methods of training commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Office, and to make reports and recommendations thereupon. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRAINING COMMITTEE, EDUCATION AND SPECIAL, War Department.--See EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING COMMITTEE.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT, INDUSTRIAL, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTION, Industrial Relations Division.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT, ORGANIZATION AND, Operations Branch, Field Artillery Chief's Office, War Department.--See FIELD ARTILLERY CHIEF'S OFFICE.

TRAINING DIVISION, Chemical Warfare Service, War Department.--Originated in 1917 under the Surgeon General's Office; transferred to the Office of the Chief of Engineers early in 1918; and became a part of the Chemical Warfare Service shortly after its organization on June 28, 1918. Functions: To organize and train officers and troops in gas warfare. Records: In the War Department.

TRAINING DIVISION, Navigation Bureau, Navy Department.--Established in April 1917 by order of the Chief of the Bureau. Late in 1919 the functions of the Division were apparently returned to the Enlisted Personnel Division of the Bureau, where they were normally performed. Functions: To administer the training of enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy and of the Naval Reserve Force at naval training stations, training camps, section bases, district vessels, special schools, Navy units of the Students' Army Training Corps, and Navy rifle ranges. Records: 1917-19 (7 feet) in NA. General files. References: Navy Department, Annual Reports, 1917, p. 22-24, 159-161; 1918, p. 433-438; Ernest L. Bennett and Lewis P. Clephane, "History of the Training Division, Bureau of Navigation" (1920. Manuscript in the Office of Naval Records and Library).

TRAINING DIVISION, Training and Dilution Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Probably instituted with the Service on July 16, 1918. Under it was a field service, which included a chief and a superintendent in each of 12 districts which coincided with the Army ordnance districts. Assistant superintendents of training were stationed in some of the important industrial centers. Probably terminated with the Service on June 30, 1919. Functions: To organize vestibule training departments at the request of plant managers and, in accordance with plans of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, to initiate movements for industrial training with the assistance of employers, labor, and public school authorities. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

TRAINING DIVISION, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--See MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING DIVISION.

TRAINING METHODS BRANCH, EMPLOYMENT AND, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING METHODS BRANCH.

TRAINING METHODS SECTION, Planning Division, Training and Dilution Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Probably organized in July 1918 and terminated on June 30, 1919. Functions: To study methods of industrial training; to prepare plans for instituting, carrying on, and improving training schemes; to combine all training plans into a comprehensive scheme for all industries; and to coordinate the Service's plans with those of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Records: Disposition authorized by Congress in 1928.

TRAINING SECTION, Gas Defense Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.--Organized during the summer of 1917, in response to the opening of the Gas-Defense School in connection with the School of Musketry of the Infantry School of the Army at Fort Sill. On February 27, 1918, the commissioned personnel of this Section were transferred to the Office of the Chief of Engineers, and training in gas-defense methods was placed under that Office. Functions: To provide officers trained in gas defense for the military service. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRAINING SECTION, Military Aeronautics Division, War Department.--See MILITARY AERONAUTICS DIVISION.

TRAINING SECTION, EDUCATION AND, Industrial Relations Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTION.

TRAINING SECTION, INDUSTRIAL, Welfare Work Subcommittee, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SECTION.

TRAINING SERVICE, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--See TRAINING AND DILUTION SERVICE.

TRAINING SPECIAL COMMITTEE, EDUCATION AND SPECIAL, General Relations Division, National Research Council.--See EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

TRAJECTORIES AND STABILIZERS SECTION, Science and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See SCIENCE AND RESEARCH DIVISION.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AND TRANS-PACIFIC TRADE BRANCH, Trades and Allocations Division, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.--See TRADES AND ALLOCATIONS DIVISION.

TRANS-ATLANTIC RADIO BRANCH, Radio Development Section, Engineering and Research Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.--See RADIO DEVELOPMENT SECTION.

TRANSFER AND INVENTORY SECTION, Sales Branch, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established about October 1919. In existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To handle and clear requisitions for the transfer of property which involved the Department. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

TRANSFER AND PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, Shipping Board.--Created by resolution of the Board on October 9 and discontinued by resolution of the Board on December 3, 1918. Functions: To investigate

and prepare recommendations for the Board with regard to applications to sell ships, to transfer registry of ships, to place foreign mortgages on ships, and to construct vessels for private account. Records: In the Maritime Commission.

TRANSPORT COMMITTEE, HIGHWAYS, Council of National Defense.--See HIGHWAYS TRANSPORT COMMITTEE.

TRANSPORT COMMITTEE, MECHANICAL.--See INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL.

TRANSPORT COUNCIL, ALLIED MARITIME.--See ALLIED MARITIME TRANSPORT COUNCIL.

TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE, ALLIED MARITIME, Allied Maritime Transport Council.--See ALLIED MARITIME TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE.

TRANSPORT MACHINERY SECTION, AUTOMOTIVE AND, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

TRANSPORT SECTION, War Department Claims Board, War Department.--See WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD.

TRANSPORT SERVICE, MOTOR, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS CHIEF'S OFFICE.

TRANSPORT SUBDIVISION, MOTOR, Port Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MOTOR TRANSPORT SUBDIVISION.

TRANSPORTATION, JOINT COMMITTEE ON WEST INDIES.--See JOINT COMMITTEE ON WEST INDIES TRANSPORTATION.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Established on February 13, 1917. Included at various times the following Cooperative Committees: Telegraph and Telephone, Railroad Transportation, Electric Railroad Transportation, Inland Water Transportation, Locomotives, and Cars. Most of these were either dissolved or merged with other agencies before March 1, 1918. Functions: To supervise and direct investigations and make recommendations as to the location of railroads for the expeditious concentration of troops and supplies at strategic points for defense; the coordination of military, industrial, and commercial purposes in the location of highways and railroad branch lines; the utilization of waterways; the development of sea-going transportation; and the extension and adaptation of telegraph and telephone facilities to meet the requirements of defense. Records: Among those of the Council in NA.

TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING OPERATIONS DIVISION, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING DIVISION, Construction Organization.

TRANSPORTATION AND LABOR SECTION, PASSENGER, Inland Traffic Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.--See PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION AND LABOR SECTION.

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE PROJECT, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See TRANSPORTATION SECTION.

TRANSPORTATION BOARD, INTERALLIED MILITARY.—See INTERALLIED MILITARY TRANSPORTATION BOARD.

TRANSPORTATION BRANCH, Distribution and Warehouse Section, Supply Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Construction Organization.

TRANSPORTATION BRANCH, Motors Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on November 1, 1918, and still in existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To be responsible for handling matters related to necessary diversions of shipment in transit, expediting movements, and co-operating with the Inland Traffic Service. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

TRANSPORTATION BRANCH, Operating Section, Supply Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established in 1917. Functions: To have primary responsibility for the study of transportation conditions as they affected the Division; to prepare routings for Division shipments; and to follow up shipments in transit made under the direction of the Division. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRANSPORTATION BRANCH, Purchase Section, Nitrate Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established during the latter part of 1917. Functions: To handle matters relating to the transportation problems of the Division, and to maintain progress records concerning orders. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRANSPORTATION BRANCH, MOTOR, Operations Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MOTOR TRANSPORTATION BRANCH.

TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, War Trade Board.—Created on October 15, 1917, replacing the Transportation Division of the Export Licenses Bureau of the Exports Administrative Board. Transferred to the War Trade Board Section, State Department, on June 30, 1919. Functions: To administer and enforce the rules and regulations of the Board by granting or withholding fueling and provisioning licenses to vessels entering or leaving the United States or its possessions. Records: 1917-19 (475 feet) in the State Department. Correspondence; records of charters approved, disapproved, or returned for modification; copies of bunker licenses, forms, and rules and regulations; and other records. Included are "ships' files," which contain a record of the voyages made by practically all neutral and Allied ships, with date of departure, ports of call, and destination, and data on the cargo, fuel, and provisions carried on each voyage.

TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, INDUSTRIAL HOUSING AND, Labor Department.—See INDUSTRIAL HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION BUREAU.

TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, MARINE, Oil Division, Fuel Administration.—See COUNSEL'S OFFICE.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.--
Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of seven members; B. B.
Thayer, Chairman.--See NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--
See OPERATIONS COMMITTEE.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, COTTON COMPRESSION AND, War Industries
Board.--See COTTON COMPRESSION AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, INLAND WATER, Council of National Defense.--
See INLAND WATER TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, ELECTRIC RAILROAD, Transporta-
tion and Communication Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of
National Defense.--See ELECTRIC RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION COOPERATIVE
COMMITTEE.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, Belgian Department, Grain Corporation.--
See BELGIAN DEPARTMENT.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, Fuel Administration.--See TRAFFIC AND
TRANSPORTATION BUREAU, Administrative Division.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.--Established in August
1917. Worked in cooperation with the Railroad Administration and
the Food Administration during the war period. Known also as the
Traffic Division. Terminated about July 1923. Functions: To fa-
cilitate the movement of grain and flour by rail and water, to co-
ordinate domestic and export demands made on carriers, and to handle
demurrage and other freight claims. Records: 1917-23 (315 feet) in
NA. Include correspondence and contracts concerning rail and steamer
shipments of grain and flour and records of the Claims Section of the
Department.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, Supply Division, Construction Organization,
Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See TRANSPORTATION DIVI-
SION, Construction Organization.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, MARINE, Grain Corporation.--See MARINE
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation.--Originated with the appointment of a
Director of Traffic on May 8, 1917, and established as a Division
on December 1. Abolished on June 10, 1918, after which its func-
tions were exercised by the Transportation Department of the Sup-
ply Division until December 18, 1918. On that date this Department
became the Transportation Branch of the Distribution and Warehouse
Section, Supply Division, which was succeeded on August 1, 1919, by
the Traffic Branch of the Material Section, Supply and Sales Divi-
sion. The Traffic Branch became a part of the Purchasing Department
on August 1, 1920, and was abolished about the end of 1921. Func-
tions: To exercise general supervision over the transportation of
shipbuilding materials and supplies purchased by or produced for
the Corporation. Records: 1918-22 (122 feet) in NA. Include gen-
eral correspondence, notes, memoranda, and reports relating to the
transportation of shipbuilding materials and supplies from production
plants to shipyards. Also included are correspondence; invoices and

summaries relating to claims arising from the transportation of shipbuilding materials; freight bills; and copies of bills of lading. Other records of the Division and its successors were consolidated with the general files of the Supply and Sales Division, 1917-24 (446 feet).

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Fertilizer Control Office, Agriculture Department.—See FERTILIZER CONTROL OFFICE.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Food Administration.—Organized in July 1917. In February 1918 it was reorganized as the Inland Traffic Division under C. E. Spens, who as Inland Traffic Manager represented the Railroad Administration. Terminated in February 1919. Functions: To obtain adequate transportation for the distribution of food, feed, containers, and machinery for food manufacture and preservation; to minimize wastage due to transportation delays and facilitate the movement of commodities for export; to cooperate with the Car Service Commission of the American Railway Association and its successor in the Railroad Administration; and to supervise the arrangements for inland transportation of foodstuffs for the Allies. Records: 1917-19 (95 feet) in NA. Correspondence, copies of requests made to the Railroad Administration for cars, and reports of the Grain Corporation, the British Ministry of Shipping, and the Wheat Export Co. (representing the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies) on the purchase of food supplies and amounts available for loading.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Housing Corporation.—Organized on May 1, 1918, in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department, and later transferred to the Housing Corporation. Apart from the Washington office, the work was divided among district offices with headquarters in New York City, Hampton Roads, and Chicago, the latter office having charge of the Eastern Pennsylvania district. Projects in other localities were handled directly by the Washington office. Abolished on April 1, 1920. Functions: To make available all housing in or about a congested district by rearranging schedules of and improving, installing, financing, or extending train, electric railway, bus, and ferry services. Property, when acquired, was obtained by mutual consent or by authority to commandeer. Records: 1918-20 (60 feet) in NA. General correspondence, plans and specifications, blueprints, estimates of costs, reports, project books, bids, progress charts, vouchers, and tax bills. Some of the Norfolk ferries records are in the custody of the Norfolk Ferries Co., Norfolk, Va.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See TRANSPORTATION SECTION.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Established prior to the war. Gradually lost many of its functions to the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff. Operated through several Branches, including Land Transport and Water Transport. Abolished on June 15, 1918, when its remaining functions were assigned to other divisions of the Office (Office Order No. 464). Functions: To handle transportation activities of the Army. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Railroad Administration.—See OPERATION DIVISION.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, ANIMAL-DRAWN, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--See ANIMAL-DRAWN TRANSPORTATION DIVISION.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, MARINE, Food Administration.--See MARINE TRANSPORTATION DIVISION.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPAGE BRANCH, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Formed on January 26 and abolished on April 16, 1918. Functions: To recommend specifications for and the procurement of animal-drawn vehicles. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

TRANSPORTATION OF FARM PRODUCTS PROJECT, MOTOR, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See MOTOR TRANSPORTATION OF FARM PRODUCTS PROJECT.

TRANSPORTATION ORDERS SECTION, Freight Traffic Branch, Rail Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--See FREIGHT TRAFFIC BRANCH.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION, Council of National Defense.--See HIGHWAYS TRANSPORT COMMITTEE.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Established in 1913. Also known as the Transportation Division and the Transportation and Storage Project. War activities were carried on in part under the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917, and the Secretary's Memorandum 231 of April 9, 1918. The functions of the Section were divided in 1922 between the Fruit and Vegetable Division, now a Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, and the Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Those transferred to the latter Division are now performed by the Marketing and Transportation Research Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Functions: To transmit information concerning the transportation needs of agriculture, including the details of individual cases involving obstructions to the production and movement of agricultural products brought to the attention of the Department; to send representatives into the field to aid in organizing the movement of agricultural products and supplies and to study and suggest improved cold-storage methods; to assist the Quartermaster General's Office in organizing the handling of meat products intended for shipment to France; to aid the Food Administration in formulating regulations concerning the distribution of cold-storage foodstuffs; and to ascertain for the Food Administration and for the military services the amount of cold-storage space available. Records: 1913-22 (9 feet) in NA. Include the Markets Bureau "carriers correspondence file" (1914-20); correspondence of staff members with Bureau authorities and project offices, scattered among central correspondence files of the Bureau; and unpublished reports, 1917-19, in the "manuscript files" of the Bureaus of Markets and of Agricultural Economics. The bulk of the wartime correspondence of the Section was destroyed in 1926.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION, Production Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See PRODUCTION DIVISION.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE, ENGINEER MOTOR, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.--See ENGINEER MOTOR TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE, NAVAL OVERSEAS, Operating Forces Division, Naval Operations Office, Navy Department.--See NAVAL OVERSEAS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE CHIEF'S OFFICE, War Department.--Established by Supply Circular No. 21, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, of March 11, 1919, which combined the former Embarkation and Inland Traffic Services to form the new unit. Functioned through the following Divisions: Administrative, Animal-Drawn Transportation, Port Terminals and Inland Waterways, Rail Transportation, and Water Transportation. Transferred to the Quartermaster General's Office by General Orders, No. 42, of July 14, 1920. Functions: To be responsible for and have authority over the transportation of the supplies and personnel of the Army by rail and water. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department. References: Transportation Service, Report, 1920.

TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE, International Regime of Ports, Waterways, and Railways Commission, Peace Conference.--Composed of 10 members. Henry White (of the United States), President. Functions: To draw up a statement relating to freedom of transit. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE, PIG IRON, IRON ORE, AND LAKE, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--See PIG IRON, IRON ORE, AND LAKE TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE.

TRAVEL SECTION, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.--Created on September 23, 1918, by the consolidation under one head of several subsections from other sections. It seems also to have been known as the Passport Section. Functions: To study normal travel and to apply data thus obtained to the control of travel into and out of the United States in time of war. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, Treasury Department.--The office of Treasurer was established on September 2, 1789. Functions: During the war the work of the Treasurer's office was greatly increased. It included the custody of funds of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Housing Corporation, the War Finance Corporation, and the Grain Corporation, in part, and the safekeeping of securities deposited by various agencies of the Government. Records: 1813-1936 (11,000 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, accounting records, and personnel papers. Among those for the war period are registers of the receipt and redemption of war-savings stamps and certificates and accounts relating to the payment of Liberty Loan registered bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.--An executive department established by an act of September 2, 1789. William G. McAdoo was Secretary of the Treasury during the war. Functions: The war placed upon the Secretary the responsibility for finding new sources of revenue, devising improved methods of taxation, and determining procedures

of marketing Liberty Loan bonds, treasury certificates, and war savings stamps and of extending credit to the Allies. By direct control or membership in the governing bodies, he was the chief agency in wartime control of banking, credit, foreign exchange, precious metals, and Government insurance. He organized and directed several new treasury branches, chief of which were the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the War Loan Organization, and the Foreign Loan Bureau. The Secretary also served as chairman of the board of the War Finance Corporation and of the United States Section of the International High Commission. Records: Some of the records of the following units are in NA for the war period: Coast Guard, Comptroller of the Currency, Customs Division, Loans and Currency Division, Mint Bureau, National War Savings Committee, Public Health Service, Register of the Treasury, Secret Service Division, Treasurer of the United States, War Loan Organization, and War Risk Insurance Bureau. Many of the war-related records of the Treasury Department, however, are in the Department or the General Accounting Office. References: Treasury Department, Annual Reports, 1917-21.

TREASURY DIVISION, Housing Corporation.--Organized early in 1918 in the Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau, Labor Department, and transferred to the Housing Corporation when that organization was incorporated on July 8, 1918. Abolished in May 1930. Functions: To make payments to contractors, architects, engineers, and town planners; to transportation and utility companies; and for purchases of real estate. Records: 1918-30 (100 feet) in NA. Include checks, vouchers, pay rolls, a general file, correspondence, accounting records, fiscal schedules, and payment lists.

TRENCH MORTAR BRANCH, Trench Warfare Section, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Probably established in 1917 as part of the Trench Warfare Section, Gun Division; transferred with this Section to the Engineering Division on January 18, 1918. Functions: To handle the design, development, procurement, production, and inspection of trench mortars and trench-mortar ammunition. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRENCH WARFARE BRANCH, Design Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created the latter part of 1917. On January 17, 1918, by Gun Division Order No. 58, part of its functions were transferred to the Trench Warfare Section, Engineering Division, and part to the Trench Warfare Section, Procurement Division. Functions: To organize and train a force to instruct the Army in the use of trench warfare material; and to handle the design of such material, including that of grenades, pyrotechnics, trench mortars and ammunition, drop bombs, offensive gas, and incendiary material. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRENCH WARFARE BRANCH, Loading Section, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Established early in 1918. Functions: To attend to the loading of trench warfare material. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRENCH WARFARE BRANCH, Purchase Section, Gun Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Created on September 20, 1917. Transferred to the Procurement Division as its Trench Warfare Section by Gun Division Order No. 57 of January 13, 1918. Functions: To handle business negotiations connected with the purchase of articles of.

trench warfare materials, except the raw materials and explosives in bulk used in the manufacture of those articles. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRENCH WARFARE GROUP, Artillery Ammunition and Trench Warfare Branch, Executive Section, Inspection Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See ARTILLERY AMMUNITION AND TRENCH WARFARE BRANCH.

TRENCH WARFARE SECTION, Engineering Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established as the Design and Trench Warfare Section, Gun Division, in 1917, and soon renamed the Trench Warfare Section; transferred to the Engineering Division on January 18, 1918. Included the following Branches: Administration; Chemical Research; Drop Bomb; Gas and Flame; Grenade; Mail and Record; Pyrotechnic; Statistical; and Trench Mortar. In July 1918, the offensive gas warfare functions of this Section were transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service. During the spring of 1918 the responsibility for the explosive contents of trench mortar shells and grenades was removed from this Section and transferred to the Explosives Section. On August 10, 1918, the Drop Bomb Branch of the Section was transferred to the Aircraft Armament Section, Small Arms Division. A portion of the personnel of the Section was transferred to France to form the nucleus of a Trench Warfare Section in the Engineering Division, American Expeditionary Forces. Some time later, the Section in Washington became a separate Division. Functions: To handle questions of a technical nature in connection with drop bombs, sights, releasing mechanisms, hand and rifle grenades, trench mortars and their ammunition, incendiary and toxic shell-filling chemicals, flame-throwers, gas-cloud throwers, and chemical projectors. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRENCH WARFARE SECTION, Procurement Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Established on January 15, 1918, as a result of the transfer and consolidation of some of the functions of two units of the Gun Division: the Trench Warfare Branch, Purchase Section, and the Trench Warfare Branch, Design Section. Functions: To handle the purchase of articles of trench warfare material, except raw materials, explosives, packing containers purchased separately in quantities, and optical instruments requiring glass. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRENCH WARFARE SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—See AMMUNITION SECTION.

TRIAL BOARD, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Appointed in 1915 by Special Order No. 89, War Department. The Board held meetings in 1916 and 1917. Its functions were taken over late in 1917 by the Second Motor Traction Board. Functions: To consider questions concerning types of field guns and the ammunition for such guns, and to recommend a program for antiaircraft artillery. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TROOP DIVISION, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established some time prior to February 24, 1919, to assume many of the duties of the Personnel Division of the former Military Branch. Operated through the following Sections: Commissioned Personnel, Enlisted Personnel, and Equipment. Functions: To handle matters pertaining to commissioned and enlisted personnel and to equipment. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Services of Supply, War Department.

TROOP MOVEMENT BRANCH, Inland Traffic Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Probably created in January 1918. When the Inland Traffic Service was merged with the Embarkation Service on March 11, 1919, to form the Transportation Service, this Branch was essentially continued as the Passenger Traffic Branch of the Rail Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office. Functions: To keep records of the flow of troops by railroad, and to regulate the arrival of troops at points of embarkation. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

TROOP MOVEMENT SECTION, Operation Division, Railroad Administration.--Created on May 24, 1918, taking over work previously handled by the Special Committee on National Defense, formerly the Special Committee on Cooperation With the Military Authorities, of the American Railway Association. Probably terminated with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To have charge of arrangements for the movement of troops and draftees; to supervise the transportation of laborers recruited by the United States Employment Service; and, after November 1918, to assign and relocate passenger equipment. Records: Probably destroyed with those of the Division in 1934.

TROOP TRANSPORTS SECTION, Vessel Operation Branch, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.--See VESSEL OPERATION BRANCH.

TRUCK CROPS DIVISION, Crop Estimates Bureau, Agriculture Department.--Established as a "project" in May 1914, and greatly expanded during the war. Attained divisional status in the fiscal year 1917-18. The work of the Division was sharply curtailed after the armistice, and its functions have been performed since 1921 by the Agricultural Statistics Division, which is now in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Functions: To foster the production and conservation of food by preparing estimates of production, acreage, prices to producers, and the consumption of truck crops, and by publishing such estimates, particularly in a weekly news bulletin. Records: Among those of the Bureau of Crop Estimates in NA. References: Agricultural Economics Bureau, The Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the United States (Agriculture Department, Miscellaneous Publication 171. Washington, 1933).

TRUCK SECTION, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--Organized on May 18, 1918; transferred to the Tank Division on August 28, 1918. Functions: To supervise the production of ordnance vehicles of the automobile type, trailer vehicles, combat tanks, self-propelled caterpillar artillery, artillery tractors, and heavy artillery mobile repair shops. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TRUCK SERVICE SECTION, MOTOR, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE SECTION.

TRUCKS BRANCH, Motors Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on November 1, 1918, and still in existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To be responsible for filling requisitions for motor trucks required for overseas forces. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

TRUSTS BUREAU, Alien Property Custodian.—Created shortly after the appointment of the first Custodian in 1917. Included the following Divisions: Corporation and Individual Property; Court and Private Trusts; Insular Possessions; Insurance; Neutral Countries; and Patents. In addition, there were the following Departments: Depository and Inventory; License; Real Estate and Mortgage; and Stock and Bond. Continued in existence until sometime after 1925. Functions: To prepare demands for enemy property, to receive and account for such property, and to distribute property in accordance with provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act. Records: 1917-41 (2,200 feet) in NA. Reports on enemy property and records relating to the administration of property held in trust.

TUBE SECTION, NON-FERROUS, War Industries Board.—See BRASS SECTION, Finished Products Division.

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION DIVISION, Animal Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Established May 1, 1917, through separation from the Quarantine Division, which had been conducting the tuberculosis eradication work in the District of Columbia and in many herds outside the District since May 27, 1907. Functions: During the war, to assist the War Department in testing cattle supplying milk to the various Army camps. Records: 1917-18 (8 feet) among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

TUBERCULOSIS SECTION, Internal Medicine Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Organized on June 6, 1917. When the Office was reorganized in November 1918, this Section was transferred to the Medicine Division. Functions: To institute methods designed to insure more care and accuracy in the diagnosis of pulmonary conditions, and to conduct examinations for lung diseases in the Army. After the war, the functions of this Section had to do primarily with the care and disposition of tuberculosis cases held over from the war. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

TUBERCULOSIS SUBCOMMITTEE, Hygiene and Sanitation Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formed after April 29, 1917; ceased functioning after the armistice. Functions: To advise as to the control of tuberculosis. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

TUBULAR PRODUCTS SUBCOMMITTEE, Steel and Steel Products Subcommittee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized on May 24, 1917, and transferred to the American Iron and Steel Institute the following August. Functions: To aid in the procurement of pipe for cantonments and hospitals and in the procurement of all tubular products for Government use. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

TUG AND BARGE DEPARTMENT, Operations Division, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Probably organized in June 1918; terminated on November 13, 1921. Functions: To locate and obtain tugs, supervise coastwise towing, and arrange for the movement of piling and lumber by barges. Records: 1918-19 (2 feet) in NA. General correspondence and reports.

TURRET MOUNT SECTION, Technical Division, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—In existence prior to the war. Functions: To have charge of the design, manufacture, and procurement of ordnance turrets, except with regard to guns, armor, fire-control apparatus, optical instruments, and structural work performed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair. This function included work relating to turret mounts for major caliber guns, ammunition hoists, rammers, loading traps, and electrical machinery. In addition, the Section was in charge of the design and manufacture of naval railway and tractor mounts intended for major caliber naval guns and the procurement of the auxiliary material, such as locomotives, cars, tractors, and automobiles, necessary to operate batteries on land. It was also in charge of the procurement and distribution of technical and statistical information pertaining to the naval service. Records: In the Navy Department.

UNDERGROUND SOUND DETECTING AND RANGE FINDING SECTION, Mining Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—Investigations begun in November 1917. Probably terminated with the close of the war. Functions: To study the standardization of sound waves and the development of recording instruments for sound. Records: Probably in the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, Explosives and Miscellaneous Investigations, 99-102 (Bulletin 178D. Washington, 1919).

UNITED STATES BRANCH, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Created on January 2, 1918. Terminated on October 19, 1918, upon the transfer of the Division to the Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To handle the problem of domestic requirements and the distribution of surplus stores. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

UNIVERSITIES AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES SECTION, Home Conservation Division, Food Administration.—See **SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES DIVISION**.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES SUBCOMMITTEE, Engineering and Education Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See **ENGINEERING AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE**.

UNSKILLED LABOR SECTION, Employment Service, Labor Department.—Established in May 1918 and terminated at the close of the war. Functions: To recruit unskilled labor for war industries. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

UPPER AND HARNESS LEATHER SECTION, Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division, War Industries Board.—Organized in the Quartermaster General's Office about March 1, 1918, when the Upper Leather Section and the Harness Bag and Strap Section of the Office were combined. Transferred to the War Industries Board about October 1, 1918. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To stimulate production of upper, harness, bag, and strap leathers and to supervise the industry. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

UPPER LEATHER, HARNESS, BAG, AND STRAP LEATHER SECTION, Hide and Leather Control Branch, Supplies and Equipment Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **HIDE AND LEATHER CONTROL BRANCH**.

UROLOGY SECTION, DERMATOLOGY AND, Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See **DERMATOLOGY AND UROLOGY SECTION**.

UTILITIES AND RESEARCH DIVISION, Food Administration.—See **ALIMENTATION DIVISION**.

UTILITIES, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE SECTION, Maintenance and Repair Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Apparently created before the war as a Section of the Construction and Repair

Division, Quartermaster General's Office. This Division became the Maintenance and Repair Branch of the Cantonment Division on October 10, 1917, and on March 13, 1918, was transferred to the Construction Division. Functions: To handle the maintenance and repair of utilities in connection with Army construction projects. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

VALUATION OF DAMAGE SUBCOMMITTEE, Reparation of Damages Commission, Peace Conference.--Appointed on February 4, 1919. Consisted of one representative from each of the following powers: the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, and Czechoslovakia. Held 27 meetings (Feb. 15-Apr. 1, 1919). On March 7, 1919, this Subcommittee appointed a Special Committee to obtain a statement of claims from the powers not represented on the Commission. American representative, Vance McCormick. Lord Sumner (of Great Britain), Chairman. Functions: To define damage categories and establish evaluation methods. Records: Probably some are in the State Department among those of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

VALUATION OF LAKE SHIPS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Shipping Board.--Established on November 7, 1917, and dissolved after it submitted its final report on February 24, 1918. Functions: To determine the compensation to be paid to owners of requisitioned Great Lakes vessels. Records: None are known to exist. A copy of the Committee's final report is in the general files of the Shipping Board in NA.

VEGETABLE DYE SECTION, ARTIFICIAL AND, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.--See ARTIFICIAL DYES AND INTERMEDIATES SECTION.

VEGETABLE UTILIZATION LABORATORY, FRUIT AND, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See FRUIT AND VEGETABLE UTILIZATION LABORATORY.

VEGETABLES DIVISION, POTATOES AND STAPLE, Food Administration.--See POTATO AND DEHYDRATION SECTION, Perishable Foods Division.

VEGETABLES MARKET NEWS SERVICE, FRUITS AND, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.--See FRUITS AND VEGETABLES MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

VEGETABLES SECTION, FRUITS AND, Perishable Foods Division, Food Administration.--See FRUITS AND VEGETABLES SECTION.

VEGETABLES SUBSECTION, FRESH, Supervisory Field Inspection Section, Inspection Branch, Subsistence Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See SUPERVISORY FIELD INSPECTION SECTION.

VEHICLE AND HARNESS BRANCH, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on October 28, 1918. About March 1, 1919, the functions of this Branch relative to harness were transferred to the Ordnance Subdivision, and the Branch was consolidated with the Motors Branch to form the Motors and Vehicles Branch. Functions: To control the storage, distribution, and maintenance of stocks of animal-drawn vehicles and harness for the Army. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

VEHICLE, IMPLEMENT, AND WOOD PRODUCTS SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.--Formed on October 17, 1917, as the Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, and Wood Products Section, but

commonly known by the above name. May also have been known as the Wagon and Vehicle Section. Discontinued after the armistice. Functions: To aid and stabilize the industry and to advise with Government purchasing agencies. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

VEHICLES AND HARNESS BRANCH, Quartermaster Subdivision, Overseas Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Established on November 1, 1918. In existence on February 1, 1919, when the Division was abolished. Functions: To be responsible for the delivery of the following classes of supplies to ports of embarkation and for obtaining the necessary priorities and releases: Miscellaneous wagons, carts, escort wagons, and harness, together with parts for such supplies. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

VEHICLES AND HARNESS DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Some of the functions of this Division originated in the Vehicles and Leather Equipment Branch of the Remount Division. On February 13, 1918, this Branch was transferred to the Supplies and Equipment Division, where on April 16, the Vehicles and Harness Branch was established. On May 18, this Branch became a Division, which functioned through the following Branches: Harness, Vehicles, and Administrative. In October, it was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Leather and Rubber Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, Office of the Director of Purchase, and to the Motors and Vehicles Division of the same Office. Functions: To procure vehicles and harness for the use of the Army. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

VEHICLES AND LEATHER EQUIPMENT BRANCH, Remount Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See VEHICLES AND HARNESS DIVISION.

VEHICLES BRANCH, Vehicles and Harness Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--Originally part of the Vehicles and Harness Branch, established on April 16, 1918, in the Supplies and Equipment Division. Became the Vehicles Branch, Vehicles and Harness Division, on the formation of this Division on May 18, 1918. Abolished in October, when its duties were transferred to the Motors and Vehicles Division, Office of the Director of Purchase. Functions: To procure vehicles. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

VEHICLES BRANCH, MOTORS AND, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MOTORS AND VEHICLES BRANCH, Domestic Distribution Division.

VEHICLES BRANCH, MOTORS AND, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MOTORS AND VEHICLES BRANCH, Surplus Property Division.

VEHICLES DIVISION, MOTORS AND, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--See MOTORS AND VEHICLES DIVISION.

VEHICLES SECTION, MOTORS AND, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **MOTORS AND VEHICLES SECTION.**

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL SECTION, Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—Established in July 1917 as the Combating Venereal Diseases Section to press the campaign against these diseases, which had been carried on since 1909 by the Office. On August 29, 1919, there was established by Office Order No. 655 the Venereal Disease Control Division, to which the personnel, equipment, and records of this Section were transferred. Functions: To institute measures for the prevention and control of venereal diseases in the military service, and to correlate this work with other work of a similar nature being carried on in other parts of the Office. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

VENEREAL DISEASE SUBCOMMITTEE, Hygiene and Sanitation Committee, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See **CIVILIAN COOPERATION IN COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.**

VENEREAL DISEASES DIVISION, Public Health Service, Treasury Department.—Created by an act of July 9, 1918, which also created the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to deal with the same problem. Functions: To control venereal diseases by investigating their causes and treatment; to prepare educational mediums; and to cooperate with State health agencies. Records: 1918-21 (80 feet) in NA. Include records relating to Federal cooperation with State and private agencies in combating venereal diseases, to research on and treatment of such diseases, to devices for stimulating public interest in campaigns against them, and to controlling venereal diseases in extra-cantonment zones.

VERMIN INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION SUBSECTION, Miscellaneous Section, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See **MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.**

VEPNACULAR PRESS SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.—Established in 1917 and directed successively by J. V. Forster and William Churchill. In the spring of 1918 its functions were assumed by the newly created Copy Desk Section of which Everett W. Smith was Chief. Functions: To supply the foreign language press with material on food conservation. Records: 1917-18 (with those of the Copy Desk Section, total 8 feet) in NA. Include lists of foreign language newspapers published in this country.

VESSEL ASSIGNMENTS, FUEL STOCKS AND, Logistics and Fuel Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—See **FUEL STOCKS AND VESSEL ASSIGNMENTS.**

VESSEL BRANCH, SAILING, Trades and Allocations Division, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.—See **SAILING VESSEL BRANCH.**

VESSEL OPERATION BRANCH, Water Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—Originated prior to the war as a Section in the Water Transport Branch, Transportation Division, Quartermaster General's Office. On May 25, 1918, it became a Branch of the Water Transport Section, Embarkation Service,

Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, and from thence it was transferred to the Transportation Service Chief's Office on March 11, 1919. Gradually expanded until it operated through five Sections: Troop Transports; Cargo Transports; Harbor Floating Equipment; Allocation, Release, and Transfer; and Marine Intelligence. Functions: To be responsible for the duties indicated by the names of the sections through which it operated. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

VESSELS, BOARD TO APPRAISE ENEMY, Navy Department.—See ENEMY VESSELS, BOARD TO APPRAISE.

VESSELS, JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD OF SURVEY OF MERCHANT.—See JOINT MERCHANT VESSEL BOARD.

VESSELS APPRAISAL BOARD, MERCHANT AND PRIVATE, Navy Department.—See MERCHANT AND PRIVATE VESSELS APPRAISAL BOARD.

VESSELS ASSIGNMENT COMMITTEE, Shipping Board.—See ASSIGNMENTS COMMITTEE.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY, BOARD TO DETERMINE METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN, Navy Department.—See REVIEW BOARD.

VETERANS' BUREAU.—Created by an act of August 9, 1921. This act abolished the War Risk Insurance Bureau and conferred its powers and duties on the Veterans' Bureau. It also transferred to the new organization duties of the Federal Board for Vocational Education relating to vocational rehabilitation of veterans and duties of the Public Health Service relating to the examination, care, and treatment of ex-service men. All affected records, functions, property, and personnel of the agencies mentioned were included in the transfer. By this act, therefore, the administration of World War veterans' relief was for the first time centralized in one agency. On July 21, 1930, by Executive Order No. 5398, issued under authority of an act of July 3, 1930, the functions, property, personnel, and records of the Veterans' Bureau were transferred to the Veterans' Administration. Functions: To carry out the various acts granting benefits to veterans of the World War and to terminate those activities of the War Risk Insurance Bureau then in process of liquidation. Records: Certificates of the records are interfiled with those of the War Risk Insurance Bureau and of the Veterans' Administration in NA. Other records are in the Veterans' Administration. References: Gustavus A. Weber and Laurence F. Schmeckebier, The Veterans' Administration, 218-226 (Washington, 1934); Veterans' Bureau, Annual Report, 1922.

VETERINARY DIVISION, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—A commissioned Veterinary Corps was created by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as a part of the Medical Department. The administrative work connected with the expansion and functions of this Corps was successively under the direction of a veterinary advisory board and of individual veterinary or medical officers verbally assigned to that duty until June 21, 1918, when a medical officer was detailed as Director of the Veterinary Corps. Eventually a Veterinary Division was organized under this officer. Functions: To handle all matters pertaining to the administration of the Veterinary Corps. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES SECTION, MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND, Commodity Branch, Supplies Division, Storage Service, Purchase and Storage Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND VETERINARY SUPPLIES SECTION.

VICE AND LIQUOR CONTROL SECTION, Law Enforcement Division, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.—Organized in 1917. Functions: To close red-light districts and to attempt to break up the activities of prostitutes and bootleggers around Army camps. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

VIOLATIONS COMMITTEE, War Trade Board.—Formed in September 1918 as a subcommittee of the Contraband Committee and on October 21 became a separate committee. Dissolved on April 5, 1919, and functions transferred to the Assistant Counselor of the War Trade Board. Functions: To handle violations and evasions of export, import, and bunker regulations of the Board. Records: 1918-19 (2 feet) in the State Department. Include correspondence and memoranda.

VIOLATIONS INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION SECTION, Explosives Regulation Division, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—See EXPLOSIVES REGULATION DIVISION.

VIRUS-SERUM CONTROL OFFICE, Animal Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—Established on February 17, 1917, although such work had been begun on July 1, 1913, under the Biochemic Division. Became the Division of Virus-Serum Control on July 1, 1920. Functions: During the war, to exercise special care in supervising biological products brought into the country from abroad so that the viruses of infectious diseases would not be introduced either intentionally or by accident through the contamination of imported biological products. Records: 1917-18 (5 feet) among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

VISA OFFICE, State Department.—Established in the Passport Control Division, by Departmental Order No. 115 of August 13, 1918. Made an independent Office in the Department by Departmental Order No. 150 of November 21, 1919. Functions: To exercise control over aliens coming to the United States by granting or refusing visas. The Office also examined applications submitted by American consuls abroad. Records: 1914-32 (511 feet) in NA. Correspondence.

VISE SUBSECTION, Passport Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See PASSPORT SECTION.

VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION, Census Bureau, Commerce Department.—In existence before the war. Functions: To collect, compile, and prepare for publication various lists of vital statistics. During the war it assisted the Provost Marshal General's Office of the War Department in estimating the number of registrants, in classifying occupations and determining the ages of registrants, and in allocating enlistments. Records: In the Census Bureau.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION, CURRENT, Sanitation Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See CURRENT STATISTICS SECTION.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, FEDERAL BOARD FOR.—See FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DIVISION, Federal Board for Vocational Education.—During the early months of its existence the Board operated without the aid of subordinate units, but with the passing of the act of June 27, 1918, which expanded its functions to include vocational rehabilitation, it became necessary to establish a Vocational Education Division to carry on its original function. The Division was reorganized in 1921. Functions: During the war the Division promoted vocational education through four services: Agricultural, trade and technical, home economics, and commercial. For several months in 1919 it supervised an Employment Management Section. Its efforts resulted in the training of large numbers of men for special services in the armed forces. Records: Some may be interfiled with those of the Board in NA. Others remain in the Board's files in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DIVISION, Federal Board for Vocational Education.—Established to carry out the functions delegated to the Board by the act of June 27, 1918, as amended. Supervised 14 district offices, which were opened in the fall of 1918, and 100 or more local offices. The functions of this Division were transferred to the Veterans' Bureau when the Bureau was created on August 9, 1921. Functions: To register, advise, train, and place in civil employment after discharge persons disabled while in the armed forces. After July 11, 1919, the Board was responsible for determining the eligibility of disabled men for training and for maintaining them while in training, and an Eligibility Section was established in the Division for this work. Records: Interfiled with those of the Board in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS CENTRAL GOVERNING BOARD, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Formation approved by the General Medical Board on January 13, 1918; ceased to function after the armistice. Functions: To organize a body through which the services of physicians ineligible for the military and naval services might be utilized by the Government. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA, including card records of members of and applications for membership in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

VOLUNTEERS DIVISION, SHIPYARD, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See SHIPYARD VOLUNTEERS DIVISION.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT BOARD, NEW YORK HARBOR.—See NEW YORK HARBOR WAGE ADJUSTMENT BOARD.

WAGE COMMISSION, EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION, War Department.—See CANTONMENT ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION.

WAGE COMMISSION, RAILROAD, Railroad Administration.—See RAILROAD WAGE COMMISSION.

WAGE REIMBURSEMENT COMMITTEE, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Three organizations successively bore this title. The first, established on December 19, 1919, was abolished on October 23, 1920, when its functions were turned over to the Construction Claims Board. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, however, and a second Wage Reimbursement Committee was established on March 3, 1921. This second Committee became inactive after the dissolution of the Construction Claims Board on July 29, 1921, although its work was continued in the Claims Section of the Law Division of the Corporation. After February 21, 1922, wage reimbursement work was handled by the Labor Claims Unit of the Claims Department. The Unit was abolished in October 1922, and the work was thereafter carried on by a third Wage Reimbursement Committee until September 1924. Functions: To pass upon claims for extra labor costs that resulted from wartime wage increases; to consider, interpret, and decide questions regarding excess labor cost and wage reimbursement; and to investigate claims for wage reimbursement and advise the Construction Claims Board and the Claims Commission. Records: 1919-24 (13 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, notes, memoranda, and reports. References: Shipping Board, Annual Reports, 1919-24; Shipping Board, Legal Division, "History of Claims for 'Coefficient Payments for Overtime' on Requisitioned and Contract Ships," prepared by O. P. M. Brown (Feb. 1, 1923. Processed).

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF WORK STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See STANDARDIZATION OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF WORK COMMITTEE.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR BRANCH, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in August 1918 to take over the work of the Mediation Branch, which had been established in the Section in December 1917. Functions: To investigate and adjust disputes between employers and employees in plants working on ordnance orders, to handle the relations of the Ordnance Department with trade unions, and to endeavor to prevent disputes by eliminating the cause of trouble. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

WAGES AND HOURS SUBCOMMITTEE, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in April 1917. Became inactive in the summer of 1918 upon the formation of the War Labor Administration in the Labor Department. Functions: To assist in incorporating proper standards for wages and hours in Government contracts. Records: Some may be among those of the Council in NA.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS BOARD, RAILROAD, Railroad Administration.—
See RAILROAD WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS BOARD.

WAGON AND VEHICLE SECTION, Vehicle, Implement, and Wood Products Section, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—See VEHICLE, IMPLEMENT, AND WOOD PRODUCTS SECTION.

WAGON TRANSPORTATION BRANCH, Animal-Drawn Transportation Division, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—Established about May 6, 1919. Functions: To operate and manage wagon transportation for the Army. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

WAR AUTHORS RESPONSIBILITY AND ENFORCEMENT OF PENALTIES COMMISSION, Peace Conference.—See RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUTHORS OF THE WAR AND ENFORCEMENT OF PENALTIES COMMISSION.

WAR BADGES COMMITTEE.—See WAR INDUSTRIES BADGE COMMITTEE.

WAR BOARD FOR THE PORT OF NEW YORK.—Created on November 3, 1917, by the Secretaries of War, the Treasury, the Navy, Commerce, and Labor, the Chairman of the Shipping Board, the Mayor of New York City, and representatives of railroads serving the port of New York. Dissolved in April 1918. Its functions were then taken over by the War Department and the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Commission. William G. McAdoo and Edward N. Hurley, Chairmen successively. Functions: To develop methods of utilizing the entire facilities of the port of New York in order to speed up the loading of ships carrying troops and supplies to Europe and, after December 29, 1917, to supervise the embarkation of troops from the port of New York. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

WAR CABINET.—The creation of numerous war agencies gave rise to the need of a body to coordinate the activities of all Government units. In December 1917 seven Cabinet members (six of whom formed the Council of National Defense) began to meet with the heads of several important emergency agencies in what was called the Joint Weekly Conference. The Conference proved to be inadequate, and early in 1918 there was introduced in the United States Senate a bill providing for the creation of a war cabinet of three members with extraordinary powers to direct the war effort. The President countered with a bill giving his office increased powers (passed on May 20, 1918, as the Overman Act), and then began to meet in person at the White House with the heads of the six major emergency agencies—the Chairman of the War Trade Board, the War Industries Board, and the Shipping Board, and the Fuel Administrator, the Food Administrator, and the Director General of Railroads. This "War Cabinet," as it was popularly designated, first met on March 20, 1918, and thereafter regularly on Wednesdays until the armistice. It did not take the place of the Cabinet, which met weekly as usual during this period. Functions: To aid the President in coordinating the work of the emergency agencies, and to enable each administrator who participated in the meetings to see how his problems touched those of his colleagues. Records: Probably none created.

WAR COLLEGE DIVISION, General Staff, War Department.—See WAR PLANS DIVISION.

WAR COUNCIL, SUPREME.—See SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

WAR CREDITS BOARD, War Department.—A body of three members created by the Secretary of War on November 20, 1917. After the armistice all its attention was devoted to liquidating its business. Functions: To make advances of funds to contractors supplying material for the War Department. It considered applications, arranged the terms of the advances, and authorized the procuring bureau to advance the amounts approved. Records: In the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—An executive department under the Secretary of War in charge of the Military Establishment of the United States. The Department has also certain functions of a nonmilitary nature. At the time of the entrance of the United States into the war the central organization of the Department consisted of various operating bureaus and of a General Staff Corps under the Chief of Staff, who served as the immediate adviser of the Secretary of War on all matters relating to the Military Establishment and had supervisory and coordinating duties over the troops of the line and of the special staff and supply bureaus. The Chief of Coast Artillery, also by law a member of the General Staff Corps, exercised supervisory functions over the Coast Artillery. The military bureaus were as follows: The Offices of The Adjutant General, Inspector General, and Judge Advocate General; the Militia Bureau; the Bureau of Insular Affairs; and the Offices of the Quartermaster General, Chief of Ordnance, Surgeon General, Chief of Engineers, and Chief Signal Officer. The last five agencies, sometimes spoken of as the supply bureaus, were charged with the procurement of supplies for the Army and were thus the most important agencies of the Department from the viewpoint of economic mobilization. The enormous expansion of the Military Establishment and the rapid developments in military science during the war necessitated considerable modification of the pre-war organization of the Department and the formation of several new services. On May 18, 1918, the Selective Service Act providing for the raising of an army by conscription was passed. On May 22, 1918, Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder was appointed Provost Marshal General and was charged with the execution of this act. Early in the war it was recognized that a better coordination of the functions of the supply bureaus was desirable. The first important step toward the accomplishment of this end was the creation on December 20, 1917, of the War Council with supervisory and coordinating functions. Further successive steps in the same direction were the creation in the General Staff of new services specifically charged with supervision over supplies: General Orders, No. 167, of December 28, 1917, created a Director of Storage and Traffic to enable the Chief of Staff to exercise effectually his supervisory and coordinating powers in respect to the movement and storage of supplies and the movement of troops. General Orders, No. 5, of January 11, 1918, created the Director of Purchase with similar functions with respect to the procurement of materials. General Orders, No. 14, of February 9, 1918, reorganized the General Staff into five Divisions, namely: Executive, War Plans, Army Operations, Storage and Traffic, and Purchase and Supply, the last two corresponding to the services created by General Orders, Nos. 167 (December 28, 1917) and 5 (January 11, 1918). General Orders, No. 36, of April 16, 1918, created the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division of the General Staff through the consolidation of the Purchase and Supply and the Storage and Traffic Divisions. General Orders, No. 80, of August 26, 1918, showed the organization which finally developed in the General Staff during the war period. Four

Divisions were created, Military Intelligence, War Plans, Army Operations, and Purchase, Storage, and Traffic, the latter Division maintaining its previous supervisory and coordinating functions in regard to supplies. In the course of the war comprehensive changes took place in the internal organization of the supply bureaus, new agencies charged with the duty of supply were created, and various transfers of functions between bureaus were effected. Following is a list of the new supply agencies formed in the Department with the dates of their creation: Embarkation Service, August 4, 1917; Construction Division, March 13, 1918; Bureau of Aircraft Production, May 20, 1918; Chemical Warfare Service, June 25, 1918; Inland Traffic Service, August 1, 1918; Motor Transport Corps, August 15, 1918; Purchase and Storage Service, September 12, 1918; Finance Service, October 11, 1918; and Real Estate Service, April 1, 1919. On August 28, 1918, General Orders, No. 81, combined the Bureau of Aircraft Production with the Division of Military Aeronautics to form the Air Service. On March 11, 1919, the Embarkation Service and the Inland Traffic Service were consolidated into the Transportation Service. During the war the number of Assistant Secretaries of War was increased from one to three. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Functions: As indicated above. Records: The correspondence files of the Office of the Secretary of War, 1913-22 (55 feet), with index, are in NA. These include only correspondence filed in the immediate office of the Secretary of War, none upon which action was taken elsewhere in the Department. In addition to these files, there are also in NA files of several subdivisions of this office, together with the records of a number of the subordinate agencies of the Department. Other records remain in the Department. References: War Department, Annual Reports, 1917-21.

WAR DEPARTMENT, AUDITOR FOR THE, Treasury Department.—See AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS BOARD, War Department.—Created by War Department Circular No. 26 on January 20, 1919, with Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell as President. Enlarged by General Orders, No. 40, June 26, 1920, which merged into it the Board of Contract Adjustment and the Board of Appraisers. These Boards became, respectively, the Appeal Section and the Appraisal Section of the War Department Claims Board. Other Sections of the Board were Ordnance, Signal Corps, Chemical Warfare, Engineer, Transport, Classification, Patent, Construction, Air Service, Purchase, and Foreign Claims. A Technical Section served to render technical advice for the Appeals and Appraisal Sections. Two of the executive offices, those of the Statistician and Personnel Officer, have been referred to on occasion as the Statistical and Personnel Sections. The Board was dissolved by General Orders, No. 9, of February 28, 1922 (effective on the following day), which provided that the Foreign Claims Section be transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War.

Functions: To coordinate and systematize the efforts of the various War Department bureau claims boards that had been appointed to negotiate cancellations of contracts following the armistice. Records: With those of the Judge Advocate General's Office in NA, except the records of the Foreign Claims Section, which remain in the War Department. Include administrative papers, case files, statistics, decisions, and indexes. References: Benedict Crowell and Robert F. Wilson, Demobilization: Our Industrial and Military Demobilization After the Armistice, 135-144 (How America Went to War. New Haven, 1921).

WAR EMERGENCY DIVISION, Justice Department.—Created on October 1, 1917, with the appointment of John Lord O'Brian as Special Assistant to the Attorney General for War Work. The Division functioned through the Executive, Internment, Permits, and Registration and Naturalization Sections. Terminated on May 15, 1919, at which time its unfinished work was transferred to various other branches of the Department. Functions: To prepare and enforce various war statutes, Executive orders, and regulations and to handle war-related legal and policy questions on such subjects as espionage, sabotage, passports, alien enemies, sedition, selective service, confiscation of ships, censorship, and restricted zones. Records: 1914-25 (1,000 feet) in NA. Include general and miscellaneous correspondence, legal and other memoranda, legislative history materials, records of investigations, case files, instructions, reports, war bibliographies, and pamphlets, newspaper clippings, and other printed materials. References: Justice Department, Annual Reports, 1917, p. 50-75; 1918, p. 14-57; 1919, p. 21-32; Homer S. Cummings and Carl McFarland, Federal Justice, 413-431 (New York, 1937); John L. O'Brian, Civil Liberty in War Time (65 Cong., 3 sess., S. Doc. 434, serial 7469. Washington, 1919).

WAR EXPOSITIONS BUREAU, Films Division, Committee on Public Information.—Organized in May 1918 and absorbed the Bureau of War Photographs on September 1, 1918. Discontinued on June 30, 1919. Office in New York City. Chester J. Campbell, William G. Rose, and Dean C. Mathews, Directors successively. Functions: To arouse the interest of the public in the war through exhibits showing armaments and captured war trophies. Records: 1918-19 (3 feet) in NA. Include pay-roll books and records of receipts and disbursements.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.—Created by an act of April 5, 1918, which also created the Capital Issues Committee. The Corporation, under the direction of a board of five men, of whom the Secretary of the Treasury was ex officio Chairman, worked through a Washington office and field agencies. It served as an intermediary between the "Bond Purchase Fund" of the Treasury and the open market for Government securities. The greatest activity of the Corporation occurred after the armistice. Under President Roosevelt's Reorganization Plan No. II, the Corporation was abolished effective July 1, 1939. Functions: The Capital Issues Committee performed the negative function of restricting unnecessary expenditures during the war. The War Finance Corporation, on the other hand, performed the positive function of extending "aid to industries essential to the effective prosecution of the war, but which, because of the condition of the investment market, found it impossible to obtain funds for required capital outlay." Subsequent to the armistice the organization made advances to railroads under Government control, to American exporters, and to American banking institutions that extended credits to finance American exports. Records: 1918-39 (4,450 feet) in NA. Only a small portion of these records was created before the armistice, and that fraction has been interfiled with the later records. Consist of files of the Washington office and of the field agencies of the Corporation. Include correspondence, minutes of meetings, books of account, vouchers, financial statements, loan records, annual reports, personnel and pay-roll records, and canceled checks. References: War Finance Corporation, Annual Reports, 1918-37; Treasury Department, Annual Reports, 1938-40; Woodbury Willoughby, The Capital Issues Committee and War Finance Corporation (Baltimore, 1924); Harold A. Van Dorn, Government Owned Corporations, ch. 5 (New York, 1926).

WAR GAS INVESTIGATIONS, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—A research organization begun by the Mines Bureau with its own funds prior to July 1917, and continued thereafter under authority of appropriations made for the Army and Navy but allocated to the Mines Bureau. Terminated by an Executive order of June 25, 1918, which transferred the research work on war gases, the Experiment Station established in September 1917 at the American University in Washington, D. C., and the personnel of the Station to the War Department, where they became a major part of the newly established Chemical Warfare Service. Functions: To study the use of noxious gases in warfare. The work was carried on through the following Divisions: Chemical Research (Defense); Chemical Research (Offense); Dispersoid; Gas-Mask Research; Manufacturing Development (Defense); Manufacturing Development (Offense); Mechanical Research; Pathological Research; Pharmacological Research; Physiological Research; Pyrotechnic Research; Therapeutic Research; and Toxicological Research. Records: In the War Department and the Mines Bureau. References: Mines Bureau, War Gas Investigations (Bulletin 178A. Washington, 1919).

WAR INDUSTRIES ABROAD SECTION, Planning and Statistics Division, War Industries Board.—Created on July 1 and transferred to the War Trade Board on December 31, 1918. Functions: To search foreign publications, official documents, and periodicals for information of interest to the War Industries Board. Records: Probably in the State Department among those of the War Trade Board.

WAR INDUSTRIES BADGE COMMITTEE.—Organized as the War Badges Committee late in 1917 or early in 1918. Composed of representatives of the War, Navy, and Labor Departments, the War Labor Policies Board, and the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, with Hugh Frayne, Chairman of the Labor Division, War Industries Board, as Chairman. It was constituted a permanent advisory committee by a letter of July 9, 1918, from Felix Frankfurter, Chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, and it was thereafter known as the War Industries Badge Committee. The Director of the Industrial Insignia Service of the Labor Department also directed the work of the Committee. Functions: To formulate a program for the distribution of official insignia as evidence of distinction to civilian industrial workers engaged in war industries. Records: Some are in NA interfiled with records of the War Labor Policies Board and the War Industries Board. Include minutes of meetings, a list of members, and a copy of a report of the Committee entitled "U. S. War Industries Badges; A Report Issued Under the Direction of the War Labor Policies Board." References: Marie C. Stark, "Industrial Service Badges," in Military Affairs, 5: 214-216 (fall 1941).

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.—Created by the Council of National Defense on July 28, 1917, to act as a clearinghouse for Government industrial needs. It succeeded the General Munitions Board, which had earlier absorbed the Munitions Standards Board, created in February 1917, and the various advisory committees on industries and materials under the Council were reorganized and made subordinate to it. Other units of the Council were also attached to it at various times. It was made a separate agency on May 28, 1918, by Executive Order No. 2868. Its organization was complex and underwent a number of changes, but in general it functioned through the Requirements, Priorities, Conservation, Facilities, Labor, and Planning and Statistics Divisions, the Price Fixing Committee, and numerous commodity sections, the names of which reflected the industries and

commodities with which they were concerned. The President by Executive Order No. 3019-A of December 31, 1918, directed that the Board should be dissolved on January 1, 1919. It was finally liquidated on July 22, 1919. Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman. Functions: To obtain adequate materials for the War Department, the Navy Department, the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Railroad Administration; to provide military supplies for the Allies; to provide commodities required by neutrals in exchange for materials essential to the United States; and, in alliance with the Food, Fuel, and War Labor Administrations, to provide for the country's civilian needs. Records: 1916-23 (3,710 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence of the Secretaries of the General Munitions Board and the War Industries Board and of the General Counsel and Liquidating Officer; correspondence and other records concerning particular commodities and industries, construction projects, the storage of materials, prices, conservation, labor and transportation problems, fire prevention, plant facilities, legal matters, and many other subjects; minutes of meetings of the Board and of conferences with industrial leaders; studies of the availability of raw materials; and reports on the operations and capacities of industrial plants. The records of many of the subdivisions of the Board are dispersed throughout consolidated or "commodity" files created under the direction of the Council of National Defense during the years 1919-23. Maps assembled at the request of "The Inquiry" for use at the Paris Peace Conference are deposited with the American Geographical Society in New York City, and some "typewritten, mimeographed, and printed materials" of the Planning and Statistics Division are in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. Congress authorized the disposal of a small group of records of the Board in 1928. References: National Archives, Preliminary Inventory of the War Industries Board Records (May 1941. Processed), which includes a selective bibliography, and Selective List of Records in the Files of the War Industries Board Relating to the Supply, Production, and Control of Certain Commodities in Wartime (April 25, 1941. Processed), a list compiled in The National Archives and issued by the Office of Historical Adviser, Division of Priorities, Office of Production Management; Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Industrial America in the World War (Boston, 1923); War Industries Board, American Industry in the War (Washington, 1921), Final Report of the Chairman . . . February 1919 (74 Cong., 1 sess., S. Com. Print 3. Washington, 1935), and Minutes . . . August 1, 1917-December 19, 1918 (74 Cong., 1 sess., S. Com. Print 4. Washington, 1935); Charles O. Hardy, Wartime Control of Prices, 119-140 (Washington, 1940).

WAR LABOR ADMINISTRATION, Labor Department.—A designation under which the Secretary of Labor as War Labor Administrator (appointed Jan. 4, 1918) undertook to direct a coordinated program of labor control during the war. To enable him to carry on the work of war labor administration, Congress on July 1, 1918, made appropriations for commissioners of conciliation, an Information and Education Service, an Investigation and Inspection Service, a Personnel Service, a Training and Dilution Service, a Woman in Industry Service, and a Working Conditions Service. (No "Personnel Service," however, appears to have been created.) In the Department's Reports for the war years, the above-named units (but not the commissioners of conciliation, who functioned through the Conciliation Division), were treated as parts of the War Labor Administration, as were the Advisory Council, the Division of Negro Economics, the National War Labor Board, and the War Labor Policies Board, which had been created in the first part of 1918. The Secretary of Labor, as War Labor Administrator, made use of the Employment Service, the Conciliation Division (also known

during the war as the Labor Adjustment Service), the Children's Bureau, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but these units do not appear to have been regarded as parts of the Administration. No appropriations were made for the continuance of the Administration after June 30, 1920, but the functions of some of its units were continued by permanent units of the Department of Labor. Functions: To provide means of administering war labor activities concerned with mediation and conciliation in labor disputes, working conditions of wage earners in war industries, the acquisition and diffusion of information on subjects connected with labor, the employment of women in industry, and the training and dilution of labor. Records: Those of the National War Labor Board, the War Labor Policies Board, and the Woman in Industry Service are in NA. Those of the Division of Negro Economics, the Information and Education Service, and the Training and Dilution Service were authorized by Congress for disposition on May 7, 1928. References: Labor Department, Reports, 1918-20; Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Industrial America in the World War, ch. 15 (Boston, 1923); Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, ch. 6 ([Urbana, 1920]); William F. Willoughby, Government Organization in War Time and After, ch. 10 (New York, 1919).

WAR LABOR BOARD, NATIONAL, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--
See NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD.

WAR LABOR CONFERENCE BOARD, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--
Upon the recommendation of his Advisory Council, the Secretary of Labor as War Labor Administrator on January 28, 1918, requested the American Federation of Labor and the National Industrial Conference Board to select five persons each to represent labor and capital respectively on a War Labor Conference Board. William Howard Taft, as public representative for the employers, and Frank P. Walsh, as public representative for the employees, served as Joint Chairmen. The Board reported on March 29, 1918, setting forth certain war labor principles and recommending a National War Labor Board of the same size and representation as the Conference Board. The War Labor Administrator accordingly appointed the members of the latter to constitute the National War Labor Board. This action was confirmed by Presidential proclamation of April 18, 1918, and the Conference Board passed out of existence. Functions: To determine the principles and policies that should govern the relations between workers and employers in war industries for the duration of the war. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Labor Department, Report, 1918, p. 99-104; Labor Statistics Bureau, National War Labor Board, 10, 30-34 (Bulletin 287. Washington, 1922); Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 162-163 ([Urbana, 1920]).

WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--
Recommended by the Advisory Council and created by the Secretary of Labor on May 13, 1918. Composed of representatives of the Departments of Labor, War, the Navy, and Agriculture; the Shipping Board; the Emergency Fleet Corporation; the Fuel, Food, and Railroad Administrations; and the War Industries Board. Plans made by the Board were executed by the agencies represented on it. Discontinued in March 1919. Felix Frankfurter, Chairman. Functions: To harmonize the labor policies of Government agencies and to formulate policies for a unified labor administration. After the armistice, to plan for industrial adjustment and to prepare material on international labor standards for the Peace Conference. Records: 1918-19 (13 feet) in NA. Include minutes of the Board and its committees; correspondence of the Chairman, Executive Secretary, and business and

reconstruction advisers; correspondence with Governors and State labor officials; papers and reports of committees of the Board; and bulletins, newspaper clippings, and daily digests of articles and editorials pertaining to war labor policies and the Board's activities. Some of the Board's files are missing, and a few of its records are known to be in private hands. References: Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Industrial America in the World War, ch. 15 (Boston, 1923); Alexander M. Bing, War-time Strikes and Their Adjustment, 126-132 (New York [1921]); Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 175-178 ([Urbana, 1920]).

WAR LAWS AND CUSTOMS SUBCOMMISSION, RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE VIOLATION OF, Responsibility of the Authors of the War and Enforcement of Penalties Commission, Peace Conference.—See RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR SUBCOMMISSION.

WAR LAWS AND LIBRARY DIVISION, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department.—Probably existed before the war. Functions: To prepare the monthly Digests of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General and to furnish advance information of a similar character to judge advocates in the field in weekly mimeograph bulletins; to prepare for publication collections of the military laws of the United States and collections of laws of the various States, Territories, and insular possessions, affecting the Military Establishment; and to maintain these digests, opinions, and collections in library form. Records: In the Judge Advocate General's Office.

WAR LOAN ORGANIZATION, Treasury Department.—Originated in April 1917 and placed under the general supervision of one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, R. C. Leffingwell. Terminated on August 31, 1919, with the resignation of John H. Mason, the last Director. Its Savings Division, however, continued in the Treasury Department. Functions: To conduct the advertisement, sale, and distribution of Liberty Loan bonds. Upon the dissolution of the National War Savings Committee in September 1918, the functions of that Committee were taken over by the Savings Division of the War Loan Organization. Records: 1917-23 (103 feet) in NA. Include correspondence; posters, motion pictures, and other publicity material; some regional records of the National War Savings Committee; and records of the Liberty Loan Association of Banks and Trust Companies of New York City. Other records are in the Treasury Department. References: Treasury Department, Annual Reports, 1919, p. 62-66; 1920, p. 68-72.

WAR MATERIAL WHICH CAN BE DEMANDED FROM GERMANY TO PREVENT HER FROM RENEWING THE STRUGGLE COMMITTEE, SPECIFICATION OF, Peace Conference.—See SPECIFICATION OF WAR MATERIAL WHICH CAN BE DEMANDED FROM GERMANY TO PREVENT HER FROM RENEWING THE STRUGGLE COMMITTEE.

WAR MINERALS COMMITTEE.—Organized on July 12, 1917, as a joint committee representing the American Association of State Geologists, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, and the National Research Council. Probably terminated in 1919. Functions: Among its activities it conducted a census of minerals required in war preparations; inaugurated investigations to obtain production data and to discover new ore bodies and stimulate their production; framed the act, approved in modified form on October 3, 1918, that was designed to stimulate production in the United States of ores, metals, and minerals formerly imported; considered ~~and~~ providing adequate security for producers who were

requested to increase the supply of domestic minerals for war purposes; made recommendations to the Secretary of War; and cooperated with the War Industries Board. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Mines and Mining Committee, House, Minerals and Metals for War Purposes, Hearings, March 25-April 2, 1918, p. 69, 115, 147, 157 (Washington, 1918); Interior Department, Administration of War Minerals Relief Act, 112 (70 Cong., 2 sess., S. Doc. 224, serial 8992, Washington, 1929); National Academy of Sciences, Proceedings, 1917, p. 723.

WAR MINERALS INVESTIGATIONS, Mines Bureau, Interior Department.—A research organization built up in the Mines Bureau under authority of an appropriation of \$150,000 provided for in an act of March 28, 1918. Preliminary war minerals investigations had already been undertaken by the Mining, Mineral Technology, and Metallurgical Divisions of the Bureau. The War Minerals Investigations was terminated and its personnel dispersed on June 30, 1919. Functions: To investigate methods of increasing the available supplies of war minerals, that is, of metals and minerals of military importance produced domestically in small quantities and normally largely imported. In close association with the mining experiment stations, research was undertaken with regard to manganese, pyrite, sulphuric acid, chromite, graphite, sulphur, mercury, antimony, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, magnesite, potash, and mica. The general staff in Washington handled problems of priorities, shipping, excess-profits taxes, mining methods, and the political and commercial control of minerals and cooperated with the Capital Issues Committee in the control of capital investment in mining enterprises. Records: 1918-19 (2 1/2 feet) in NA. Correspondence and report files of the Chief Executive of the War Minerals Investigations, with which some material of the War Minerals Relief Commission is combined. Correspondence and reports of the Chief Engineer (3 feet) are filed with records of the Commission. Other records remain in the Mines Bureau and in the experiment stations in the field. References: Mines Bureau, War Minerals, Nitrogen Fixation, and Sodium Cyanide, 41-53 (Bulletin 178B, Washington, 1919); Josiah E. Spurr, ed., Political and Commercial Geology and the World's Mineral Resources (New York, 1920), includes 38 technical papers written by research workers in the War Minerals Investigations.

WAR MINERALS RELIEF COMMISSION, Interior Department.—A body of three members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in 1919, pursuant to an act of March 2, 1919. Functions: To advise and assist the Secretary of the Interior in connection with his function of receiving claims from and reimbursing such persons, firms, or corporations as had suffered net losses during the war by reason of producing or preparing to produce manganese, chrome, pyrite, or tungsten, in compliance with the request or demand of the Government. Records: 1919-41 (295 feet) in NA. Include (1) a "docket file," numbered from 1 to 1269, in which each docket represents a complete case file containing the papers connected with a single claim; (2) lists that serve as indexes to the claims adjusted under the act creating the Commission and to those adjusted under later amendments to the act; (3) an index to all claims filed with the Commission; (4) general correspondence, recommendations and awards, and informational files on legislation, interpretations, opinions, rulings, and Government "stimulation"; (5) correspondence and reports of the Chief Engineer, Chief Accountant, and the examiners; (6) correspondence, reports, and working papers of the field examining engineers and accountants; and (7) descriptions of the location, type of mineral, and the mining property

involved in each claim. References: Interior Department, Administration of War Minerals Relief Act (70 Cong., 2 sess., S. Doc. 224, serial 8992. Washington, 1929).

WAR PHOTOGRAPHS BUREAU, Films Division, Committee on Public Information.—Formerly the Pictures Division, which became a part of the Films Division in March 1918 under the name Bureau of War Photographs. Organized into departments, one of which was the Department of Slides. Had offices in Washington and New York City. Its functions were taken over by the War Expositions Bureau on September 1, 1918. William A. Grant, Manager. Functions: To promote the making and distribution of official war photographs, especially those made by the Signal Corps; to issue permits for photographing Government activities; and to furnish pictures for the Foreign Press Bureau-Mail Service. Records: Turned over to the War and Navy Departments after the war.

WAR PLANS BRANCH, War Plans Division, General Staff, War Department.—Created on February 9, 1918. Operated through three Sections, as follows: Organization; National Defense Projects; and, from 1919 on, Inventions. Took over the remaining functions of the Joint Board of Review when that Board was dissolved in May 1920. Functions: To exercise control over matters pertaining to organization policy and the preparation of tables of organization for all branches of the Military Establishment; the preparation of general war plans and, as successor to the Joint Board of Review, the supervision of sea-coast defense projects and plans; and the investigation of inventions, suggestions, and devices submitted to the Department. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

WAR PLANS DIVISION, General Staff, War Department.—Created on February 9, 1918, by General Orders, No. 14. As organized on August 26, 1918, it operated through an Inventions Section and the following Branches: War Plans; Training and Instruction; Legislation, Regulations, and Rules; and Historical. The Director of the Division served also as President of the War College. Functions: These included the drawing up of plans for: The organization of all branches of the Army, including the preparation of tables of organization; research and invention in equipment and war material; projects for national defense; proposed legislation and the preparation of legislation and rules for the Military Establishment; the training and inspection of the Army for efficiency and thoroughness, including the supervision of military education and special training; the publication of foreign documents relating to military affairs; and the collection and compilation of complete military records for historical purposes. Records: 1918-19 (55 feet) in NA, consisting of part of the records of the Economic Mobilization Section, Historical Branch. Other records are in the General Staff, War Department.

WAR PORT BOARD.—See WAR BOARD FOR THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

WAR PRISON LABOR AND NATIONAL WASTE-RECLAMATION SECTION, Labor Division, War Industries Board.—Authorized on December 17, 1917, and established as the War Prison Labor Committee on February 28, 1918. Renamed on May 9. The Section actively cooperated with the Reclamation Division of the Quartermaster General's Office. On January 1, 1919, its functions were transferred in part to the Waste Reclamation Service of the Department of Commerce, and the Section was discontinued. Functions: To promote governmental cooperation in reclamation of manpower and waste material; the utilization of prisoners' labor and the standardization of industries in penal institutions;

the reeducation by vocational training of injured and crippled soldiers and sailors; and the development of camp gardens. Records: In NA. Correspondence and questionnaires and reports on the use of prison labor in industry and agriculture are among records of the Waste Reclamation Service (total 7 feet). Other records are included in the "consolidated files" of the War Industries Board.

WAR PURCHASES AND FINANCE INTERALLIED COUNCIL.--See **INTERALLIED COUNCIL ON WAR PURCHASES AND FINANCE.**

WAR RESPONSIBILITY SUBCOMMISSION, Responsibility of the Authors of the War and Enforcement of Penalties Commission, Peace Conference.--See **RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR SUBCOMMISSION.**

WAR RISK INSURANCE BUREAU, Treasury Department.--Created by an act of September 2, 1914, to provide insurance for American merchant vessels and their cargoes against war risks. By an act of June 12, 1917, insurance was extended to cover personal effects, loss of life, injury, and detention of masters, other officers, and crews of American merchant vessels. The activities of the Bureau were greatly expanded by an act of October 6, 1917, which placed in it the administration of the compensation system, military and naval insurance, and the allotment and allowance program. Operated through a number of boards and divisions. The Bureau was abolished by an act of August 9, 1921, which conferred its functions on the Veterans' Bureau, created by the same legislation. Functions: The issuance of marine insurance and of life insurance to persons in the armed forces; the administration of the compensation system for disability incurred in line of duty; the administration of the allotment and allowance program for the support of dependents of persons in the armed forces; the protection of private life insurance policies of persons in the armed forces against lapse because of nonpayment of premiums (under section 4 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of March 8, 1918); and the licensing of foreign insurance companies (under authority delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 2729-A of October 12, 1917). Records: In the Veterans' Administration, except for the records relating to marine and seamen's insurance and to the protection of private life insurance policies (367 feet, including records of successors), which are in NA. These consist of administrative, claims, and Marine Advisory Board files, correspondence, claims registers, and other materials. References: Treasury Department, Annual Reports, 1914-21, which include summaries of the Bureau's operations; War Risk Insurance Bureau, Annual Report, 1920, which includes an account of the Bureau's organization and functions (other reports issued by the Bureau are limited to details of receipts and expenditures); Gustavus A. Weber and Laurence F. Schneckebier, The Veterans' Administration, 212-218 (Washington, 1934); William F. Willoughby, Government Organization in War Time and After, ch. 15 (New York, 1919).

WAR RISK INSURANCE DIVISION, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.--Organized on September 1, 1917. Probably discontinued in 1920. Functions: To handle all matters in the Army arising under the War Risk Insurance Act of September 2, 1914; to advise and instruct officers and enlisted men concerning the benefits and requirements of the act; and to supervise the preparation of allotment and insurance forms. After the armistice, the Division served as the principal agent for the adjustment and settlement of allotment, insurance, and compensation claims both for men still in the service and for those discharged. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office.

WAR RISK INSURANCE DIVISION, ALLOTMENT AND, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—See ALLOTMENT DIVISION.

WAR RISK INSURANCE SECTION, Disbursing Division, Supplies and Accounts Bureau, Navy Department.—Established in the Disbursing Division in October 1917. Transferred to the Allotment Division (also known as the Allotment and War Risk Insurance Division) on March 1, 1918, and reestablished in the Disbursing Division on January 1, 1919. Officially abolished on February 15 of that year and terminated its activities on April 1. Functions: To act as a service unit for the benefit of personnel of the Navy in matters pertaining to war risk insurance. Records: Transferred to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, in April 1919 and now in the Veterans' Administration.

WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE, NATIONAL, Treasury Department.—See NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEES.—The term "War Service Committee" was applied to certain private organizations that represented an entire industry or business in its relations with the Government. A number of these Committees, of which some 400 had been established by the time of the armistice, succeeded advisory committees of the Council of National Defense (see the Advisory Commission of the Council). Others, such as the Cotton Thread Manufacturers' War Service Committee, were organized by the War Industries Board. At the request of the Council of National Defense, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States fostered the organization of these Committees and established at its national headquarters in Washington, D. C., a central coordinating body called the "War Service Executive Committee." The latter remained in continuous session for the purpose of serving the Government and the War Service Committees. Functions: To bring about effective cooperation and united effort on the part of business and industry in supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

WAR SERVICE EXCHANGE, Classification of Personnel in the Army Committee, Adjutant General's Office, War Department.—Established by The Adjutant General on January 9, 1918, as a unit of the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army. Transferred with the Committee to the Commissioned Personnel Branch, Operations Division, General Staff, on September 18, 1918. Functions: To determine the qualifications and occupations of civilians desirous of entering the Army either as officers or enlisted men or in a civilian capacity, and to advise them how to proceed. Records: In The Adjutant General's Office.

WAR TRADE BOARD.—Established by Executive Order No. 2729-A of October 12, 1917, to perform the duties of the former Exports Administrative Board. Composed of representatives of the State, Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce Departments and of the Food Administration, the Shipping Board, and the War Industries Board. Included the Bureaus of Administration, Branches and Customs, Enemy Trade, Exports, Foreign Agents and Reports, Imports, Research and Statistics, Transportation, and War Trade Intelligence; an Information Division; and a Contraband Committee. In November 1918 it organized a corporation known as the "War Trade Board of the United States Russian Bureau, Incorporated," generally known as the Russian Bureau, Inc. Ceased to exist as a separate entity on June 30, 1919, when it was succeeded by the War Trade Board Section of the State Department. Vance C. McCormick, Chairman. Functions: To wage economic warfare against

the enemy and to conserve shipping and commodities through the licensing of exports and imports and the rationing of supplies to neutrals. Records: 1917-20 (combined with those of the Export Licenses Division, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, and of the Exports Administrative Board, total 7,831 feet) in the State Department. Include correspondence of the Chairman, the Secretary, and most of the Board members; records relating to the issuance of import and export licenses; and records relating to the organization of the War Trade Board in the United States and abroad. Among the records are the 1918 report of the Board (which was not printed) and the minutes of the War Trade Board, the Exports Administrative Board, the Exports Council, the Allied Blockade Committee, the British Contraband Committee, the Superior Blockade Council, the Superior Economic Council, the London Conference, the Allied Rationing and Statistical Committee, and the various interallied trade committees. References: War Trade Board, Report (Washington, 1920), and Directories, 1917-18.

WAR TRADE BOARD OF THE UNITED STATES RUSSIAN BUREAU, INC.—See RUSSIAN BUREAU, INC.

WAR TRADE BOARD SECTION, State Department.—Established by departmental orders of July 1 and October 7, 1919, as the successor to the War Trade Board, following the transfer of the personnel, functions, records, and public property of the Board to the State Department under an Executive order of March 3, 1919, and amendments of May 12 and June 23. Functions: To continue the work of the Board with regard to the issuance of export and import licenses. (The administration of the foreign agents and representatives of the Board was assigned to the Consular Bureau.) Records: In the Communications and Records Division, State Department.

WAR TRADE COUNCIL.—Created by an Executive order of October 12, 1917, under authority of the Espionage Act. Composed of the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Food Administrator, and the Chairman of the Shipping Board. Superseded the Exports Council. Functions: To act in an advisory capacity upon such matters of trade control as were referred to it by the President and the War Trade Board. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

WAR TRADE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, War Trade Board.—Created on October 15, 1917, replacing the War Trade Intelligence Section of the Exports Administrative Board. Included the following Divisions: Censorship and Correspondence, Editing and Carding, and Research and Investigation. After the armistice its work declined, and the suspension of the "enemy trading lists" on April 29, 1919, still further reduced its activities. On May 12, 1919, it was merged with the Enemy Trade Bureau under the name of the latter. Functions: To determine the enemy or nonenemy status or affiliations of persons trading with any person or firm in the United States. Supplied the Enemy Trade Bureau with information concerning applicants for licenses to trade with the enemy. Acted as a clearinghouse of war trade intelligence for the Government and the Allies. Records: 1917-19 (736 feet) in the State Department. Include correspondence, intercepted material, reports, memoranda, and cards containing digests of intelligence information relating to persons or firms received from other Government agencies and the Allies.

WAR TRANSACTIONS SECTION, Justice Department.—See CRIMINAL DIVISION.

WAR WORK DIVISION, WOMEN'S, Public Information Committee.—See WOMEN'S WAR WORK DIVISION.

WAR WORK EXTENSION DIVISION, Education Bureau, Interior Department.-- Organized on May 2, 1918, under a cooperative agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the National Americanization Committee of New York. In September 1918, it was merged with the Immigrant Education Division (also known as the Division for the Investigation of the Education of Immigrants) to form the Americanization Division.

Functions: To unite the various racial groups in the United States "behind the American war policies and to induce them to become active participants in the war program, preparing them for a fundamental understanding of citizenship, familiarizing them with the Government's war activities, provisions, and needs through war-information centers, industrial plants, racial societies, and the foreign-language press . . . and securing active cooperation of other Government agencies through which foreign-born residents would be reached." Records: Probably destroyed.

WAR WORKERS BUREAUS, RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND.--See RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND WAR WORKERS BUREAUS.

WAR WORKERS LIVING CONDITIONS COMMISSION, Labor Department.--See LIVING CONDITIONS OF WAR WORKERS COMMISSION.

WAR ZONE PASS COMMISSION, Shipping Board.--Authorized by a Shipping Board resolution of January 22, 1918, and appointed in February 1918 by the Chairman of the National Adjustment Commission. Consisted of three members representing respectively the Government and public, the shipping interests, and the longshoremen. Functions: To supervise the issuance, suspension, and revocation of passes to longshoremen in the war zone on the New York waterfront. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

WAREHOUSE DISTRIBUTION BUREAU, Steel Division, War Industries Board.-- Formed on July 22 and discontinued by December 31, 1918. Functions: To list the warehouses of the country, to divide them into classes according to tonnage sold per month, and to supervise their activities. Records: 1918 (17 feet) in NA. Include general correspondence and reports of dealers and warehouses.

WAREHOUSE HANDLING METHODS BRANCH, Service Subdivision, Domestic Operations Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.--Organized on November 1, 1918. On May 13, 1919, it was consolidated with the Space Allotment Branch and the Army Reserve Depot Subdivision into the Reserve Depot and Space Allotment Branch of the Operations Control Division, Storage Service. Functions: To determine and install proper methods for warehousing supplies. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

WAREHOUSE SECTION, DISTRIBUTION AND, Supply Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.--See DISTRIBUTION AND WAREHOUSE SECTION.

WAREHOUSING DIVISION, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.--See OPERATING DIVISION.

WASTE ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE, NOILS AND, Wool Division, War Industries Board.--See NOILS AND WASTE ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE.

WASTE MATERIALS BRANCH, Salvage Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established on October 28, 1918. In May 1919 it was functioning through four Sections, as follows: Rags, Rubber, Paper, Stock, Equipment, etc.; Bags, Burlap, and Traffic; Metals; and Garbage and Fertilizer. Still in existence on June 30, 1920. Functions: To direct the collection, classification, storing, packing, and disposal of unserviceable materials beyond repair, such as cotton clippings in the hands of Government contractors, cartridge shells, and unavoidable waste products and junk possessing only a salvage value. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

WASTE PAPER SECTION, Salvage Branch, Conservation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH.

WASTE-RECLAMATION SECTION, WAR PRISON LABOR AND NATIONAL, Labor Division, War Industries Board.—See WAR PRISON LABOR AND NATIONAL WASTE-RECLAMATION SECTION.

WASTE RECLAMATION SERVICE, Commerce Department.—Began to function as a section in the Secretary's Office on January 1, 1919, under an authorization of the President (probably issued on December 3, 1918) by which \$25,000 was allotted to the Secretary of Commerce from the "National Security and Defense Fund." Took over some of the functions of the War Prison Labor and National Waste-Reclamation Section, Labor Division, War Industries Board. Ceased to function on June 30, 1919. Functions: To investigate and publicize means of reclaiming waste materials. Records: 1917-19 (7 feet) in NA. General and administrative correspondence and other records. Included are questionnaires and reports on the use of prison labor in industry and agriculture taken over from the War Prison Labor and National Waste-Reclamation Section.

WATER RESOURCES BRANCH, Geological Survey, Interior Department.—In existence prior to the war. Functioned during the war through the following Divisions: Surface Waters, Ground Waters, Quality of Water, Water Utilization, Enlarged and Stock-Grazing Homesteads, and Power Resources. Functions: During the war, to conduct extensive investigations of surface and ground waters, both independently of and in cooperation with State and Federal organizations, with a view to increasing the productivity of agricultural lands in need of irrigation; to classify the public lands with reference to future use of water; to furnish data concerning military camp water supplies; to make tests of water and estimates of quantity available at the proposed sites of war industries plants; and to make a survey of water conditions along the Mexican border west of Nogales, Ariz., and along the Atlantic coastal region. Records: In the Water Resources Branch. Include primary data, most of which are available in the series of water supply papers published by the Survey.

WATER SUPPLY AND HYDRAULICS SECTION, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, Procurement Section, Materials Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—See PROCUREMENT SECTION.

WATER SUPPLY SECTION, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, War Department.—Originally in the Engineering Branch, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office. Transferred with the Branch to the Construction Division upon the creation of that Division on March 13, 1918. Functions: To prepare plans for water-supply systems at cantonments and camps. Records: In the Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.

WATER SUPPLY SECTION, Military Branch, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—Established as a temporary unit prior to the end of 1917. Functions: To study water-supply problems for the Corps of Engineers, and to train and provide personnel for water-supply work for the American Expeditionary Forces. Records: Probably among those of the Office in NA.

WATER TRANSPORT SECTION, Embarkation Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **WATER TRANSPORTATION DIVISION**, Transportation Service Chief's Office.

WATER TRANSPORTATION BRANCH, Transportation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See **WATER TRANSPORTATION DIVISION**, Transportation Service Chief's Office.

WATER TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, INLAND, Council of National Defense.—See **INLAND WATER TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE**.

WATER TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, Transportation Service Chief's Office, War Department.—Established prior to the war as the Water Transportation Branch, Transportation Division, Quartermaster General's Office. On April 16, 1918, its name was changed to Water Transport Branch. This Branch became a Section in the Embarkation Service, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, on May 25, 1918. It later became the Water Transportation Division of the Transportation Service Chief's Office upon the creation of that Office on March 11, 1919. As such it operated through three Branches, as follows: Cargo Traffic; Construction, Maintenance, and Repair; and Vessel Operation. Functions: To supervise and coordinate the shipment of troops and supplies overseas. Records: In the Quartermaster General's Office, Services of Supply, War Department.

WATERWAYS DIVISION, INLAND, Railroad Administration.—See **INLAND WATERWAYS DIVISION**.

WAX LABORATORY, OIL, FAT, AND, Chemistry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See **OIL, FAT, AND WAX LABORATORY**.

WAX MODELING DEPARTMENT, Army Medical Museum, Museum and Library Division, Surgeon General's Office, War Department.—See **ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM**.

WEATHER BUREAU, Agriculture Department.—Established on July 1, 1891, in accordance with an act of October 1, 1890. Continued functions previously performed by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department, and other agencies. During the war period, it operated through several Divisions, including the following: Aerological, Agricultural Meteorological, Climatological, Forecast, and Instrument. The Chief, Charles F. Marvin, served as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The Bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce on June 30, 1941. Functions: During the war, the Bureau performed a number of war-related

functions. For example, it aided the Chief Signal Officer in the formation of a meteorological unit to serve in Europe, which supplied the military services with meteorological information needed for effective work with infantry, artillery, aviation, and poison gas; it made available its telegraph and cable lines for naval and military business and reported on vessels entering and leaving American ports; and it assisted in the organization of gas and flame regiments. Records: 1784-1940 (9,000 feet) in NA. Include general files of the Bureau, indexed and filed numerically by divisions to 1912, and thereafter filed according to a subject decimal system, as well as reports on meteorological observations accumulated by the Bureau and its predecessors. References: Weather Bureau, Reports, 1918-19; Gustavus A. Weber, The Weather Bureau (New York, 1922).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION, Standards Bureau, Commerce Department.—In existence prior to the war. A Gauge Section created in this Division in 1917 performed war-related functions. Functions: To conduct research and provide standards on weights and measures. Records: In the National Bureau of Standards.

WELDING RESEARCH COMMITTEE, ELECTRIC, Electrical Engineering Section, Engineering Division, National Research Council.—See ELECTRIC WELDING RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

WELFARE COMMITTEE, COMFORT AND, War Industries Board.—See COMFORT AND WELFARE COMMITTEE.

WELFARE WORK SUBCOMMITTEE, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in April 1917. Activities carried on through various Sections, as follows: Housing, Industrial Safety, Industrial Training for the War Emergency, Recreation, and Sanitation. Most of its functions were assumed by the various services of the War Labor Administration in the Labor Department upon their organization about the middle of 1918. Functions: To maintain and improve working conditions among employees in war industries. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA, including correspondence and minutes, and files of the Industrial Training for the War Emergency Section.

WELFARE WORKERS SUBSECTION, Passport Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See PASSPORT SECTION.

WEST INDIES TRADE BRANCH, SOUTH AMERICAN AND, Trades and Allocations Division, Shipping Control Committee, Shipping Board.—See TRADES AND ALLOCATIONS DIVISION.

WEST INDIES TRANSPORTATION, JOINT COMMITTEE ON.—See JOINT COMMITTEE ON WEST INDIES TRANSPORTATION

WHEAT DEPARTMENT, Grain Corporation.—Established in September 1917 and until June 1919 known as the Export Department. In March 1919 the work of handling negotiations and accounts for the loading of steamers with commodities sold for export was transferred to the Marine Transportation Department. Terminated in 1920. Functions: To handle transactions in wheat sold first for export and later for domestic use. Records: 1917-20 (129 feet) in NA. Include purchase, sales, shipping, and claims records, consisting chiefly of correspondence, contracts, vouchers, invoices, bills of lading, journals, and ledgers.

WHEAT DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.—The Office of United States Wheat Director was created by Executive Order No. 3087 of May 14, 1919. Included Enforcement, Inland Traffic, and Licenses Divisions. Terminated by Executive Order No. 3320 of August 21, 1920. Functions: To administer the price guarantees on the 1919 wheat crop authorized by an act of March 4, 1919, and to supervise the Grain Corporation. Records: 1919-20 (270 feet) in NA. Consist chiefly of correspondence, applications, and other papers pertaining to licenses to export and import wheat and flour. References: Frank M. Surface, The Grain Trade During the World War, 156, 163, 386 (New York, 1928).

WHEAT EXECUTIVE, INTERALLIED.—See INTERALLIED WHEAT EXECUTIVE.

WHEAT FAIR PRICE COMMITTEE.—See FAIR PRICE COMMITTEE FOR GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF WHEAT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ADVISERS, Administrative Division, Fuel Administration.—Appointed in April and May 1918; continued until February 1919. Functions: To advise the Fuel Administrator with regard to wholesale and retail matters. Records: 1918-19 (1 foot) in NA. Correspondence, memoranda, and orders.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DIVISION, Food Administration.—Organized in April 1918, taking over functions from the Distribution Division. Terminated in March 1919. Functions: To handle distribution questions as they were related to grocers. Records: 1918-19 (124 feet) in NA. Correspondence, newspaper clippings, reports, pledge cards, and intradivisional memoranda. References: Food Administration, Enlisting the Food Merchants; a Campaign To Win the Voluntary Support of Retailers and Wholesalers (Washington, 1918).

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS DIVISION, Food Administration.—See DISTRIBUTION DIVISION.

WIRE AND CABLE BRANCH, Production Section, Procurement Division, Chief Signal Officer's Office, War Department.—See PRODUCTION SECTION.

WIRE AND CABLE COMMITTEE, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—See ELECTRIC WIRE AND CABLE SECTION, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.

WIRE AND CABLE SECTION, ELECTRIC, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—See ELECTRIC WIRE AND CABLE SECTION.

WIRE CONTROL BOARD, Telegraph and Telephone Administration, Post Office Department.—Organized under Order No. 1744 of the Postmaster General of July 23, 1918. Consisted of the First Assistant Postmaster General, the Solicitor for the Department, and a member of the Tariff Commission. Functioned through the Telegraphs and Telephones Operating Board and the Director of Marine Cables. Terminated in 1921. Functions: To assist the Postmaster General in the management, operation, and control of the telegraph and telephone lines and (after Nov. 18, 1918) of the cable systems and to settle claims for compensation. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Post Office Department, Government Control and Operation of Telegraph, Telephone, and Marine Cable Systems, August 1, 1918-July 31, 1919 (Washington, 1921).

WIRE PRODUCTS SUBCOMMITTEE, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in June 1917. Upon its dissolution the following November its functions were taken over by the War Industries Board. Functions: To keep the superior Committee informed of developments in the industry. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

WIRE ROPE SUBCOMMITTEE, Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized on June 15, 1917. Upon its dissolution in the fall of 1917, its members became a subcommittee of the American Iron and Steel Institute. Functions: To handle wire rope production and the allocation of orders to manufacturers. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

WIRELESS AND CABLE SERVICE, FOREIGN PRESS—Foreign Section, Committee on Public Information.—See **FOREIGN PRESS-WIRELESS AND CABLE SERVICE**.

WIRELESS AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE, Naval Consulting Board, Navy Department.—Created on November 4, 1915. Consisted of three members; P. C. Hewitt, Chairman.—See **NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD**.

WOMAN IN INDUSTRY SERVICE, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Authorized by an act of July 1, 1918, and organized shortly thereafter. Abolished as of July 1, 1920, by an act that transferred its functions to the newly created Women's Bureau. Mary Van Kleeck, Director. Functions: To develop standards and policies to insure the effective employment of women in industry, which would at the same time conserve their health and welfare. Records: 1918-20 (32 feet) in NA. Include correspondence and reports relating to the employment of women in various industries. A few records of the Service for 1919-20 (6 inches) have been retained by the Women's Bureau. References: Mary Van Kleeck, "Federal Policies for Women in Industry," in American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals, 81: 87-94 (Jan. 1919); Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 205-208 ([Urbana, 1920]).

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, Council of National Defense.—Appointed by the Council on April 21, 1917. On October 1, 1918, much of the work of the Committee was merged with that of the State Councils Section in the newly created Field Division, but the Committee continued in an advisory capacity. On February 17, 1919, the members submitted their resignations to the President, who accepted them on February 27. Sometimes referred to as the Women's Defense Work Committee. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman. Functions: To coordinate and direct the patriotic work of women throughout the country. The Committee worked through State woman's committees and through the following Departments: Child Welfare, Educational Propaganda, Food Administration, Food Production and Home Economics, Health and Recreation, Home and Foreign Relief, Liberty Loan, Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agencies, News, Registration, State Organizations, and Women in Industry. Records: 1917-19 (100 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, minutes, circulars, bulletins, reports, publications, clippings, photographs, abstracts, and lists. References: Council of National Defense, Woman's Committee, The Woman's Committee . . . An Interpretative Report, April 21, 1917 to February 27, 1919, by Emily Newell Blair (Washington, 1920).

WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE, NATIONAL, Treasury Department.—See NATIONAL WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.

WOMEN, PERMANENT ADVISORY COUNCIL OF WORKING, Woman in Industry Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—See WORKING WOMEN, PERMANENT ADVISORY COUNCIL OF.

WOMEN AND GIRLS SECTION, WORK WITH, Law Enforcement Division, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.—See WORK WITH WOMEN AND GIRLS SECTION.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY, COUNCIL ON, Woman in Industry Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.—Created by the Secretary of Labor in the summer of 1918 as part of the Woman in Industry Service, and held weekly meetings. Consisted of women representing every division of the Labor Department and other Federal agencies dealing with problems of women in industry. Probably abolished with the Service. Functions: To coordinate the efforts of the Federal agencies concerned with women's work and to discuss safeguards to be established in new occupations, the enforcement of State labor laws, the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work, and the recruiting and training of women workers. Worked in cooperation with the Committee on Hazardous Occupations. Records: Whereabouts unknown. Probably few were created.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY BRANCH, Industrial Service Section, Production Division, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.—Created in December 1917 as the Women's Branch and later renamed. Transferred with the Section to the Control Bureau, and later transferred to the Production Division. Operated through the following Units: Employment Management, Supply and Distribution, Adjustment, Health, Housing, and Research. Functions: To advise ordnance establishments on questions regarding the employment of women, such as the substitution of women for men, employment methods, hours of work, rest periods, and shop uniforms; to supervise the conditions of work and employment of women in ordnance establishments; and to make recommendations regarding exemptions from State laws affecting women workers. Records: Probably with those of the Office in NA.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.—Organized in the late spring of 1917 and terminated on October 1, 1918, when the Field Division was created. Agnes Nestor, Chairman. Functions: To promote the maintenance of proper standards and conditions for employed women. Cooperated with the Woman in Industry Service of the Labor Department. Records: Among those of the Council in NA.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY SUBCOMMITTEE, Labor Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Organized in April 1917. Composed of representatives of labor, employers, and the general public. With the inauguration of the Woman in Industry Service of the War Labor Administration, Labor Department, in July 1918, its activities practically ceased. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Chairman. Functions: To advise on the employment of women so as to secure the maximum effectiveness of the woman power of the country. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA, including general correspondence, minutes, and correspondence with and reports from State committees on women in industry.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS COMMITTEE, General Medical Board, Medicine and Sanitation Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.--Formed on July 29, 1917; ceased to function after the armistice. Functions: To organize women physicians in order to minimize the shortage of men physicians resulting from the demands for them by the Army and Navy. Records: Some are among those of the Council in NA, including records of censuses of women physicians and records of offers of medical services by women.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES DIVISION, High Cost of Living Division, Justice Department.--Organized in November 1919. Edith C. Strauss, National Director. Operated largely through a voluntary field organization. Terminated in November 1920. Functions: To obtain, by means of an educational campaign, a reduction in the cost of living through curtailment of purchases and elimination of waste. Records: 1919-20 (5 feet) in NA. Correspondence with field employees and with State fair price commissioners.

WOMEN'S BRANCH, Industrial Service Section, Control Bureau, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See **WOMEN IN INDUSTRY BRANCH**.

WOMEN'S DEFENSE WORK COMMITTEE, Council of National Defense.--See **WOMAN'S COMMITTEE**.

WOMEN'S DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.--Created on January 3, 1918, by a memorandum of the Secretary of Labor. Diminishing appropriations after the war caused the Employment Service to terminate the Division's activities after October 10, 1919. The work of many of its units, however, was continued until June 30, 1920, through the financial assistance of several women's organizations. Functions: To recruit female labor, chiefly for industrial and domestic work but also for high grade clerical and secretarial positions, and to maintain insofar as possible normal conditions with respect to women's work. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 1918-199 ([Urbana, 1920]).

WOMEN'S JOURNALS AND WOMEN'S PAGES SECTION, Educational Division, Food Administration.--See **MAGAZINE AND FEATURE SECTION**.

WOMEN'S LAND ARMY DIVISION, Employment Service, Labor Department.--Created as the Women's Land Army, a nongovernmental agency, in the spring of 1917. Incorporated under the laws of New York in May 1918. Affiliated with the Labor Department in December 1918, where it became the Women's Land Army Division of the Employment Service, with Dorothy H. Hubert as National Director. Probably terminated in 1919. Functions: To recruit women to relieve the shortage of farm labor. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

WOMEN'S SERVICE SECTION, Labor Division, Railroad Administration.--Created on August 28, 1918; abolished with the Division on March 1, 1920. Functions: To consider the conditions of employment of women on railroads under Federal control. Records: 1918-20 (10 feet) in NA. Include a general subject file of questionnaires and correspondence relating to the employment of women on railroads.

WOMEN'S WAR WORK DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.--Organized in November 1917. Cooperated with the Women's Division of the Council of National Defense. Discontinued in July 1918. Clara Sears Taylor, Director. Functions: To encourage the participation of

women in war activities by issuing news material on war work done by women. Records: 1917-18 (2 feet) in NA. Consist of record cards, most of which list titles or subjects of the Division's news releases. "Miscellaneous reports on employment of women in various positions," disposed of in 1930 as useless papers, possibly included other records of the Division that were reported to have been in the custody of the Council of National Defense in 1920.

WOMEN'S WORK SECTION, Social Hygiene Division, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.—Organized in 1917. Functions: To enlist the special interest of women, by lectures, literature, and exhibits, in the fight against venereal disease. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

WOOD CHEMICALS SECTION, Chemicals Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on December 24, 1917; discontinued on February 28, 1919. May also have been known as the Wood Distillation Products Section. Functions: To administer an order of December 24, 1917, commandeering wood chemicals, including acetate of lime, acetone, and crude and refined wood alcohol. Records: In NA, chiefly among those of the War Department Claims Board.

WOOD PRODUCTS SECTION, VEHICLE, IMPLEMENT, AND, Finished Products Division, War Industries Board.—See VEHICLE, IMPLEMENT, AND WOOD PRODUCTS SECTION.

WOOD SHIP CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See WOOD SHIP SECTION, Ship Construction Division.

WOOD SHIP SECTION, Ship Construction Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—Originated in the Wood Ship Construction Division established on December 5, 1917, which was succeeded by the Wood Ship Section on February 16, 1919. The Section was abolished on March 16, 1920, and its duties were transferred to the Manager of the Ship Construction Division. Active supervision was thereafter to be exercised by an Assistant in Charge of Wood Ship Construction. Functions: To supervise the construction of wooden and composite vessels and the inspection and installation of machinery and equipment; and, after 1920, to investigate and settle claims arising under the wood shipbuilding program. Records: 1917-22 (54 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, notes, reports, memoranda, drawings, and some blueprints relating to the construction of wood and composite vessels and claims for changes and extras. Some correspondence relating to the activities of the Section after February 1919 will be found in the general files of the Construction Organization and in the records of the Cost Review Section.

WOODWORKING SECTION, LOGGING, SAWMILL, AND, Civil and Mechanical Division, Engineering and Purchasing Department, General Engineer Depot, Office of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.—See CIVIL AND MECHANICAL DIVISION.

WOOL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Woolens Section, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—Formed on September 27, 1918. Consisted of representatives of the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, and the Textile and Rubber Division, and three members of the War Service Committee of the wool manufacturing industry. Discontinued on December 31, 1918. Functions: To study and review all angles of the

wool and woolens situation in order to provide the War Industries Board with the necessary knowledge to justify prompt action in meeting conditions as they arose in the industry. Records: Among those of the War Industries Board in NA.

WOOL COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed by the Chairman of the superior Committee in the spring of 1917; dissolved by the following August. Functions: To provide information concerning the wool situation. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

WOOL DIVISION, War Industries Board.—See DOMESTIC WOOL SECTION.

WOOL PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.—See INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME COMMITTEES.

WOOL SECTION, DOMESTIC, Markets Bureau, Agriculture Department.—See DOMESTIC WOOL SECTION, Markets Bureau.

WOOL SECTION, DOMESTIC, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—See DOMESTIC WOOL SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division.

WOOL SECTION, FOREIGN, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—See FOREIGN WOOL SECTION.

WOOL TOPS AND YARN BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See WOOL TOPS AND YARN BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office.

WOOL TOPS AND YARN BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Created on June 14, 1918. Transferred with the Division to the Office of the Director of Purchase on October 28, 1918. Functions: To administer the commandeering and evaluation of the United States wool clip of 1918, and to purchase imported wool. Among its activities it purchased 547,000 bales of Australasian wool. Records: Probably among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Purchase Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See WOOLEN BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office.

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS SECTION, Clothing and Equipage Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE BRANCH, Surplus Property Division.

WOOLEN GOODS SECTION, Supplies Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—One of the four sections through which the Committee functioned after its reorganization in May 1917. Transferred to the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, in January 1918. Functions: To aid in getting reclaimed and reworked wool, commonly called shoddy, made into a new wool fiber, the use of which made a great saving to the Government. Records: Scattered

fragments are among the records of the Council and the War Industries Board in NA. Others are in the War Department.

WOOLEN GOODS SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—See WOOLENS SECTION.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS' COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Supplies Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Created on February 7, 1917, in anticipation of the war, by the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers (sometimes spoken of as the Joint Committee of Wool Manufacturers). Organization completed on March 28, 1917, and thereupon named by the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies as one of its cooperative supply committees. Disbanded on November 28, 1917. Functions: To cooperate with the War and Navy Departments in procuring at reasonable prices wool for military needs. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

WOOLEN SECTION, Salvage Branch, Conservation Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—See SALVAGE AND GARDENING BRANCH.

WOOLENS BRANCH, Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department.—Created on January 26, 1918, as the Woolens Branch of the Supplies and Equipment Division. Transferred to the Clothing and Equipage Division on May 18. United with the Knit Goods Branch on October 28 and transferred with the Division to the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage as the Woolen and Knit Goods Branch. Functions: To recommend specifications for and to handle the procurement of woolens for clothing and equipment. Records: Probably with those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

WOOLENS SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—Created on June 3, 1918. In July 1918, the work of the Foreign Wool Section was transferred to the Woolens Section while its Chief was abroad; in October, during the absence of the Chief of the Domestic Wool Section, that Section also was placed under the Woolens Section. Discontinued on December 21, 1918. Also called Woolen Goods Section. H. E. Peabody, Chief. Functions: To regulate the woolens trade by locating available stocks and assuring Government priority on stocks; after the armistice, to advise on contract cancelations. Records: 1918 (43 feet) in NA. Include correspondence, questionnaires, tabulations, schedules, and the like, as well as a large quantity of card records of the purchase and sale of wool clips. Other records are in the "consolidated files" of the Board, including materials arranged to form a "documentary history" of the Section.

WORK WITH THE FOREIGN BORN DIVISION, Committee on Public Information.—Originated in work done through patriotic organizations of the foreign born, such as the Friends of German Democracy (organized in October 1917) and the American-Hungarian Loyalty League. The Division was formally established in May 1918, and thereafter operated through bureaus (such as the German Bureau) that maintained "direct and continuous contact with fourteen racial groups." Many of the Bureau offices were in New York City. Division discontinued in May 1919. Josephine Roche, Director. Functions: To maintain contact with the foreign-language-speaking residents of the country, to foster their participation in the war effort, and to encourage separatist movements in Germany and Austria-Hungary. Records: Reported in 1920 to have been turned over successively to the War Camp

Community Service and to the American National Red Cross. Those in NA (18 inches) include some financial correspondence and pamphlet proofs. Correspondence relating to an "Americanization Survey" is among the records of the Executive Division of the Committee.

WORK WITH WOMEN AND GIRLS SECTION, Law Enforcement Division, Training Camp Activities Commission, War Department.--Organized in 1917. Functions: To do preventive work in curbing prostitution among women and girl delinquents. Records: In the General Staff, War Department.

WORKING CONDITIONS BOARD, RAILROAD WAGES AND, Railroad Administration.-- See RAILROAD WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS BOARD.

WORKING CONDITIONS BRANCH, EMPLOYMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND, Industrial Service Section, Ordnance Chief's Office, War Department.--See EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING METHODS BRANCH.

WORKING CONDITIONS SERVICE, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Recommended by the Advisory Council, authorized by an act of July 1, 1918, and organized in August. Included Divisions of Industrial Hygiene and Medicine, Labor Administration, and Safety Engineering and a Research Branch. There was a field establishment with offices in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and St. Louis. Discontinued after June 30, 1919. Grant Hamilton, Director General. Functions: To maintain war production through safeguarding working conditions and thus decreasing labor turnover; to examine working conditions in war industries; to determine standards with relation to working conditions and to bring about their adoption and maintenance; and to obtain the cooperation of State authorities in such matters. Records: Whereabouts unknown. References: Labor Department, Annual Reports, 1918-20; Gordon S. Watkins, Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War, 218-219 ([Urbans, 1920]).

WORKING WOMEN, PERMANENT ADVISORY COUNCIL OF, Women in Industry Service, War Labor Administration, Labor Department.--Created as the result of a conference held on October 4 and 5, 1918, of the Women in Industry Service and representatives of woman members of trade unions. Functions: To present the views of working women on problems confronting the Woman in Industry Service. Records: Whereabouts unknown.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMITTEE, War Labor Policies Board, Labor Department.--Authorized by the War Labor Policies Board in August 1918, and probably terminated the same month. Functions: To consider and report on a legislative program for workmen's compensation. Records: Among those of the Board in NA. Include minutes of a meeting of the Committee.

Y. M. C. A. SUBSECTION, Passport Section, Negative Branch, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, War Department.—See PASSPORT SECTION.

YARD CONSTRUCTION SECTION, CONCRETE, Shipyard Plants Division, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See CONCRETE YARD CONSTRUCTION SECTION.

YARDS AND DOCKS BUREAU, Navy Department.—Established in 1842. It was completely reorganized in 1916 and again the following year. In October 1917 the Bureau consisted of three Divisions—Design; Construction; and Maintenance, Operating, and Clerical—and the following Sections, which operated under project managers attached to the Office of the Chief: Armor and Projectile Plant; Aviation and Submarine Bases; Dry Docks; Hospital; Magazines and General Ordnance Facilities; Marine Corps, Fuel Oil, and Radio; Naval Academy; Power Plants; Shipbuilding and Yard Development; and Training Camps. This remained the basic organization of the Bureau after the war. In general, the work of the Bureau was carried out by commissioned officers of the Corps of Civil Engineers of the Navy. Functions: To have charge of the design and construction of yards and docks and other naval facilities, together with their accessories, and, with certain exceptions, of the maintenance of these works, including the supervision of systems of transportation and communication pertaining thereto. Records: 1917-25 (1,382 feet) in NA. General and special correspondence files, contracts, blueprints, drawings, plans, and photographs. The records of the various subdivisions of the Bureau are dispersed in the general files. References: Yards and Docks Bureau, Activities of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, World War, 1917-18 (Washington, 1921); John F. Crowell, Government War Contracts, ch. 15 (New York, 1920).

YARDS AND DOCKS SECTION, Construction Organization, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.—See SHIPYARD PLANTS DIVISION.

YARDS, PLANTS, AND STATIONS DIVISION, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.—Apparently in existence during the war, but little information concerning it is available. Functions: To exercise supervision over ordnance manufacturing plants, factories, proving grounds, navy yards, ammunition and mine depots, and the like. Records: Among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

YARN SECTION, Textile and Rubber Division, War Industries Board.—Formed in August 1918; discontinued after the armistice. Functions: To supervise the yarn industry. Records: Among those of the Board in NA.

YELLOW PINE AND OTHERS SECTION, Lumber Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See LUMBER BRANCH.

ZINC COOPERATIVE COMMITTEE, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.—Appointed on April 21, 1917. After November 12, 1917, its work was continued by a war service committee. Functions: To secure for Government agencies sufficient zinc at a reasonable price by allotting contracts to manufacturers. Records: Some may be among those of the Council and of the War Industries Board in NA.

ZONE DEPOTS AND CAMP DEPOTS SECTION, Medical Subdivision, Domestic Distribution Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—See **MEDICAL SUBDIVISION**.

ZONE SALES SECTION, Sales Supervision Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established in January 1919 and discontinued about June 9 of that year. Functions: To assist zone advisory boards, to act as a liaison agent between trades and the Division, and through its representatives to maintain contact with chambers of commerce, trade organizations, and similar bodies. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ZONE SERVICE SECTION, Sales Supervision Branch, Surplus Property Division, Storage Director's Office, Purchase and Storage Director's Office, Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division, General Staff, War Department.—Established in January 1919 and was discontinued about June 9 of that year. Functions: To serve as liaison agent between the Division and camps, cantonments, and surplus property officers; to advise on personnel; to inspect merchandise; and to see that orders were properly executed. Records: Some are among those of the Quartermaster General's Office in NA.

ZOOLOGICAL DIVISION, Animal Industry Bureau, Agriculture Department.—On August 1, 1886, a Zoological Laboratory was established which became the Zoological Division in 1901. Functions: During the war, to supply information to the War Department concerning parasites; to examine and identify specimens; and to supply material to be used for instruction in the Army Medical College. Records: 1917-18 (2 feet) among the general files of the Bureau in NA.

ZOOLOGY COMMITTEE, Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division, National Research Council.—Appointed in 1917. Edwin G. Conklin, the first Chairman, was succeeded by C. E. McClung in 1918. Became a part of the Agriculture, Botany, Forestry, Zoology, and Fisheries Division when that Division was organized in 1918. Functions: Functioned mainly as an advisory body by encouraging zoologists to engage in war-related activities and by calling attention to war services zoologists could render. Records: In the National Research Council. References: Zoology Committee, "Some Suggestions for National Service on the Part of Zoologists and Zoological Laboratories," in Science, n. s., 45: 627-630 (June 22, 1917).

ZOOLOGY COMMITTEES, MEDICAL, Medicine and Related Sciences Division,
National Research Council.--See MEDICAL ZOOLOGY COMMITTEES.

ZOOLOGY DIVISION, Hygienic Laboratory, Scientific Research Division,
Public Health Service, Treasury Department.--See SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
DIVISION.

HIERARCHICAL LIST OF AGENCIES DESCRIBED IN THE HANDBOOK

In the following list, administrative units for which there are articles in the Handbook are presented in a superior-subordinate arrangement which should facilitate the hierarchical approach in understanding the articles or assist the user of the Handbook in understanding the hierarchical relationships of a given unit. Each title in the list, with the exception of several in brackets [], is represented by a separate article in its alphabetical place in the volume. Titles of units represented in the volume only by cross references are omitted from the list. The user of the list should note that it does not show the subordinate units of an agency as they existed at any given moment, nor does it show all the units that may have operated under an agency during the war period. Units performing functions not related to the war, purely housekeeping units, and field offices, for example, are not described in the Handbook and consequently are not reflected in the list.

AERONAUTICAL COMMISSION

AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Commission to Europe

Animal Industry Bureau

Animal Husbandry Division

Biochemic Division

Dairy Division

Field Inspection Division

Hog Cholera Control Office

Meat Inspection Division

Pathological Division

Quarantine Division

Tick Eradication Division

Tuberculosis Eradication

Division

Virus-Serum Control Office

Zoological Division

Biological Survey Bureau

Chemistry Bureau

Animal Physiological Chemistry Laboratory

Carbohydrate Laboratory

Cattle Food and Grain Investigation Laboratory

Color Laboratory

Dehydration Division

Food Control Laboratory

Fruit and Vegetable Utilization Laboratory

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT-con.

Chemistry Bureau-con.

Grain Dust Explosions Investigations

Insecticide and Fungicide Laboratory

Leather and Paper Laboratory

Microbiological Laboratory

Microchemical Laboratory

Oil, Fat, and Wax Laboratory

Pharmacognosy Laboratory

Pharmacological Laboratory

Phytochemical Laboratory

Crop Estimates Bureau

Crop Records Division

Crop Reports Division

Truck Crops Division

Entomology Bureau

Farm Equipment Control Office

Farm Labor [Project], Assistance in Supplying

Farm Management Office

History and Distribution of

Farm Enterprises

Federal Horticultural Board

Fertilizer Control Office

Food Production Program Committee

Food Supply Committee

Forest Service

Forest Products Laboratory

Highways Council

Insecticide and Fungicide Board

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT-con.

Markets Bureau

City Market Reporting
Service

Cold Storage Section

Cotton Testing Project

Dairy and Poultry Prod-
ucts Market News
Service

Domestic Wool Section

Emergency Traffic and
Storage Assistance

Food Products Inspec-
tion Service

Food Surveys of the United
States

Foreign Marketing Investi-
gations

Fruits and Vegetables Mar-
ket News Service

Grain, Hay, and Feeds Mar-
ket News Service

Livestock and Meats Market
News Service

Motor Transportation of
Farm Products Project

Motor Truck Service Section

Nitrate Section
Seed Reporting Service
Stockyards Regulation
[Project]

Transportation Section

Plant Industry Bureau

Public Roads Bureau

Publications Division

Seed Stocks Committee

Soils Bureau

States Relations Service

Experiment Stations Office

Insular Stations Division

Extension Work Office in the
North and West

Extension Work Office in the
South

Home Economics Office

Weather Bureau

Aerological Division

Agricultural Meteorological
Division

Climatological Division

Forecast Division

Instrument Division

AIRCRAFT BOARD

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Corporation Management Division

Investigation Bureau

Law Bureau

Sales Bureau

Appraisal Department

Merchandise Department

Selling Division

Supervision and Liquidation
Division

Trusts Bureau

Corporation and Individual
Property Division

Court and Private Trusts Divi-
sion

Depository and Inventory Depart-
ment

Insular Possessions Division

Insurance Division

License Department

Neutral Countries Division

Patents Division

Real Estate and Mortgage Depart-
ment

Stock and Bond Department

ALLIED BLOCKADE COMMITTEE

ALLIED MARITIME TRANSPORT COUNCIL

Allied Maritime Transport Executive
American Section
Statistical Division

ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL

ALLIED PURCHASING COMMISSION

ALLIED RAILWAY MISSION

**AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE
PEACE**

**AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS WAR
COUNCIL**

AMERICAN REFINERS' COMMITTEE

**AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
Coal Mission**

**AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION EURO-
PEAN CHILDREN'S FUND**

**AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION WARE-
HOUSES**

ARMY AND NAVY PATENT BOARD

ARSENAL AND NAVY YARD WAGE COM-
MISSION

BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION

CABINET

CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE

CENSORSHIP BOARD

CENTRAL BUREAU OF PLANNING AND
STATISTICS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

COFFEE COMMITTEE ON FREIGHTS
AND LICENSES

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Census Bureau

Agriculture Division

Cotton and Tobacco Division

Manufactures Division

Population Division

Statistics of Cities Division

Vital Statistics Division

Coast and Geodetic Survey

Charts Division

Geodesy Division

Hydrography and Topography
Division

Instrument Section

Terrestrial Magnetism Divi-
sion

Fisheries Bureau

Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Bureau

Commercial Agents Division

Commercial Attachés Division

District Offices Division

Export Licenses Division

Far Eastern Division

Foreign Tariff Division

Latin American Division

Research Division

Statistics Division

Trade Information Division

Industrial Board

Industrial Cooperation Service

Lighthouses Bureau

Navigation Bureau

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT-con.
Standards Bureau

Ceramics Division

Chemistry Division

Electricity Division

Engineering Research Division

Heat and Thermometry Division

Metallurgy Division

Optics Division

Structural, Engineering, and
Miscellaneous Materials
Division

Weights and Measures Division

Gauge Section

Steamboat Inspection Service

Waste Reclamation Service

COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

Advertising Division

Cartoons Bureau

Civic and Educational Cooperation
Division

Films Division

War Expositions Bureau

War Photographs Bureau

Foreign Language Newspaper Division

Foreign Picture Service Division

Foreign Section

Films Division

Foreign Press Bureau-Mail Service

Foreign Press-Wireless and Cable
Service

Four Minute Men Division

Industrial Relations Division

Labor Publications Division

News Division

Official Bulletin Division

Pictorial Publicity Division

Pictures Division

Production and Distribution Divi-
sion

Publications Division

Reference Division

Service Bureau

Speaking Division

State Fair Exhibits Bureau

Syndicate Features Division

Women's War Work Division

Work With the Foreign Born Division

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL
LABOR ADJUSTMENT AGENCIES

CONFERENCE OF FEDERAL AGENCIES SERV-
ING COMMUNITIES

COTTON LINTERS POOL

COUNCIL OF AMBASSADORS

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

- Advisory Commission
- Engineering and Education Committee
- Labor Committee
- Cost of Living and Domestic Economy Subcommittee
- Mediation and Conciliation Subcommittee
- Press Subcommittee
- Publicity Subcommittee
- Wages and Hours Subcommittee
- Welfare Work Subcommittee
- Housing Section
- Industrial Safety Section
- Industrial Training Section
- Recreation Section
- Sanitation Section
- Women in Industry Subcommittee
- Medicine and Sanitation Committee
- General Medical Board
- Child Welfare Committee
- Civilian Cooperation in Combating Venereal Diseases, Committee for
- Editorial Committee
- Hospitals Committee
- Hygiene and Sanitation Committee
- Alcohol Subcommittee
- Drug Addictions Subcommittee
- Public Health Nursing Subcommittee
- Statistics Subcommittee
- Tuberculosis Subcommittee
- Industrial Medicine and Surgery Committee
- Railway Surgeons Subcommittee
- Legislation Committee
- Salvage Subcommittee
- Medical Advisory Boards Committee
- Nursing Committee
- Surgery Committee
- Classification of Surgeons Subcommittee
- Head Surgery Section
- Ophthalmology Subcommittee
- Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology Subcommittee

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE-con.

- Advisory Commission-con.
- Medicine and Sanitation Committee-con.
- General Medical Board-con.
- Volunteer Medical Service Corps Central Governing Board
- Women Physicians Committee
- Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment Committee
- Munitions, Manufacturing, and Industrial Relations Committee
- Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals Committee
- Alcohol Cooperative Committee
- Aluminum Cooperative Committee
- Asbestos, Magnesia, and Roofing Cooperative Committee
- Brass Cooperative Committee
- Cement Cooperative Committee
- Chemicals Cooperative Committee
- Acids Subcommittee
- Alkali Subcommittee
- Coal Tar By-Products Subcommittee
- Electrochemicals Subcommittee
- Fertilizers Subcommittee
- Miscellaneous Chemicals Subcommittee
- Pyrites Subcommittee
- Sulphur Subcommittee
- Copper Cooperative Committee
- Lead Cooperative Committee
- Lumber Cooperative Committee
- Mica Cooperative Committee
- Nickel Cooperative Committee
- Rubber Cooperative Committee
- Steel and Steel Products Cooperative Committee
- Alloys Subcommittee
- Cold Rolled and Cold Drawn Steel Subcommittee
- Pig Iron, Iron Ore, and Lake Transportation Subcommittee
- Pig Tin Subcommittee
- Scrap Iron Subcommittee
- Sheet Steel Subcommittee
- Steel Distribution Subcommittee
- Tin Plate Subcommittee
- Tubular Products Subcommittee
- Wire Products Subcommittee
- Wire Rope Subcommittee
- Wool Cooperative Committee
- Zinc Cooperative Committee

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE-con.

Advisory Commission-con.

Supplies Committee

Canned Goods Cooperative
Committee

Cotton Goods Cooperative
Committee

Knit Goods Cooperative
Committee

Leather Equipment Co-
operative Committee

Mattresses and Pillows Co-
operative Committee

Shoe and Leather Industries
Cooperative Committee

Woolen Goods Section

Woolen Manufacturers' Co-
operative Committee

Transportation and Communi-
cation Committee

Cars Cooperative Committee

Electric Railroad Transpor-
tation Cooperative Com-
mittee

Locomotives Cooperative Com-
mittee

Railroad Transportation Co-
operative Committee

Telegraph and Telephone Co-
operative Committee

Aircraft Production Board

Coal Production Committee

Commercial Economy Board

Employment for Soldiers and
Sailors, Emergency Commit-
tee on

Field Division

Americanization Section

Child Conservation Section

News Section

Speakers' Section

[State] Organization and
Information Section

General Munitions Board

Armored Cars and Motor
Trucks Committee-

Army and Navy Artillery
Subcommittee

Army and Navy Projectiles
Subcommittee

Army Vehicles Subcommittee

Dies and Gauges Committee

Machine Guns Committee

Optical Glass Committee

Small Arms and Ammunition
Committee

Sulphuric Acid Committee

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE-con.

Highways Transport Committee

Housing Committee

Industrial Service Section

Inland Water Transportation Com-
mittee

Interdepartmental Advisory Commit-
tee

Interdepartmental Defense Board

Medical Section

Munitions Standards Board

Petroleum Committee

Reconstruction Research Division

Shipping Committee

State Councils Section

Statistics Division

Industrial Inventory Section

Purchase of Public Animals and

Remount Service Advisory
Committee

Woman's Committee

Child Welfare Department

Educational Propaganda Depart-
ment

Food Administration Department

Food Production and Home Eco-
nomics Department

Health and Recreation Department

Home and Foreign Relief Depart-
ment

Maintenance of Existing Social

Service Agencies Department

News Department

Registration Department

State Organization Department

Women in Industry Department

CUBAN ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE

ECONOMIC LIAISON COMMITTEE

EFFICIENCY BUREAU

EIGHT-HOUR COMMISSION

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION WAGE COMMI-
SSION

Statistical Bureau

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

EXPORTS ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

EXPORTS CONTROL COMMITTEE

EXPORTS COUNCIL

FAIR PRICE COMMITTEE FOR GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF WHEAT

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Industrial Rehabilitation Division
Research Division
Vocational Education Division
Employment Management Section
Vocational Rehabilitation Division
Eligibility Section

FEDERAL ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMMISSION

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
Foreign Exchange Division
Gold Exports Committee

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Economic Division
Enemy Trade Division
Export Trade Division
Legal Division

FINE ARTS COMMISSION

FIR PRODUCTION BOARD

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Alimentation Division
Baking Division
Canadian Relations Division
Canned Foods Division
Bean Section
Canned Milk Section
Fish Section
Cereal Division
Coarse Grains Section
Killing Section
Rice Section
Collateral Commodities Division
Coordination of Purchase Division
Allied Governments and Miscellaneous Purchasers Section
Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Section
Butter and Cheese Section
Canned Goods Section
Canned Milk Section
Pacific Coast Branch Section
Sugar, Flour, Cereals, Dried Fruit, and Beans Section

FOOD ADMINISTRATION-con.

Cottonseed Division
Dairy Products Division
Distribution Division
Educational Division
Advertising Section
Farm Journal Section
Illustrations and Plates Section
Library and Exhibits Section
Magazine and Feature Section
Negro Press Section
Religious Journals Section
Retail Stores Section
States Section
Trade and Technical Journals Section
Vernacular Press Section
Enforcement Division
Canners' Section
Cereal Enforcement Section
Complaint Section
Field Supervision Section
Price Supervision Section
Exports, Imports, and Embargoes Division
Fats and Oils Division
Federal Milk Commissions
Garbage Utilization Division
Home Conservation Division
Pledge Card Campaign Office
Speakers' Bureau
Hotels and Restaurants Division
Labor and Consumers' Interests Division
Legal Division
License Division
Marine Transportation Division
Meat Division
Mexican Relations Division
Milling Division
Auditing Department
Export Department
Mechanical Department
Statistical Department
Miscellaneous Commodities Division
Perishable Foods Division
Agricultural Relations Section
Butter and Cheese Section
Cold Storage Section
Fisheries Section
Fruits and Vegetables Section
Milk Section
Potato and Dehydration Section
Poultry and Eggs Section
Pinto Bean Division for Growing Districts (Colorado)
Rice Committees
Salmon Committee

FOOD ADMINISTRATION-con.

- Schools and Colleges Division
- Staple Groceries Division
- Coffee Section
- Commercial Conservation and Specialty Manufacturers' Section
- Sugar and Flour Section
- States Administration Division
- Cooperating Organizations Section
- Statistical Division
- Sugar Distributing Committee
- Sugar Division
- Transportation Division
- Wholesale and Retail Division
- Brokers' Section
- Publicity Section
- Retail Fish Section

FOOD PURCHASE BOARD

FUEL ADMINISTRATION

- Administrative Division
- Conservation Bureau
- Education Bureau
- Investigation Bureau
- Labor Bureau
- Legal Department
- Mine Track Committee
- Prices Bureau
- Production Bureau
- State Organizations Bureau
- Traffic and Transportation Bureau
- Wholesale and Retail Advisers
- Distribution Division
- Anthracite Coal Bureau
- Bituminous Coal and Coke Bureau
- Coal Zone Permit Bureau
- Gas Plants Bureau
- State Distribution Bureau
- Statistics Bureau
- Engineers Committee
- Oil Division
- Counsel's Office
- Domestic Consumption Bureau
- Engineering Bureau
- Lubricants and Foreign Requirements Bureau
- Natural Gas Bureau
- Oil Conservation Bureau
- Oil Well Supplies Bureau
- Pipe Lines Bureau
- Prices and Licenses Bureau

FUEL ADMINISTRATION-con.

- Oil Division-con.
- Production Bureau
- Refining Bureau
- Statistics Bureau
- Technology Bureau
- Traffic and Transportation Bureau

GRAIN CORPORATION

- Bean Division
- Belgian Department
- Cereal Products Department
- Coarse Grain Department
- Crop Experts Office
- European Department
- Expeditionary Flour Department
- Flour Department
- Grain Reports Department
- Grain Threshing Division
- License Division
- Marine Transportation Department
- Mill Schedule Department
- Miscellaneous Commodities Department
- Statistical Department
- Transportation Department
- Wheat Department

HOUSING CORPORATION

- Adjustment Committee
- Architectural Division
- Construction Division
- Contract Branch
- Cost Engineering Branch
- Materials Procurement Branch
- Powder Plants Project Branch
- Repair Branch
- Sales Branch
- Design Committee
- Engineering Division
- Fiscal Division
- Government Hotels
- Homes Registration and Information Division
- Industrial Relations Division
- Legal Division
- Operating Division
- Preliminary Investigation Division
- Real Estate Division
- Requirements Division
- Materials Information Branch
- Private Enterprise Branch
- Requisitioned Houses in the District of Columbia Committee

HOUSING CORPORATION-con.
Sites Committee
Statistical Division
Survey and Statistics
Division
Town Planning Division
Transportation Division
Treasury Division

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS, JOINT
BOARD ON

INQUIRY, THE

INTERALLIED AVIATION COMMITTEE

INTERALLIED COAL AND COKE PRO-
GRAMME COMMITTEE

INTERALLIED COMMITTEE FOR THE
REEDUCATION OF WAR CRIPPLES

INTERALLIED CONFERENCE

INTERALLIED CONFERENCE OF PRIME
MINISTERS

INTERALLIED COUNCIL OF WAR PUR-
CHASES AND FINANCE

INTERALLIED DANUBE RIVER COMMISS-
SION

INTERALLIED FOOD COUNCIL
Interallied Food Council Com-
mittee of Representatives

INTERALLIED MEATS AND FATS
EXECUTIVE

INTERALLIED MILITARY TRANSPOR-
TATION BOARD

INTERALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL

INTERALLIED PETROLEUM CONFER-
ENCE
Interallied Commission on
Standardization of Pe-
troleum Specifications

INTERALLIED PROGRAMME COMMITTEES

INTERALLIED PURCHASING COMMISS-
SION

INTERALLIED RAILWAY COMMITTEE

INTERALLIED SANITARY COMMISSION

INTERALLIED SCIENTIFIC FOOD COM-
MISSION

INTERALLIED TECHNICAL BOARD

INTERALLIED TIN EXECUTIVE

INTERALLIED WHEAT EXECUTIVE

INTERDEPARTMENTAL AMMONIA CONTROL
COMMITTEE

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
COMMUNICATIONS

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COST CONFERENCE

INTERDEPARTMENTAL SOCIAL HYGIENE
BOARD

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Education Bureau
Americanization Division
Educational Extension Division
Immigrant Education Division
Racial Groups Division
School Board Service Division
School Garden Army
War Work Extension Division
General Land Office
Geological Survey
Geologic Branch
Alaskan Mineral Resources
Division
Chemical and Physical Re-
search Division
Geology Division
Mineral Resources Division
Land Classification Branch
Water Resources Branch
Ground Waters Division
Power Resources Division
Quality of Water Division
Surface Waters Division
Gold-Mining Situation Committee
Indian Affairs Office
Mines Bureau
Explosives Regulation Division
Helium Production Research
Metallurgical Division
Mineral Technology Division
Nitrogen Fixation (Ammonia
Oxidation) Section
Sodium Cyanide Plant (Chem-
ical Plant No. 4)
Mining Division
Explosives Investigations
for Army and Navy Section

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT-con.

Mines Bureau-con.

Mining Division-con.

Underground Sound Detect-
ing and Range Finding
Section

Petroleum Division

War Gas Investigations

Chemical Research Division
(Defense)

Chemical Research Division
(Offense)

Analytical Research Sec-
tion

Incendiary Section

Toxic Materials Develop-
ment Section

Dispersoid Division

Gas-Mask Research Division

Manufacturing Development
Division (Defense)

Manufacturing Development
Division (Offense)

Mechanical Research Divi-
sion

Pathological Research Di-
vision

Pharmacological Research
Division

Physiological Research Di-
vision

Aviation Investigations
Section

Field Tests of Gases Sec-
tion

Sanitation Conditions at
Poison Gas Factories
Section

Shock, Asphyxia, Hemor-
rhage, and Carbon Mon-
oxide Investigations
Section

Pyrotechnic Research Divi-
sion

Flaming-Liquid Section

Gas-Shell Section

Hand-Grenade Section

Incendiary Section

Signal-Light Section

Smoke-Screen Section

Therapeutic Research Divi-
sion

Toxicological Research Di-
vision

War Minerals Investigations

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT-con.

Patent Office

Primary Examiner's Advisory
Committee

Reclamation Service

War Minerals Relief Commission

INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COMMITTEE

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Car Service Bureau

Carriers' Accounts Bureau

Compensation Board

Inquiry Bureau

Locomotive Inspection Bureau

Safety Bureau

Statistics Bureau

JOINT ARMY AND NAVAL BOARD ON
GUN FORGING SPECIFICATIONS

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY TECHNICAL
AIRCRAFT BOARD

JOINT BOARD

JOINT BOARD OF REVIEW

JOINT COMMITTEE ON WEST INDIES
TRANSPORTATION

JOINT MERCHANT VESSEL BOARD

JOINT WEEKLY CONFERENCE

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Aircraft Production Investigation

Criminal Division

Defense of Suits Division

High Cost of Living Division

Women's Activities Division

Investigation Division

Pardon Attorney's Office

War Emergency Division

Internment Section

Permit Section

Registration and Naturaliza-
tion Section

LABOR DEPARTMENT

- Children's Bureau
 - Child Labor Division
 - Conciliation Division
- Employment Service
 - Boys' Working Reserve
 - Agricultural Division
 - Industrial Division
 - Library Cooperation Division
- Clearance Division
 - Skilled Labor Section
- Engineering and Education Division
- Farm Service Division
- Field Organization Division
- Handicap Section
- Information Division
- Investigation Division
- Junior Division
- Manufacturers' Inquiry Section
- Mining Division
- Negro Division
- Operations Division
- Policies and Planning Board
- Professional and Special Section
- Public Service Reserve
 - Emergency Farm Labor Section
- Railroad Division
- Service Reserves Division
- Statistical Division
- Stevedores and Marine Workers Division
- Unskilled Labor Section
- Women's Division
- Women's Land Army Division
- Immigration Bureau
 - Internment Director's Office
- Industrial Housing and Transportation Bureau
- Labor Statistics Bureau
- Living Conditions of War Workers Commission
- Naturalization Bureau
- War Labor Administration
 - Advisory Council
 - Industrial Insignia Service
- Information and Education Service
 - Economics Division
 - Educational Division
 - Industrial Plants Division

LABOR DEPARTMENT-con.

- War Labor Administration-con.
 - Information and Education Service-con.
- Information Division
 - Motion Picture Section
 - Posters Division
 - Public Works and Construction Development Division
 - Advertising Section
 - Economics Section
 - Industrial Plants Section
 - Own-Your-Own Home Section
 - Poster Section
 - Publicity Section
 - Speakers' Section
 - Statistical Section
- Investigation and Inspection Service
- Labor Adjustment Service
- National War Labor Board
 - Awards Administration Division
 - [Examination Department]
 - [Analysis Division]
 - Cost of Living Section
 - Investigation Division
 - Public Utilities Division
 - Street Railway Department
- Negro Economics Division
- Training and Dilution Service
 - Dilution Division
 - Planning Division
 - Information Section
 - Training Methods Section
- Training Division
- War Labor Conference Board
- War Labor Policies Board
 - Central Recruiting Committee
 - Centralization of Industrial Statistics Committee
 - Conditions of Living Committee
 - Distribution of Milk, Ice, and Coal Committee
 - Eight-Hour Statutes Committee
 - Employment Service, Committee on Framing a Policy Relative to Strikes and Lockouts for the
 - Enforcement of State Labor Laws Committee

LABOR DEPARTMENT-con.

War Labor Administration-con.

War Labor Policies Board-con.

Exemption of Skilled

Laborers Committee

Government Contract Clauses

Affecting Industrial

Relations, Committee on

Industrial Furloughs Com-
mittee

Insurance of Industrial

Workers Committee

Labor Department Reorgani-
zation Committee

Price Control Committee

Relation of Military to

Industrial Man-Power

Committee

Standardization of Wages

and Conditions of Work

Committee

Stimulation of Production

Committee

Workmen's Compensation

Committee

Woman in Industry Service

Hazardous Occupations Com-
mittee

Women in Industry, Council

on

Working Women, Permanent

Advisory Council of

Working Conditions Service

Industrial Hygiene and

Medicine Division

Labor Administration Divi-
sion

Safety Engineering Divi-
sion

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEES

LIVESTOCK MARKET COMMITTEE

**LUMBER AND FOREST PRODUCTS
JOINT OFFICE**

MEAT INDUSTRY COMMISSION

**MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION
BOARD**

**MINERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
COMMITTEE**

**MINERALS AND DERIVATIVES, JOINT
INFORMATION BOARD ON**

MUNITIONS PATENTS BOARD

NATIONAL ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION

**NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
AERONAUTICS**

**NATIONAL HARNESS AND SADDLERY
ADJUSTMENT COMMISSION**

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

[Administrative Division]

Census of Research Committee

Research in Educational In-
stitutions Section

State Council Relations

Section

Agriculture, Botany, Forestry,

Zoology, and Fisheries Di-
vision

Agriculture Committee

Botanical Raw Products Com-
mittee

Botany Committee

Fertilizer Investigations,

Special Joint Committee

on

Fibers Committee

Fisheries Committee

Forestry Committee

Physiological Salt Require-
ments of Certain Culti-
vated Plants Committee

Protein Metabolism in Animal

Feeding Committee

Zoology Committee

Chemistry and Chemical Tech-
nology Division

Chemical Apparatus and Sup-
plies Committee

Chemical Engineering Com-
mittee

Chemistry and Technology of

Glass Committee

Chemistry Committee

Chemistry of Ceramics Commit-
tee

Chemistry of Colloids Commit-
tee

Chemistry of Fuels Committee

Chemistry of Rubber and Al-
lied Substances Committee

Chemistry of Soils and Ferti-
lizers Committee

Chemistry of Textiles and

Fabrics Committee

Explosives Investigations

Committee

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL-con.
 Chemistry and Chemical Technology Division-con.
 Gases Used in Warfare Committee
 Nitrate Investigations Committee
 Nitrates and Ammonia Subcommittee
 Synthetic Drugs Committee
 Engineering Committee
 Engineering Division
 Electrical Engineering Section
 Electric Welding Research Committee
 Mechanical Engineering Section
 Metallurgy Section
 Fatigue of Metals Committee
 Ferro-Alloys Committee
 Helmets and Body Armor Committee
 Improvement of Metals by Treatment at Blue Heat Committee
 Pyrometer Committee
 Steel Ingot Committee
 Prime Movers Section
 Foreign Service Committee
 General Relations Division
 Education and Special Training Special Committee
 Foreign Relations Section
 Industrial Research Advisory Committee
 Industrial Research Section
 Patent Office Committee
 Reconstruction Problems Committee
 Relations With Educational Institutions and State Committees Section
 Geography Committee
 Geology and Geography Division
 Geology and Paleontology Committee
 Medicine and Related Sciences Division
 Anatomy Committee
 Anthropology Committee
 Biochemistry Committee
 Industrial Poisonings Committee
 Medical Zoology Committees
 Medicine and Hygiene Committee
 Neurology and Psychiatry Committee
 Physiology Committee

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL-con.
 Medicine and Related Sciences Division-con.
 Psychology Committee
 Toxicity of Preserved Foods Advisory Committee
 Military Division
 Nitrate Supply Committee
 Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geophysics Division
 Astronomy Committee
 Mathematics Committee
 Navigation and Nautical Instruments Committee
 Optical Glass Committee
 Physics Committee
 Research Information Service

NATIONAL SCREW THREAD COMMISSION

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Antisubmarine Devices Special Board
 Compensation Board
 Material Order Section
 Special Rentals and Plant Extension Section
 Construction and Repair Bureau
 Aircraft Division
 Contract Division
 Design Division
 Maintenance Division
 Production Division
 Shore Establishments Division
 Supply Division
 Enemy Vessels, Board To Appraise
 General Board
 Judge Advocate General's Office
 London Naval Board on Claims
 Marine Corps Headquarters
 Historical Division
 Medicine and Surgery Bureau
 Merchant and Private Vessels Appraisal Board
 Naval Aircraft Factory (Philadelphia)
 Naval Consulting Board
 Aeronautics Committee
 Chemistry and Physics Committee
 Electricity Committee
 Food and Sanitation Committee
 Fuel and Fuel Handling Committee
 Industrial Preparedness Committee
 Internal Combustion Motors Committee
 Life-Saving Appliances Committee

NAVY DEPARTMENT-con.

Naval Consulting Board-con.

- Metallurgy Committee
- Mines and Torpedoes Committee
- Navigation Aids Committee
- Optical Glass Committee
- Ordnance and Explosives Committee
- Public Works, Yards, and Docks Committee
- Ship Construction Committee
- Steam Engineering and Ship Propulsion Committee
- Submarines Committee
- Transportation Committee
- Wireless and Communications Committee

Naval Operations Office

- Armed Guard Section
- Communication Division
- Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Performances Office

Inspection Division

Material Division

Naval Aeronautics Office

Naval Districts Division

Naval Intelligence Office

Historical Section

Operating Forces Division

Naval Overseas Transportation Service

Demobilization Board

Planning Division

Submarine Division

Navigation Bureau

Hydrographic Office

Naval Militia Affairs Division

Naval Observatory

Training Division

Navy Alaskan Coal Commission

Ordnance Bureau

[Civil Division]

Finance and Special Contract Section

Requisitions and Open Purchase Contract Section

Industrial Division

Inspection Section

Labor Section

Patent Section

Selective Service Section

Inventions, Research, and Trials Division

Technical Division

Armor and Projectile Section

Aviation Ordnance Section

Buildings and Grounds Section

NAVY DEPARTMENT-con.

Ordnance Bureau-con.

Technical Division-con.

Cost Board Officer

Design Section

Experimental Section

Fire-Control and Optical Section

Gun Mount Section

Gun Section

Mines and Net Section

Nitrates and Acids Section

Powder, Explosives, and Fuse Section

Priorities Section

Ship Protection Section

Supply Section

Torpedo Section

Turret Mount Section

Yards, Plants, and Stations Division

Paris Naval Board on Claims

Review Board

Solicitor's Office

Steam Engineering Bureau

Aeronautics Division

Engineering Section

Operation and Maintenance Section

Production Section

Design Division

Electrical Division

Fuel and Personnel Division

Inspection Division

Radio Division

Patent Section

Repair Division

Supply Division

Supplies and Accounts Bureau

Accounting Division

Allotment Division

Disbursing Division

Allotment Section

Liberty Loan Section

War Risk Insurance Section

Employment Division

Fleet Division

Inland Traffic Division

Car Service Section

Field Traffic Section

Marine Section

Passenger Transportation

and Labor Section

Routing Section

Statistical Section

Terminal Facilities Section

Tracer Section

NAVY DEPARTMENT-con.

Supplies and Accounts Bureau-con.

Logistics and Fuel Division
Allotment and Distribution
of Navy Fuel Section
Confidential Matters and
Logistics Records Section

Development of Fueling Facilities Section

Fuel Requirements, Navy
Contractors Section

Fuel Stocks and Vessel Assignments [Section]

Ship Charterings and Reports Section

Navy Board for Commandeering
Overseas Division

Purchase Division

Award Section

Chemicals and Explosives
Section

Clothing Section

Contract Section

Legal Section

Lumber Section

Non-ferrous Metal Section

Open Purchase Section

Priority Section

Provisions Section

Rush Delivery Section

Salvage Section

Steel Section

Stock Upkeep Section

Supply Section

Training Camp Activities Commission

Yards and Docks Bureau

Armor and Projectile Plant
Section

Aviation and Submarine Bases
Section

Construction Division

Design Division

Dry Docks Section

Hospital Section

Magazines and General Ordnance
Facilities Section

Marine Corps, Fuel Oil, and
Radio Section

Naval Academy Section

Power Plants Section

Shipbuilding and Yard Development
Section

Training Camps Section

NEW YORK HARBOR WAGE ADJUSTMENT
BOARD

NITRATE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED
STATES

NITRATE OF SODA EXECUTIVE

NITRATE PLANTS INTERDEPARTMENTAL
BOARD, LOCATION OF

PEACE CONFERENCE

Control of Production of War Material in Germany for Disarmament of Germany, Committee on

Council of Five

Council of Four

Council of Heads of Delegations

Council of Ministers of Foreign
Affairs

Council of Ten

Economic Commission

Financial Commission

Interallied Aeronautical Commission

International Legislation on

Labor Commission

International Regime of Ports,
Waterways, and Railways Commission

General Control Subcommittee

Transportation Subcommittee

League of Nations Commission

Reparation of Damages Commission

Financial Capacity of the Enemy States--Their Means of
Payment and Reparation,
Subcommittee on

Measures of Control and Guarantees Subcommittee

Special Committee

Valuation of Damage Subcommittee

Responsibility of the Authors of the War and Enforcement of
Penalties Commission

Criminal Acts Subcommittee

Responsibility for the Violation of the Laws and Customs of War Subcommittee

Responsibility for the War
Subcommission

PEACE CONFERENCE-con.

Specification of War Material
Which Can Be Demanded From
Germany To Prevent Her
From Renewing the Struggle,
Committee on
Supreme Council

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Classification Division
Dead Letters Division
Foreign Mails Division
Money Order Division
Post Office Inspectors Division
Post Office Service Division
Purchasing Agent's Office
Railway Mail Service Division
Registered Mails Division
Solicitor Division
Stamps Division
Telegraph and Telephone Admin-
istration
Wire Control Board

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT'S MEDIATION COMMISSION

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Accounting Division
Capital Expenditures Division
Finance and Purchases Division
Central Advisory Purchasing
Committee
Finance Director's Advisory
Committee
Marine Insurance Section
Finance Division
Fire Loss and Protection
Section
Inland Waterways Committee
Inland Waterways Division
Joint Fuel Zone Committee
Labor Division
Railway Board of Adjustment
No. 1
Railway Board of Adjustment
No. 2
Railway Board of Adjustment
No. 3
Women's Service Section
Law Division
Claims and Property Protec-
tion Section
Compensation and Contracts
Committee
Freight Claim Section
Protection of Railroad Prop-
erty Section

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION-con.

Liquidation Claims Division
New York Canal Section
Operation Division
Automatic Train Control Com-
mittee
Car Hire Bureau
Car Service Section
Car Record Office
Refrigerator Department
Tank Car Record Office
Coastwise Steamship Advisory
Committee
Coastwise Steamship Lines
[Section]
Eastern Railroads Coal Car
Pool
Engineering and Maintenance
Department
Freight Traffic Control Com-
mittee
Fuel Conservation Section
Health and Medical Relief Com-
mittee
Inspection and Test Section
Marine Department
Marine Section
Mechanical Department
Standards Committee
Operating Statistics Section
Pass Bureau
Pullman Car Lines [Section]
Safety Section
Secret Service and Police Sec-
tion
Standards for Locomotives and
Cars Committee
Telegraph Section
Troop Movement Section
Public Service and Accounting
Division
Accounting Committee
Public Service Division
Short Line Section
Suggestions and Complaints
Bureau
Traffic Section
Purchases Division
Forest Products Section
Fuel Section
Procurement Section
Stores Section
Railroad Wage Commission
Railroad Wages and Working Con-
ditions Board
Traffic Division
Advertising Committee
Agricultural Section
Homeseekers' Bureau
Clergy Bureaus

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION-con.

Traffic Division-con.

Consolidated Classification
Committee

Express and Mail Section

Freight Traffic Committees

Inland Traffic Managers

Interregional Dining-Car Com-
mittee

Interregional Traffic Commit-
tee

Passenger Traffic Committees

Ticket Standardization Commit-
tee

[Transportation Division]

Car Repair Section

Locomotive Section

RAILWAY EXPERTS TO RUSSIA ADVISORY
COMMISSION

RELIEF BOARD

RENT COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA

RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND
WAR WORKERS, BUREAUS FOR

RUSSIAN BUREAU, INC.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY SERVICE CORPS

SHIPBUILDING BOARD OF REVIEW AND
APPEAL

SHIPBUILDING LABOR ADJUSTMENT
BOARD

SHIPPING BOARD

Assignments Committee

Claims Commission

Engineer Committee

Historian's Office

Information Bureau

Joint Board of Conciliation

Joint Shipping Industrial Con-
ference

Law Department

Marine and Dock Industrial Re-
lations Division

National Marine Conference
Committee of Five

Observation Committee

Ocean Advisory Committee on Just
Compensation

SHIPPING BOARD-con.

Planning and Statistics Divi-
sion

Manning American Merchant Ma-
rine Special Committee

Port and Harbor Facilities Com-
mission

Recruiting Service

Navigation and Engineering
Schools

Sea Service Bureau

Sea Training Bureau

Regulation Division

Requisition Claims Committee

Shipping Control Committee

Special Despatch Agent's Of-
fice

Trades and Allocations Divi-
sion

Sailing Vessel Branch

Special Agent's Office at Cleve-
land, Ohio

Survey and Consulting Engineers
Board

Transfer and Private Construc-
tion Division

Valuation of Lake Ships Advisory
Committee

War Zone Pass Commission

SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET COR-
PORATION

Construction Claims Board

Construction Organization

Contract Division

Finance Division

Insurance Department

Industrial Relations Division

Draft Classifications and
Transfer Branch

Education and Training Sec-
tion

Employment Management Branch

Health and Sanitation Section

Industrial Service Section

Labor Adjustment Branch

Labor Section

Labor Supply Section

National Service Section

Safety Engineering Section
Legal Division

Passenger Transportation and
Housing Division

Housing Section

Investigation Bureau

Production Bureau

Construction Branch

Design Branch

Engineering Branch

SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET
CORPORATION-con.

Construction Organization-con.
Passenger Transportation and
Housing Division-con.
Housing Section-con.
Property Bureau
Passenger Transportation Sec-
tion

Plant Protection Section
Production Division
Purchasing Division
Requirements Section
Ship Construction Division

Concrete Ship Section
Cost Review Section
Records Section
Steel Ship Section
Technical Section
Wood Ship Section

Shipyards Plants Division
Concrete Yard Construction
Section

Dredging Section
Drydock and Marine Railway
Section

Fire Protection Section
Plant Disposal Section
Power Section
Records and Progress Section
Shipyards Plants Construction
Section

Shipyards Volunteers Division
[Steel Ship Construction Divi-
sion]

Camouflage Section
Supply and Sales Division
Cancellation Section
Inventory and Appraisal Sec-
tion

Material Section
Sales Section

Supply Division
Distribution and Warehouse
Section

Lumber Section
Purchasing and Production
Section

Raw Materials Section
Transportation Division
Inland Traffic Section

Insurance Division
Investigation Department
Operations Committee
Operations Division

Allocation Department
Assignment Department
Central Records and In-
formation Bureau

SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET
CORPORATION-con.

Operations Division-con.
Chartering Committee
Construction and Repair De-
partment
Contract Department
Deck Department
Engineers Department
Export Coal Department
Forest Products Department
Governmental and Foreign Re-
lations Department
Great Lakes Department
Marine Superintendent's Of-
fice
Maritime Intelligence Depart-
ment
Operating Department
Pursers' Department
Radio Department
Rate and Claim Department
Sailing Vessel Department
Shipping Trades Department
Stevedoring Committee
Supervisors Department
Supply Department
Tank Steamer Department
Trades and Allocations Depart-
ment
Traffic Department
Tug and Barge Department
Ship Protection Committee
Traffic Director's Office
Wage Reimbursement Committee

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Astrophysical Observatory
National Museum

SPECIAL DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO
RUSSIA

SPRUCE PRODUCTION CORPORATION

STANDARDIZATION OF PETROLEUM
SPECIFICATIONS COMMITTEE

STATE DEPARTMENT

Consular Bureau
Foreign Intelligence Division
Foreign Trade Adviser's Office
Historian of the War, Office of
Latin American Affairs Division
[Passport Control Division]
Foreign Permit Office
Russian Affairs Division
[Solicitor's Office]
Alien Military Section

STATE DEPARTMENT-con.

Visa Office

War Trade Board Section

SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD, INC.

Statistical Department

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SUPPLY AND RELIEF

SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Food Section

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

American Section

TARIFF COMMISSION

TIN PLATE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Auditor for the Navy Department

Auditor for the War Department

Coast Guard

Comptroller of the Currency

Comptroller of the Treasury

Comptroller of the Treasury

(Overseas), Assistant

Customs Division

Engraving and Printing Bureau

Federal Farm Loan Board

Financial Requisition Officers

Foreign Loan Bureau

General Supply Committee

Internal Revenue Bureau

Advisory Tax Board

Excess Profits Tax Advisers
Board

Excess Profits Tax Reviewers

Taxpayers' Cooperation Division

Loans and Currency Division

Mint Bureau

National War Savings Committee

National Woman's Liberty Loan
Committee

Public Health Service

Domestic (Interstate) Quarantine Division

Foreign and Insular (Maritime)
Quarantine and Immigration
Division

General Inspection Service

Marine Hospitals and Relief
Division

Public Health Education Section

TREASURY DEPARTMENT-con.

Public Health Service-con.

Sanitary Reports and Statistics Division

Scientific Research Division

Veneereal Diseases Division

Register of the Treasury

Secret Service Division

Treasurer of the United States

War Loan Organization

Savings Division

War Risk Insurance Bureau

Actuarial Division

Allotment and Allowance Division

Compensation and Insurance

Claims Division

Insurance Division

Civil Relief Section

Investigation Division

Legal Division

[Marine] Advisory Board

Marine and Seamen's Division

Marine Division

Medical Division

[Military and Naval Insurance]

Advisory Board

Military and Naval Insurance

Division

[Seamen's] Advisory Board

Seamen's Division

Trading With the Enemy Division

VETERANS' BUREAU

WAR BOARD FOR THE PORT OF NEW YORK

WAR CABINET

WAR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, BOARD
OF CONTROL [FOR] (NEWPORT NEWS)

WAR DEPARTMENT

Adjutant General's Office

Army Reserve Division

Classification Division

Classification of Personnel in
the Army, Committee on

War Service Exchange

Demobilized Records Division

Enlisted Division

Industrial Furlough Section

Miscellaneous Division

Officers Division

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Adjutant General's Office-con.
Selective Service Records Division
Statistical Division
War Risk Insurance Division
Air Service Chief's Office
Air Service Claims Board
Aircraft Production Bureau
Airplane Engineering Division
Procurement Division
Production Division
Industrial Relations Department
[Science and Research Division]
Chemical Section
Spruce Production Division
Arms, Munitions, and Equipment Board
Assistant Secretary's Office
Canadian Contract Assessors
Cantonment Adjustment Commission
Chemical Warfare Service
European Division
Gas Defense Production Division
Gas Offense Production Division
Medical Division
Training Division
Coast Artillery Chief's Office
Construction Division
[Administrative Branch]
Industrial Service Section
Labor Procurement Section
Patriotic Promotion Section
Constructing Branch
Government Equipment and Material Section
Protection and Investigation Section
Contracts Branch
Contract Section
Insurance Section
Engineering Branch
Architectural Work Section
Camp-Planning Section
Civil Engineer and Track-Work Section
Electric-Equipment Section
Estimates Section
Fire Protection Section
Heating and Plumbing Section
Illumination Section
Mechanical Engineering Section
Refrigeration Section

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Construction Division-con.
Engineering Branch-con.
Roads and Sanitation Section
Schedules Section
Water Supply Section
Maintenance and Repair Branch
Building Repair Section
General Maintenance and Repair Section
Land and Lease Section
Procurement Section
Technical Service Section
Utilities, Operation, and Maintenance Section
Materials Branch
Delivery Section
Procurement Section
Education and Special Training Committee
Employment for Discharged Service Men, Assistant to the Secretary of War in Charge of
Engineers, Office of the Chief of
[Civil Division]
Marine Drafting Section
Civil Works Branch
Miscellaneous Civil Division
River and Harbor Division
Engineers for Rivers and Harbors Board
Finance Division
General Engineer Depot
[Business Administration Department]
Contract and Legal Division
Depot Department
Accounting Division
Engineering Division for Construction of Depots
Engineering and Purchasing Department
Architectural and Structural Division
Cancellations Division
Civil and Mechanical Division
Electrical Division
Production Division
Requirements Division
Research and Design Division
Review Board
Supplies Division
Military Branch
[Administrative Division]
Historical Data Section

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Engineers, Office of the Chief
of-con.

Military Branch-con.

Camouflage Section

Drafting Division

Electrical and Mechanical
Section

Engineer Motor Transporta-
tion Service

Enlisted Personnel Division
Equipment and Construction
Division

Fortifications and Cable-
grams Section

General Equipment Section

Military Mapping Section

Equipment and Operations Di-
vision

Forestry Section

Fortification and Mapping Di-
vision

General Construction Section

Mining and Quarrying Section

Personnel Division

Commissioned Personnel Sec-
tion

Organization and Enlisted
Men Section

Railway Engineering Division

Maintenance of Way Depart-
ment

Mechanical Department

Railway Construction and
Handling Plant

Sound and Flash Ranging Sec-
tion

Surveying and Printing Section

Water Supply Section

Military Construction Division

Drafting Section

Military Mapping Section

Military Railways Director Gen-
eral's Office

Public Buildings and Grounds
Office

Special Service Division

Embarkation Liaison Section

Inland Traffic Liaison Sec-
tion

Purchase and Supply Liaison
Section

Troop Division

Engineers Board

Field Artillery Chief's Office

Finance Service

Estimates and Apportionments
Division

Field Operations Division

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Finance Service-con.

Funding Division

Money Accounts Division

Costkeeping Branch

Settlements Division

Claims Branch

Classification Board

Contract Adjustment Branch

Contract Examining and Rec-
ords Branch

Patents Section

Fixed Nitrogen Administration

Fixed Nitrogen Commission

General Staff

Military Intelligence Division

Geographic Branch

Map Section

Negative Branch

Army Section

Foreign Influence, Enemy

Propaganda Section

Fraud and Graft Section

Liaison with the American

Protective League Sub-
section

News Section

Passport Section

Plant Protection Section

Travel Section

Positive Branch

Cable and Telegraph Sec-
tion

Code and Cipher Section

Combat Intelligence In-
struction Section

Information Section

Planning Section

Morale Branch

Operations Division

Commissioned Personnel Branch

Equipment Branch

Motor Transportation Branch

Operations Branch

[Purchase and Supply Division]
Surveyor General of Supplies,
Office of

Purchase, Storage, and Traffic
Division

Embarkation Service

Cargo Section

Passenger Section

Ship Section

Engineering and Standardi-
zation Branch

External Relations Branch

Allied Relations Section

Clearance Section

Commodity Section

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

General Staff-con.

Purchase, Storage, and Traffic
Division-con.

External Relations Branch-con.

Domestic Relations Section

Price-Fixing Section

Priorities Section

Requirements Section

Industrial Research Bureau

Inland Traffic Service

Property Movements Branch

Troop Movement Branch

Inspection Branch

Production Branch

Purchase and Storage Direc-
tor's Office

[General Administrative Di-
vision]

Historical Branch

Industrial Relations
Branch

Labor Standards for Army
Clothing Depart-
ment, Administration
of

Strength and Fundamental
Allowance Branch

Governing Sales Board on Un-
serviceable Property

Purchase Director's Office

Claims Board

Clothing and Equipage Di-
vision

General Supplies Division

Contract and Purchase
Branch

Hardware and Hand Tools
Branch

Hardware, Cordage, and
Miscellaneous Branch

Heavy Hardware Branch

Kitchen and Camp Equip-
ment Branch

Liaison and Interbureau
Unit

Mess, Camp, and Personal
Equipment Branch

Office Equipment and Sun-
dries Branch

Priorities and Clearance
Branch

Production and Inspection
Branch

Small Tools and Chests
Branch

Machinery and Engineering
Materials Division

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

General Staff-con.

Purchase, Storage, and Traffic
Division-con.

Purchase and Storage Direc-
tor's Office-con.

Purchase Director's Of-
fice-con.

Medical and Hospital Sup-
plies Division

Motors and Vehicles Di-
vision

Purchase Administrative
Division

Raw Materials and Paints
Division

Fuels Branch

Oils Branch

Paints Branch

Remount Purchase Division

Subsistence Division

Remount Service

Requirements and Requisi-
tions Division

Statistical Division

Purchase Summaries Branch

Storage Summaries Branch

Storage Director's Office

Domestic Distribution Di-
vision

Emergency Issues and
Domestic Equipment
Branch

Engineer Subdivision
External Relations and
Domestic Equipment
Branch

Medical Subdivision
Motors and Vehicles
Branch

Motors Branch

Ordnance Subdivision

Quartermaster Subdivi-
sion

Clothing and Equipage
Branch

General Supplies
Branch

Raw Materials Branch

Subsistence Branch

Signal Subdivision
Vehicles and Harness
Branch

Domestic Operations Di-
vision

Army Reserve Depot Sub-
division

Inventory Branch

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

General Staff-con.

Purchase, Storage, and Traffic
Division-con.

Purchase and Storage Direc-
tor's Office-con.

Storage Director's Of-
fice-con.

Domestic Operations Di-
vision-con.

Service Subdivision

Fire and Accident Pre-
vention Branch

Operation Service
Branch

Space Allotment Branch

Warehouse Handling
Methods Branch

Overseas Distribution Di-
vision

[Administrative Subdivi-
sion]

Priority Clearance
Branch

Storage and Traffic
Branch

Engineer Subdivision

Medical Subdivision

Motors Subdivision

Motor Cars Branch

Priority Branch

Release and Servicing
Branch

Spare Parts Branch

Transportation Branch

Trucks Branch

Ordnance Subdivision

Quartermaster Subdivision

Clothing and Equipage
Branch

Fuel and Forage Branch

General Supplies Branch

Salvage Branch

Subsistence Branch

Vehicles and Harness
Branch

Signal Subdivision

Overseas Supply Division

Port Operations Division

Aircraft Subdivision

Chemical Warfare Subdi-
vision

Engineers' Subdivision

Medical Subdivision

Motor Transport Subdi-
vision

Ordnance Subdivision

Overseas Freight Re-
lease Branch

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

General Staff-con.

Purchase, Storage, and Traffic
Division-con.

Purchase and Storage Direc-
tor's Office-con.

Storage Director's Of-
fice-con.

Port Operations Divi-
sion-con.

Quartermaster Subdi-
vision

Signal Subdivision

Salvage Division

Canvas Repair Branch

Clothing Renovation
Branch

Farms Branch

Laundries Branch

Repair Shops Branch

Shoe and Harness Repair
Branch

Waste Materials Branch

[Storage Administrative
Division]

Special Service Branch

Surplus Property Division

[Administrative Branch]

Advertising Section

Contract Section

Clothing and Equipage
Branch

General Supplies Branch

Governing Sales Board

Lumber Branch

Machinery and Engineer-
ing Materials Branch

Medical and Hospital

Supplies Branch

Miscellaneous and Office
Supplies Branch

Motors and Vehicles

Branch

Raw Materials Branch

Remount Branch

Sales Supervision Branch

Preferred Sales Sec-
tion

Zone Sales Section

Zone Service Section

Subsistence Branch

[Purchase and Storage Service]
[Storage Service]

Operations Control Divi-
sion

Cold Storage Branch

Cost Reduction Branch

Fire and Accident Pre-
vention Branch

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

General Staff-con.

Purchase, Storage, and Traffic
Division-con.

[Purchase and Storage Serv-
ice]-con.

[Storage Service]-con.

Operations Control Di-
vision-con.

Inventory and Cata-
logue Branch

Packing Service
Branch

Reserve Depot and
Space Allotment
Branch

Supplies Division

Cable and Requisitions
Service Branch

Commodity Branch

Clothing and Equipage
Section

Engineer Supplies
Section

General Supplies and
Raw Materials Sec-
tion

Medical, Dental, and
Veterinary Supplies
Section

Motors and Vehicles
Section

Ordnance Supplies Sec-
tion

Priority Equipment Sec-
tion

Signal Supplies Section

Subsistence Section

External Relations Branch

Port Operations Branch

Raw Materials and Paints

Branch

Purchase and Supply Branch

Emergency Section

Production Section

Purchase Section

Superior Board of Con-
tract Review

Supply Program Section

Purchase Branch

Commandeering Section

Inspection Section

Patents Section

Production Section

Purchase Information
Section

Standardization Section

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

General Staff-con.

Purchase, Storage, and Traffic
Division-con.

Sales Branch

Building Materials Section

Contract Section

Export Sales Section

Machine Tools Section

Motor Vehicles and Aircraft
Section

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores
Section

Plant Facilities Section

Quartermaster Stores Sec-
tion

Raw Materials and Scrap
Section

Sales Promotion Section

Sales Review Board

Superior Board of Sales
Control

Transfer and Inventory
Section

Statistics and Requirements
Branch

Storage and Issue Branch

Storage Branch

Statistics Branch

War Plans Division

Historical Branch

Diplomatic Relations Sec-
tion

Economic Mobilization Sec-
tion

General Military History
Section

Military Mobilization Sec-
tion

Operations Section

Pictorial Section

Legislation, Regulations,
and Rules Branch

Service and Information Branch

Training and Instruction
Branch

War Plans Branch

Inventions Section

National Defense Projects
Section

Housing and Health Division

Industrial Relations, Special

Assistant to the Secretary

of War in Charge of

Inspector General's Office

Insular Affairs Bureau

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Judge Advocate General's Office
 Accounts, Claims, and Fiscal
 Affairs Division
 Admiralty and Maritime Division
 Bond Division
 Civil Administration Division
 Constitutional and International Law Division
 General Administrative Division
 Military Justice Division
 Reservations and Titles Division
 Special Clemency Board
 Statutory Construction and
 Legislative Draft Division
 War Laws and Library Division
 Labor Standards for Army Clothing
 Control Board
 Liquidation Commission
 Military Aeronautics Division
 Supply Section
 Technical Section
 Militia Bureau
 Civilian Marksmanship Director's Office
 Motor Transport Corps Chief's
 Office
 Engineering Division
 Liaison Division
 Maintenance Division
 Nitrate Commission
 Nitrate Supply Committee
 Ordnance and Fortification Board
 Ordnance Chief's Office
 Administration Division
 Advisory Section
 Arsenal Administration Section
 Commissioned Personnel Section
 Military History and Statistics Branch
 Enlisted Personnel Section
 Industrial Education Section
 Instruction Section
 Ammunition Storage and Overhauling Board
 Armor Plate, Committee To Develop
 Arsenal Facilities Required for Work of Manufacture and Repair To Be Performed by Ordnance Department, Board To Consider
 [Arsenals Director's Office]
 Employment for Soldiers and Sailors, Emergency Committee on
 Artillery Ammunition Programs, Board of Officers To Review

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Ordnance Chief's Office-con.
 Artillery Division
 Artillery Programs, Board of Officers To Review
 Carriage Division
 Caterpillar Artillery Board
 Claims Board
 Compensation Board
 Construction of Steel Corporation Plant Board
 Control Bureau
 Demobilization Board
 Engineering Division
 Aircraft Armament Section
 Artillery Ammunition Section
 Cannon Section
 Equipment Section
 Explosives Section
 Gauge Section
 Machine Gun and Small Arms Section
 Mobile Carriage Section
 Motor Equipment Section
 Railway and Seacoast Carriage Section
 Trench Warfare Section
 Chemical Research Branch
 Gas and Flame Branch
 Grenade Branch
 Pyrotechnic Branch
 Trench Mortar Branch
 Equipment Division
 Aluminum and Mess Equipment Section
 Cleaning and Preserving Materials Section
 Contract Section
 Hardware Section
 Inspection Section
 Leather Equipment Section
 Leather Section
 Steel Helmets and Instruments of Precision Section
 Textile Equipment Section
 Textile Section
 Traffic Section
 Estimates and Requirements Division
 Complaint and External Relations Section
 Progress Section
 Project Section
 Requirements Section
 [Executive Section]
 Cable Branch
 Planning Branch
 Explosives and Loading Division

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Ordnance Chief's Office-con.

Facilities Now Proposed or Authorized, Board To Review
Projects for New

Field Artillery Board

Finance Division

General Efficiency Board

Gun Division

Cannon Section

Design Branch

Production Branch

Purchase Branch

Design Section

Artillery Ammunition Branch

Cannon Branch

Explosive Branch

General Control Branch

Trench Warfare Branch

General Control Section

Inspection Section

Technical Branch

Production Section

Advisory Branch

Field Work Branch

Machinery and Materials

Branch

Manufacturing Survey Branch

Production Engineering Branch

Schedules Branch

Purchase Section

Cartridge Case Branch

Explosives Branch

Fuze Branch

Miscellaneous Material Branch

Projectile Branch

Raw Material Branch

Trench Warfare Branch

Inspection Division

[Auxiliary Section]

Educational Branch

Executive Section

Artillery Ammunition and

Trench Warfare Branch

Cannon and Small Arms Branch

Explosives and Loading

Branch

Gauge Branch

Instrument, Machinery, and

Container Branch

Metallurgical Branch

Motor and Carriage Branch

Overseas Liaison Branch

Proving Grounds Branch

Field Section

Inspector of Ordnance Establishments

Plant Facilities Section

Legal and Advisory Board

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Ordnance Chief's Office-con.

Metallurgical Matters Committee

Motor Division

Motor Vehicle Board

Nitrate Division

Contract Section

Engineering Section

Drafting Branch

Safety Branch

Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory

Inspection Section

[Nitrate] Plant No. 1 Section

[Nitrate] Plants Nos. 2, 3,
and 4 Section

Purchase Section

Council of National Defense,
Fuel Administration,
Etc., Branch, Relations
With

Transportation Branch

Research Technical Section

Ordnance Salvage Board

Ordnance Special Service Committee

Permanent Examining Board

Procurement Division

Artillery Section

Cannon Branch

Carriage Branch

Miscellaneous Branch

Contract Section

Patents Branch

Procurement Order Branch

Credits Section

Advance Payment Branch

Credit Branch

Project Estimating Branch

Equipment Section

Explosives Section

General Control Section

Loading Section

Trench Warfare Branch

Miscellaneous Section

Gauge Branch

Machinery Branch

Motor Equipment Section

Artillery Tractor Branch

Bodies Branch

Chassis Branch

Equipment Branch

Special Tractor Branch

Tanks Branch

Tractors Branch

Trailers Branch

Packing Container Section

Projectile Section

Fuze and Cartridge Case
Branch

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Ordnance Chief's Office-con.
Procurement Division-con.
Projectile Section-con.
Machinery Branch
Steel and Forging Branch
Raw Materials Section
Chemical Branch
Ferrous Branch
Non-ferrous Branch
Small Arms Section
Ammunition Branch
Arms Branch
Machine Gun Branch
Miscellaneous Branch
Trench Warfare Section
Production Division
Ammunition Section
Cannon Section
Carriage and Battery Vehicles Branch
Equipment Section
Manufacturing Branch
Industrial Service Section
Community Work Branch
Emergency Labor Production Branch
Employment and Training
Methods Branch
Housing Branch
Procurement of Labor Branch
Safety and Sanitation Branch
Wages and Hours of Labor Branch
Women in Industry Branch
Loading Section
Miscellaneous Section
Plant Section
Construction Branch
Plant Survey Branch
Small Arms Section
Manufacturing Branch
Truck Section
Safety Regulations for Loading and Explosives Plants, Board To Supervise and Enforce
Second Motor Traction Board
Small Arms Division
Contract Section
Finance and Property Section
Planning and Engineering Section
Production Section
Purchase Section
Small Arms Ammunition Inspection Section
Small Arms Inspection Section
Statistical Forms and Records, Board To Review

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Ordnance Chief's Office-con.
Supply Division
American Ordnance Base Depot Section
Construction Section
Building Branch
Design Branch
Rental Branch
General Administration Section
Operating Section
Real Estate Branch
Storage Operating Branch
Transportation Branch
Planning and Control Section
Supplying and Maintaining Troops at Loading Plants, Board of Officers for
Tank Division
Training Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men of the Ordnance Department, Board To Investigate and Report on the Methods of
Trial Board
Provost Marshal General's Office
Aliens Division
Appeals Division
Auxiliary Agencies and Statistics Division
Classification Division
Inspection and Investigation Division
Law Division
Medical Division
Mobilization Division
Registration Division
Quartermaster General's Office
Administrative Division
Cemeterial Branch
Communications Branch
Contracts Branch
Statistics Branch
Telegraph and Cable Branch
Central Disbursing Division
Personal Deposits and Allotments Branch
Clothing and Equipage Division
[Administrative Branch]
Contract Section
Cotton Goods Branch
Knit Goods Branch
Leather Materials Branch
Manufacturing Branch
Planning Branch
Production and Inspection Branch
Purchasing Branch

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Quartermaster General's Office-con.

Clothing and Equipage Division-con.

Shoes, Leather, and Rubber Branch

Textile Subdivision

Wool Tops and Yarn Branch

Woolens Branch

Conservation and Reclamation Division

Clothing Repair Branch

Contract and Purchasing Branch

Dry Cleaning Branch

Hat Repair Branch

Inspection Branch

Laundries Branch

Salvage and Gardening Branch

Shoe Repair Branch

[Depot Division]

Planning Branch

Finance and Accounts Division

Fuel and Forage Division

Forage Branch

Fuel Branch

Oil Branch

Traffic Branch

Hardware and Metals Division

Metals and Heavy Hardware Branch

Operating Division

Depot Branch

Domestic Distribution Branch

Overseas Distribution Branch

Stock Records Branch

[Personal Planning Staff]

Industrial Relations Branch

Industrial Research Branch

Personnel Division

Remount Division

Animal Purchase, Issue, and Sales Branch

Remount Depot Branch

Subsistence Division

Accounts and Adjustments Branch

Bakery Branch

Dehydration Branch

Food Allotment Branch

Inspection Branch

Food Investigation Section

Meat and Meat Food Products Section

Packing Service Section

Supervisory Field Inspection Section

Overseas Subsistence Branch

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Quartermaster General's Office-con.

Subsistence Division-con.

Packing House Products Branch

Planning and Adjustment Branch

Purchasing Branch

United States Branch

[Supplies and Equipment Division]

Hide and Leather Control Branch

Miscellaneous Supplies Branch

Transportation Equipage Branch

Supply Control Division

Distribution Branch

General Inspection Branch

Liaison Branch

Transportation Division

Land Transport Branch

Vehicles and Harness Division

Harness Branch

Vehicles Branch

[Warehousing Division]

Cable Service and Overseas Branch

Statistics Branch

Real Estate Service

Second Assistant Secretary's Office

Signal Officer's Office, Chief Air Division

Engineering and Research Division

Cable Engineering Section

Electrical Engineering Section

Patent Section

Radio Development Section

Specifications Section

Land Division

Procurement Division

Inspection Section

Production Section

Purchase Section

Review Board

Salvage Section

Termination Section

Science and Research Division

Special Service Division

Commercial Service Section

Meteorological Section

Photographic Section

Pigeon Section

Supply Division

Storage Section

Traffic Section

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Surgeon General's Office
 Air Service Medical Division
 Finance and Supply Division
 Food and Nutrition Division
 Gas Defense Division
 Field Supply Section
 Overseas Repair Section
 Training Section
 General Publicity Board
 General Surgery Division
 Historical Division
 Hospital Division
 Administrative Section
 Army School of Nursing
 Census Section
 Infectious Diseases and Laboratories Division
 Dermatology and Urology Section
 Infectious Diseases Section
 Laboratory Section
 Venereal Disease Control Section
 Internal Medicine Division
 Cardiovascular Section
 Gastroenterology Section
 Tuberculosis Section
 Medical Department Training Division
 Medicine Division
 Military Orthopedic Surgery Division
 Museum and Library Division
 Army Medical Museum
 Neurology and Psychiatry Division
 Overseas Hospital Division
 Liaison Service Between the Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Navy
 [Personnel Division]
 Army Nurse Corps Section
 Commissioned Personnel Section
 Dental Section
 Enlisted Personnel Section
 Medical Education Section
 Physical Reconstruction Division
 Psychology Division
 Roentgenology Division
 Sanitation Division
 Current Statistics Section
 Medical Records Section
 Miscellaneous Section
 Sanitary Engineering Section
 Sanitary Inspection Section

WAR DEPARTMENT-con.

Surgeon General's Office-con.
 Sanitation Division-con.
 Student Army Training Corps Section
 Surgery Division
 Surgery of the Head Division
 Veterinary Division
 Surveyor of Contracts
 Tank Corps Director's Office
 Third Assistant Secretary of War
 Training Camp Activities Commission
 Athletic Division
 Camp Music Division
 Law Enforcement Division
 Legislation Section
 Reformatories and Houses of Detention Section
 Vice and Liquor Control Section
 Work With Women and Girls Section
 Liberty Theater Division
 Military Entertainment Council
 Post Exchange Committee
 Social Hygiene Division
 Men's Work Section
 Motion Picture Section
 Women's Work Section
 Transportation Service Chief's Office
 [Administrative Division]
 Baggage, Remains, and Effects Branch
 Courier Section
 Animal-Drawn Transportation Division
 Pack Transportation Branch
 Wagon Transportation Branch
 Port Terminals and Inland Waterways Division
 Rail Transportation Division
 Construction, Maintenance, and Operation Branch
 Freight Traffic Branch
 Passenger Traffic Branch
 Water Transportation Division
 Cargo Traffic Branch
 Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Branch
 Vessel Operation Branch
 War Council
 War Credits Board
 War Department Claims Board
 Appeal Section
 Appraisal Section
 WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

WAR INDUSTRIES BADGE COMMITTEE

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

Building Materials Division
Chemicals Division
Acids and Heavy Chemicals Section
Alkali and Chlorine Section
Artificial Dyes and Intermediates Section
Asbestos and Magnesite Section
Chemical Glass and Stoneware Section
Creosote Section
Electrodes and Abrasives Section
Ethyl Alcohol Section
Ferro-Alloys Section
Gold and Silver Section
Industrial Gases and Gas Products Section
Joint Office on Chemical Statistics
Mica Section
Miscellaneous Chemicals Section
Nitrates Section
Paint and Pigment Section
Platinum Section
Refractories and Native Products Section
Sulphur and Pyrites Section
Tanning Materials and Natural Dyes Section
Technical and Consulting Section
Wood Chemicals Section
Comfort and Welfare Committee
Conservation Division
Cotton Committee
Cotton Compression and Transportation Committee
Cotton Distribution Committee
Dredging Section
Emergency Construction Section
Employment Management Course Section
Explosives Division
Facilities Division
Finished Products Division
Automotive Products Section
Brass Section
Chain Section
Crane Section
Electric Wire and Cable Section
Electrical and Power Equipment Section
Forgings, Ordnance, Small Arms, and Small Arms Ammunition Section

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD-con.

Finished Products Division-con.
Hardware and Hand Tool Section
Machine Tool Section
Military Optical Glass and Instrument Section
Miscellaneous Commodities Section
Resources and Conversion Section
Tobacco Section
Vehicle, Implement, and Wood Products Section
Fire Prevention Section
Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division
Belting Section
Boot and Shoe Section
Foreign Hides and Skins Section
Gloves and Leather Clothing Section
Harness and Personal Equipment Section
Hide and Skin Section
Leather Belting Section
Sheepskin and Glove Leather Section
Sole and Belting Leather Section
Upper and Harness Leather Section
Joint Office on Leather Statistics
Jute, Hemp, and Cordage Section
Labor Division
War Prison Labor and National Waste-Reclamation Section
Legal Section
Medical Industry Section
Planning and Statistics Division
Commodities Statistics Section
Industrial Conditions Section
Price Section
Questionnaire Section
War Contracts Section
War Industries Abroad Section
Plants and Munitions Advisory Committee
Power Section
Price Fixing Committee
Priorities Division
Inland Traffic Section
Labor Priorities Section
Non-war Construction Section
Priorities Board
Priorities Committee
Production Committee
Pulp and Paper Division
Fiber Board and Container Section

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD-con.

Pulp and Paper Division-con.

Manufacturing Section

Newspaper Section

Paper Economy Section

Periodical Section

Railway Equipment and Supplies
Section

Raw Materials Division

Lumber Section

Non-ferrous Metals Section

Requirements Division

Clearance Office

Steel Division

Iron and Steel Scrap Section

Permit Section

Pig Iron Section

Projectile Steel Section

Steel Products Section

Warehouse Distribution Bureau

Storage Committee

Stored Materials Section

Supplies Section

Textile and Rubber Division

Cotton and Cotton Linters
Section

Cotton Goods Section

Domestic Wool Section

Felt Section

Flax Products Section

Foreign Wool Section

Knit Goods Section

Rag and Fiber Subsection

Rubber Section

Silk Section

Woolens Section

Wool Advisory Committee

Yarn Section

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD-con.

Tin Section

[Wool Division]

Noils and Waste Administra-
tor's Office

WAR MINERALS COMMITTEE

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEES

WAR TRADE BOARD

Branches and Customs Bureau

Contraband Committee

Enemy Trade Bureau

Exports Bureau

Exports Executive Committee

Foreign Agents and Reports Bu-
reau

Imports Bureau

Research and Statistics Bureau

Research Division

Tabulation and Statistics Di-
vision

Transportation Bureau

Violations Committee

War Trade Intelligence Bureau

Censorship and Correspondence
Division

Research and Investigation
Division

WAR TRADE COUNCIL

WHEAT DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Enforcement Division

Inland Traffic Division

Licenses Division